ESTABLISHED 1873.

The Weekly Monitor

IS PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$1.50 per annum, in advance; if not paid within six months, $2.00

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. 9. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1881. NO. 2.

Job Work.

The MONITOR office is fitted out with one of the best job-presses in this province, and a large assortment of type in both plain and ornamental faces, together with every facility for doing all description for first-class work We make a speciality of fine work—either plain, or in colors and in this line we flatter ourselves we can compete with any office in the Province.

Orders for Posters, Dodgers, Catalogues, Bill-heads, Circulars Cards of all kinds, Pamphlets, will receive prompt attention.

We endeavour by closest attention and careful execution of all orders to ensure satisfaction to our patrons.

Lawyers and Magistrates blanks kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Weekly Monitor

Advertising Rates.

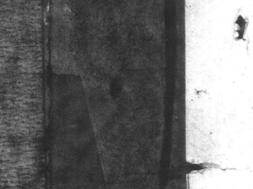
ONE INCH.—First insertion, 50 cents; every after insertion, 12½ cents; one month, $1.00; two months, $1.50; three months, $2.00; six months, $3.50.

ONE SQUARE, (two inches).—First insertion $1.00; each continuation, 25 cents; three months, $2.50; six months, $6.00; twelve months $10.00.

HALF COLUMN.—First insertion, $5.50; each continuation, $1.25; one month, $8.00; two months, $12 00; three months, 15.00; six months, $22 00; twelve months, $40.00.

A COLUMN.—First insertion, $10.00; each continuation, $3.00; one month, $14.00 two months, $20.00; three months, $28.00; six months $40.00; twelve months, $80.00.

Yearly advertisements changed oftener than once a month, will be charged 25 cents extra per square for each additional al eration



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver,** and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

NEW EDITION.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY — NEW EDITION WITH SUPPLEMENT

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

LATEST--LARGEST--BEST.

Contains over 118,000 Words, 1928 Pages, 3000 Engravings, 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings, Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.

From The Canada Educational Monthly, *Toronto.*—And just here comes in the contrast of the position of the Englishman with that of his kinsman on this side of the Atlantic. He has no "Webster;" no book of an all-satisfying requirement, no one reference work in which he will find all that he may be in quest of, no single quarry that will yield him every ore his demands require the inspection of—such as he may find in the mammoth "Unabridged Webster." Having regard to its issues, its thoroughness, its compactness, and its price, it is an amazing product of literary skill and mechanical workmanship.

There should not be a school in the Dominion, where access cannot readily and constantly be had to it. No teacher, and we might add, no reader of the language, can afford to be without it, for it is a monumental work, a noble tribute to our grand old mother-tongue.

From **London Quarterly Review.**—On the whole, as it stands, it is most respectable, and certainly THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT.

"A necessity to every educated man."—*Lord Brougham.*

"Every scholar knows its value."—*W. H. Prescott, the Historian.*

"The book has become indispensable to every student of the English language." — *Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice U. S.*

Subscribe for

The Monitor

KEEP YOUR MONEY AT HOME, BY PATRONIZING A LOCAL INDUSTRY, AND STOP TAKING DOLLAR WEEKLIES THAT CONTAIN ONLY GENERAL MATTER, WHILE THE MONITOR LABORS FOR YOUR BENEFIT IN EVERY WAY.

ONLY $1.50 PER YEAR.

FOR SALE.

Iron and Steel, asstd. Sizes,
Hoop Iron and Rivets;
Horse Shoe Nails;
Nails and Spikes—Asstd. Sizes,
Sleigh Shoe Bolts, &c.;
Slate Roofing Paint, Variou Colors, Ready Mixed;
Planed Clapboards, and Sawn Shingles;
A number of Abrams & Kerr's Patent Root Pulpers, in hand for Sal

AGENT FOR
New England Boston Paint Co.'s Paints;
Walter Wilson, Saw Manufacturer, St. John, N. B.
Honey's Patent Fanning Mill,

H. FRASER.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

Subscriptions will be taken at this office. Payments are made very easy and extend over a period of five or six years, enabling a person of very moderate means to secure this invaluable work.

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Parlor and Church Organs.

For Power and Quality of Tone, Rapidity of Action, and Promptness to Response, they are Unsurpassed.

A careful examination of the insuruments will convince the public that both interior and exterior are honestly made.

In beauty and elegance of case they far exceed any Organ manufactured in the Maritime Provinces. They are AS LOW IN PRICE as is consistent with first-class workmanship, and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

Parties Desiring a

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

Will find it their advantage to Correspond with

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,
Or visit their Warerooms, George St., Annapolis.

A Great Cause of Human Misery

Is the Loss of

MANHOOD

We have recently published a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practise, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself, cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands every youth and every man in the land.

Address,

The Culverwell Medical Co.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box 4586.

DENTAL NOTICE

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully informs his friends in Annapolis County, that he has just returned from Kings County, and will be at his office in

BRIDGETOWN

for a few weeks. FRIENDS, PLEASE NOT DELAY.

Nov. 19th, 1879. a31tf

MONOTON

Refined Sugar.

The First in this Market.

10 lbs. for $1!

TRY IT.

For sale by

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, Jan. 31st, 1881.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having legal demands against the estate of Andrew McKenna, late of Bridgetown, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN LOCKETT.
Administrator

Bridgetown, Sept. 8th, 1880.

GREAT BARGAIN!

THE Subscriber offers for SALE or RENT or private Contract

His Beautiful Residence at

OWER MIDDLETON.

The House contains 11 rooms all in thorough repair, Good Stabling for 3 or 4 Horses. Carriage House and Wood House. The grounds consists of 2 acres in a high state of cultivation with a very fine orchard of 100 or more superior trees, (choice varieties of fruit) early all which are in bearing, some trees producing yearly 3 Barrels or more. The garden is also well stocked with a good variety of Fruit trees. The situation is convenient to Railway Station, Post Office, and within 5 minutes walk of three places of worship. Location desirable, and very healthy.

ALSO, Small Farm, situate in NORTH WILLIAMSTON, about two miles from Lawrencetown Railway Station. The House contains 6 Rooms, the ground flat only being finished. Good Barn, and a number of useful and necessary outbuildings. The Farm consists of about 70 acres, 30 of which are in hay and under cultivation. A good Orchard, in bearing, producing yearly 25 to 30 barrels, and with care will soon increase to 100 or more barrels. Cuts about 14 tons Hay yearly, with a superior chance to increase largely at a very small outlay. Location public, healthy, convenient and desirable particularly to a person with moderate means. Possession at once if desired.

Terms for both places easy.

EDWARD H. PHINNEY.
Middleton, Annapolis County, May 1st, 1880.

Ready - Made CLOTHING!

BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from Montreal, a large and well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing & Buffalo Robes.

consisting of

Men's Ulsters, Youths' Ulsters, Men's Over Coats, Reefers.

All a

Splendid Assortment of

FALL SUITS

Pants and Vests. Also,

1 Doz. Very Fine Buffalo Robes.
Horse Blankets.

All the above will be sold very LOW FOR CASH,

BEALES & DODGE.

Middleton, Nov .. '78

CUSTOMERS MAY REST ASSURED THAT THE MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS FOR JOB WORK.

TO LAWