THE NIGHTS LEAP.

BY CHAS. KINGSLEY

So the forman have fired the gate, mer mine;
And the water is spent and gone?
hen bring me a cup of the Ahr-wine;
I never shall drink but this one.

And reach me my harness, and sa And lead him round to the door; st take such a leap to-nigh force, As horse never took before.

I have fought my fight, I have lived my life,
I have drunk my share of wine;
From Trier to Coln, there was innight
Led a merrier life than mine.

I have lived by the saddle for years And if I must die on tree,
Then the old saddle tree, which has
me of yore.
Is the properest timbers for me.

So now to show bishop, and burgher, s priest, How the Altenahr hawk can die: f they smoke the old falcon out nest,
He must take to his wings and fly.

He harnessed himself by the cle shine,
And he mounted himself at the
And he drained such a cup of the re
wine,
As never man drained before.

He spurred the old horse, and he held him tight,
And he lept him out over the wall;
Out over the cliff, out into the night,
Three hundred feet of fall.

They found him next morning below in the glen,
With nevera bone on him whole—
A mass or a prayer, now, good gentle-For such a bold rider's soul.

Miscellancous.

HE SCORNED A BRIBE.

this hotel, I'll vote for the railroad tax every time she comes up this winter."

Then the agent smiled, and the colonel went to the house feeling as virtuous as a Furitan.

Agriculture, said Socrates, is an employment the most worthy the application of man; the most ancient and the most suitable to his nature. It is the common nurse of all persons in every age and condition of life; it is the source of health, strength, plenty, and richness; and of a thousand sober delights and honest pleasures. It is the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and, in short, of all virtues, civil and military.

A young man in Jersey City was urged to marry, but he realied to the source of the strength plenty, and gives an air of beneficence to the most homely face.

A young man in Jersey City was urged to marry, but he replied: "I don't see it. My father was a single man, and he always got along well the company can reasonably wish we had left unsaid."

AN INDIAN DUST STORM.

count of Bar In his clayer account of Bannu, a dia-rict in the Punjaub, Thorburn describes a just storm on the great plain of Marwhat, phenomenon of such imposing force and trandeur, as to be well deserving of the im-jortant position lately accorded it, by merican scholars, among the great geo-ogical agents.

logical agents.

Marwhat, the bed of an ancient lake, is mow a wast treeless waste of undulating, sandy down, bordered by a region of soft loamy clay deeply furrowed by watercourses and overlaid by a layer of gravel and smooth rounded stones, called "hell stones" by the people, because of their black and scorched appearance, the effect, probably, of natural sand blast attrition. Seen in autumn or in a year of drought, it appears a bleak howling wilderness, \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ home for the whistling, hest-laden dust storms that often sweep across its surface in the hot months; but in late spring, after a few it imely showers, it presents an interminable sea of wheat, the vivid green of which gives place here and there to streaks and patches of darker shaded grain.

The approach of a dust storm over this place in the dry season, witnessed from one of its boundary hills, its a grand and impressive sight. At first but a speck on the distant horizon, it rapidly elongates until it stretches from east to west, a mighty, threatening wall a thousand feet high and thirty miles in length. Nearer and nearer it comes, phantom-like, its rushing noise being aurible to the spectator. Now one wing is pushed forward, now another, nearer still : and now the birdskites, vultures, and a stray eagle or two-ciroling its front are visible, and one by one the villages at the foot of the hill are enveloped and hidden from the eye; a few minutes more and the summit of Shekhbudin, till then bathed in sunshine and sleeping in the sultry stillness of the June morning is shrouded in yellow, scudding clouds. Varnisned is the graindeur of the scene in a moment, and nought remains but the stiffing, begrinning dust, flying and a eddying about in all directions, penetrating everywhere. Outside nothing can be seen but a darkness which can be felt, and nothing is audible but the whistling of the wind and the flapping of bungalow chicks: but inside the lamps are lighted, and a quarter of an hour is idly passed, until the storm, which generally expends it

LOW-FLYING BALLONS.

made, on the progress of aeronautics, to the British Aeronautical Society, of which he is secretary, Mr. Francis W. Brearey

Colonel Gray was a member of the Legislature two or three years ago, when a very earness effort was being made to pass a law releiving railroad companies had their agents in the lobby, and they were spending money pretty freely buying the votes of the members. One day a lobby ist met Colonel Gray in the reading-room of his hotel, and the following conversation ensued:

Ac'T—"Colonel, I don't know how you feel about this railroad tax law but I am very anxious to have it go through, and if you will vote for it.

Co...—"But I'm not going to vote for it. It's a dead swindle on the people of the state."

A.—"I was going to say that if you yote for it, you'll confer a personal favor you—if a little matter of \$500 would be of any use to you I'd be glad to offer it as a permanent loan, in fact as a gift."

C(indignant).—"What, sirl do you attempt to bribe mer You insult me, by offering me money! What do you mean gir? What no you wasax? Betray my constituents, bring dishopor on my family, seli the reputation that I hold dearer than life for money? I've a good notion to kick you down stairs, you insolent for kick you down stairs, you insolent to kick you down stairs, you insolent for its, what you had or what you had'n't! You came to me, the representation sprang aloft a hundred feet or land or what you had'n't! You came to me, the representation sprang aloft a hundred feet or land or what you had'n't! You came to me, the representation sprang aloft a hundred feet or land the proposed of the state."

A.—"And if I can do anything for you—if a little matter of \$500 would be of any use to you I'd be glad to offer it as a permanent loan, in fact as a gift."

C.—Grandly).—"the makes no difference, sir, what you had or what you had'n't! You came to me, the representation of the would not require so much gas to keep when silos, and there would be little difficulty in stopping to replenish the supply wealth of the medium the proposed of the state?

A.—"Grandly).—"the makes no difference, sir, what you had or what you had or what

A—"Really, Colonel, I had no idea."

C.—(Grandly).—"It makes no difference, sir, what you had or what you had not go had or what you had not go had or what you have the unblushing audacity to ask me to sell myself for a paltry \$500! It is simply monstrous, bitterly monstrous?"

A.—"I did'nt think it would strike you as being—"

A. (Secondically) (W. and the strike had of progression was his favorite mode of astonisoing rustics.—Scientific American.

od." This fica-like mode of progression was his favorite mode of astonisoing rustice.—Scientife American.

A—(Garcastically).—"You did'nt, hey. Did'nt, suppose I would object to sacrificing overything that an honorable man considers good and holy at the bidding of a rascally railroad company that wishes to rob the State? You don't know me, sir! You are not acquainted with me or you would have been aware that I regard such an offer with contempt, that I despise the repile who crawls at my feet to make it."

A—"(b), very well. You needn't accept if you don't want to. There's no necessity for howing about it."

A—"(b), very well. You needn't accept if you don't want to. There's no necessity for howing about it."

A—"(b), very well. You needn't accept if you don't want to. There's no necessity for howing about it."

A—"(b) necessity for.—Now look a here I don't want to hurt your feelings you seem to be mean well enough But really you didn't suppose the near bear giving way, the farmer set hailing at once, ran away with the sled, so the near bear giving way, the farmer set has been giving way, the farmer set have given up to the wint with the utmost difficulty he got home in four hours on foot. Messengers, which have despatched to look for the sled and acgo, and two days being spent in fruit-less search, they were given up for lost; but on the third, at noon, the noise of a class and the search propers. The search propers have been given been away and man. I scorn your bribe, and I I do now, as between man and man. I scorn your bribe, and I like the propers and the lime. The search propers have been given been away that with the search and the colors of the leaf that him how the propers have been given been away that with the search

CENTRAL BOOKSTORE,

Spring Importations.

38 CASES OF STATIONERY.

ter and Note Papers for Jobbers. Bank, Post, Letter, Thin Linen, Letter and Note, Cream Laid and Antique Envelores—Square and Business Sizes. White and Colored Printing Paper, Printing 2nd Visiting Gards, MOURN-ING STATIONERY all grades. Gillott's, Mitchell's, and other makers' PENS, Quill Pens. A. W. Faber's and Rewney's LEAD PENCILS. Programme and Carpenfer's Panoils, Stephen's Blue, Black and Jet Biack writing and Copying INKS, Ink Powder, Chalk, Crayons, Seals, Letter and Parcel Wax, Wafers, Red Tape, Slates and Pencils, &c., &c. Our Stock of BLANK BOOKS will be fou

te in sizes and bindings,

THOMAS P. CONNOLLY, Cor. Granville and George Sts., Halifax, N. S. Aug. 16th, '76. ly no 19.

GREAT REDUCTION! FOR CASH.

Tweed Suits. \$20 to \$24, FORMER PRICES, \$26 TO \$88. MENS FURNISHING

> PROPORTIONATELY LOW. J. E. WHITTAKER. main & Princess Sto ... St. John. N. L

CAUTION

I hereby forbid any per arbouring or trusting my wife, Rebecca A. Pomeroy, on my account, as I will not be account

W. H. POMEROY. Victoria Road, Annapolis Co. Sept. 11th,

A. D. 1876. 13i t37 ETABLISHED 1861.

LABELLE,

Parks' Cotton Warp.

White, Blue, Red, Orange & Green. THE COTTON WARP made by us for the

Patt COTTON WARP made by us for the past fifteen years having proved so very satisfactory to consumers, we feel justified in recommending it to all who use the article as the BEST IN QUALITY and actually the CHEAPEST in the market.

We warrant every bundle to be full length and weight and to be numbered correctly. Our name and address is on the label.

For sale by all dealers.

WM. PARKS & SON,
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FRED. LEAVITT LA WRENCETO WN,

Dry Goods, on can be thus sail. Ready - Made Clothing, BOUTS AND SHOES.

Hats and Caps, &c., &c., &c.

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Job Work Neatly executed at the Moniton Office

BUSINESS CARDS Neatly and promptly executed at the office of this paper. \$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted.
Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO.,
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\$5 To \$20 perday at home. Samples of the Co., Portland, Maine. 17 48 SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York; for a Pamphlet of 100 pages, con taining lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 1y 448

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For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out. and in all Colors.

Artificial Stone Paint, For preserving Wood, Zine, and other Buildings, giving the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c.

DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c. TO PREVENT WHITE ANT, Cured by the PETRIFYING LIQUID, at

In Wooden Shires,
Railway Slrepers,
Brams and
House Timbers,
and General Iron and Wood a cost of about 2d. per square yard. or Particulars and Testimonials apply to the the Agent, at Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELL'G PAINTS.

orous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF, and IRONWORK preserved from Oxidation, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINT. Manufactured by THE SILCIATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G. B

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ALSO-CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE, REFIN'D SCOTCH IRON BLISTER, CAULKING & TYRE STEEL.

Ton No. 1 Glasgow White Paint, { In Kegs of 112, 56, 28 BOILED AND RAW PAINT OIL, 5 Cwt. Genuine White Lead; 2 Cwt. Zinc White Lead, Bridgetown, July 19th, 1876. Will be sold low for CASH by HUGH FRASER.

NOTICE.—A Complete Set of the West India and United States Charts for sale Cheap, together with a lot of NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c. Also, First Class SEXTANT, all will be sold low for Cash.

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"Matchless" BURDET

d the HIGHEST AWARD at the Cente Office and Warerooms.—Cor. Union and Charlotte Sts., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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STEAM PIPE, STEAM PUMPS, BABBIT METAL, GAS PIPE, STEAM WHISTLES, COTTON WASTE, STEAM GOVERN'RS, HAIR FELTING, RUBBER HOSE, STEAM GUAGES, RUBBER PACK'G, STEAM COCKS, CIRCULAR SAWS, RUBBER GASK'TS, WATER GUAGES, SAW GUMMERS, NATIVE OIL. Agents for Rich's Patent Saw Sharpener and Gummer.

SPRAGUE CHURN

Important to Farmers and Dai-

rymen of this Province! J. L. SPRAGUE,

INVENTOR OF THIS CHURN,

INVENTOR OF THIS CHURN,

EEING the failings of other Churns has
lately constructed a CHURN which is the
NEAREST PERFECTION ever yet constructed, and that is taking the lead wherever
the has been introduced.

THIS Churn contains the best points and
taste of long study on the proper method
of obtaining every particle of butter that
erams contains in from one to six minutes, the
average time being four minutes.

Thas churned eight pounds of butter from
six quarts of cream in forty seconds.

Thas churned milk from a farrow cow, on a
test, in one minute.

Twill make tetter butter, and butter that
will stand more working than that made in
a common churn, the grain being coarser.

It will make the hardess kind of butter in
the hottest days in Angust.

T works the buttermilk out in one minute,

The hottest days in August.

It works the buttermilk out in one minute, and cleanses itself in one minute.

By the motion of the paddles the air is pumped in at the ends, passes through the eream, and is carried off through a tube in the top of the cover. This process cleanses in the top of the cover. This process cleanses the oxygen of the air in contact with the oil in the cream which hardens and turns to butter.

IT is driven with cogwheels that set thes paddles in rapid motion, and makes the labor so light that a child twelve years old ca-churn with ease.

These Churns are manufactured at Berwick, N. S., and will be kept constantly on hand af-ter the 30th October, 1875. Orders strictly attended to.

AGENTS WANTED

PROPRIETOR, D. H. SHAW, BERWICK, N. S. November 17th, 1875. tf

TO MAGISTRATES! A largelot of MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS for sale at this Office.

New Goods! New Goods!!

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK, has just opened PRESS GOODS,

Hoves, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Laces, Trim nings, Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Grey nd Bleached Cottons, Window Nats, Ap. MILLINERY AT SHORTEST NOTICE. **BOOTS & SHOES** elling off at 20 per cent below usual pri Lawrencetown, June 13th, '76

NOTICE. MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK. has just received a fresh assortment of

DRY GOODS GROCERIES.

CONFECTIONERY of Superior Quality, PERFUMERY, &C.

Morse, Kaley & Co. Knitt'g Cotton BOOTS and SHOES, the remaining portion selling off at 20 per cent. below ing portion selling off at 20 per cent. below usual prices. ALSO—A lot of NO. 1
WHITE LEAD & PAINT OIL.
BRIDGKTOWN, June 13th, 1876.

S. R. FOSTER & SON'S



erly W. H. ADAMS' CITY NAIL WORKS.) Orders solicited, prompt attention and satis-action guaranteed. ap10

Agricultural.

HEROIC FARMING.

The mode of culture, and the liberal manuring practised by market gardingers, cannot of course be generally adopted by those who cultivate large areas of land. But I have always noticed that those farmers whose methods approach nearest to the standard of the garden are the ones who obtain, as a rule, the largest yields and the highest rate of profit. It is true enough that to invest yearly in manure at the rate of 50 or 80 tons per acre, requires more faith and courage, as well as more money, than the average farmer commands. Yet it is mainly in thisintensive mode of culture that the market gardener finds his best remuneration. The man who cultivates half a dozen acres must get larger returns from each than those divided to the continuation of the same area, and other products in a similar ratio, the gardenar can well afford to invest liberally in plant food and other expenses of culture. If he knows, or can nearly determine, the value of each intended crop, the can generally acculate how much it will be safe to pay out in order to obtain it; and having made the calculation, he does not hesitate to make the investment.

Now, there is clearly no reason why the same general rule is not equally sound for the farmer. His business is subject to the same natural laws, and his crops are augmented by the same process.

The grand fact to be considered it his:—in all cases where manure is abundantly supplied, and the tillage is thorough and deep, the soil responds in a corresponding degree, and becomes in the hands of a skillful cultivator, simply a machine for converting chemical elements into food; and whether a man cultivates ten acres, or ten hundred, the more plant food he supplies of the right kind (other condition being equal), the larger will be the result: the lower the cost, and the higher the rate of profit.

The last few dollars added to the cost of the extra profit, and sometimes makes the whole difference between profit and loss. All practical farmers of the cxtra profit, and sometimes makes the whole diffe

the rate of profit.

The last few dollars added to the cost of the crop is nearly always the secret of the extra profit, and sometimes makes the whole difference between profit and loss. All practical farmers profess to understand this, yet few of them have proved the courage of their opin ons by reducing it to practice.

And here is just the point where men of timid and conservative policy halt and hesitate, while the clear-headed, heroic farmer fearlessly meets the expense, and wins the prize.

There is in fact scarcely a crop raised on the farm that might not be materially increased with but slight additional cost, provided the owner could determine in each case the additional outlay needed, and the right place to put it. As this question is often easily solved, and not always as difficult as it seems, it challenges the attention of farmers, and well deserves farther discussion.—Correspondent Country Gentleman.

CRACKE IN STOVES.—Ashes and common salt, wet and mixed, will stop the cracks in a stove and prevent smoke escaping.—R. G.

LICE ON WINDOWS.—Windows may be kept free from ice and polished, by rubbing the glass with alcohol with a brush or sponge.—R. G.

SIER OF TURNIPS.—Small-sized turnips have double the nutritious matter that large ones have, but the larget, rutable gas are the most nutritious.—R. G.

SHINGLE YOUR OWN HOUSE.

After his departure that the, in taking a seat, had unwittingly applied the plaster to his corduroys.

WERY DOUBTFUL SUNSTROKE.

WERY DOUBTFUL SUNSTROKE.

Were yoursel, and always and laborer, while sawing wood on a summer day, fell from the effects of the heat, and was insensible for half an hour. Mr. Kerrigan explained as follows:

"It is thrue, I was lifted insensible, but whether it was the sunstruce or what it was remains to be investigated. I was sawin' wood for Mrs. McDennin.

"Wer lift was the sunstruce of the heat, and was remains to be investigated. I was sawin' wood for Mrs. McDennin.

"We rright there," ses I, "its powerful hot Mrs. McDennin explained as follows:

"

Size of Turnips,—Small-sized turnips have double the nutritious matter that large ones have, but the largest ruta begas are the most nutritious.—R. G.

CREASES OUT OF VELVET .- Take a mo derately hot iron, wind around it a wet cloth, run the velvet quickly across the

cloth being around the hot iron.

To Clean Paint.—Smear a piece of fiannel with common whiting, mixed to the consistency of common paste, in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleansed briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spots and other fifth will be removed.—R.G.

Stewed Tripe.—After the tripe is boiled tender, out in small pieces an inch square; make a dressing of cream or milk, small piece of butter, pepper, sait, dredge little flour with it, stir these all together; put in the tripe and stew for twenty minutes, stirring often.

To Take off Starch or Rust from From Flat looks—Ties a piece of vellow bees.

To Take off Starch or Rust from Filat Irons.—The a piece of yellow beeswax in a rag, and when the iron is nearly hot enough to use, rub it quickly with the wax and then with a coarse cloth. If irons become rough, rub them with fine salt and they will be apport.—R. G.

for a month given them mashed potations, mixed with buckwheat flour, barley, or beans. Take away what remains in the evening. After a month add half a dozen balls made of barley flour, when they go to roast. Give them these eight days successively. Turkeys thus fed are fat and good.—R. G.

First Boy—"I say, Jimmy, there the

How to Make the Tea go Further.

A method has been discovered for making more than the usual quantity of tea from any given quantity of the leaf. The whole secret consists of steaming the leaf before steeping. By this process, it is said, fourteen pints of good quality may be brewed from the ounce of tea.

How to Make the Tea go Further.

Second Boy.—"Bully! Maybe we won't have to wash ourselves till the middle of spring."

A barber, eyeing a stylish customer, said: "You must either take down that shirt collar, or wait for a share untill can borrow a step-ladder."

of tea.

"What is life?" asks a Pennsylvania paper. As near as we can make out it is a struggle to come out sufficiently also a spoon. Then pour cold, sweet milk upon the spot and take up as before, pouring on milk until at last it becomes 'y slightly tinged with black. Then wash with cold water, and absorb with a cloth without too much rubbing.

Stench Ink.—To make black stencil

STENCIL INK.—To make black stencial ink, take shellac two parts, borax one part, lampblack sufficient quantity, indigo sufficient quantity. Boil the shellac and borax in the water until they are dissolved; add the gum arabic and withdraw the mixture from the fire. When cold, add lampblack to bring it to a suitable colour and consistence, and lastly a very small quantity of finely powdered indigo to give pathic response, "at her age! Ossification perhaps?" "Ossification of new are vessels.

Jokers' Corner.

A NEW WAY OF APPLYI MUSTARD PLASTERS.

SHINGLE YOUR OWN HOUSE.

Scene, bar-room; time, midnight. Wife: "I wish that man would a home, if he's got one to go to." Landlord: "Silence, he'll call for something directly; he's taking the shingles off his own house, and putting

To Fatten Turkeys.—Every morning refers to it as an old land mark.

A sailor who has a scar, the result of a dispute on shore many years ago, or a month given them masked note.

First Boy—"I say, Jimmy, there's no water. It's frozen everywhere."
Second Boy—"Bully! Maybe we won't have to wash ourselves till the middle of spring."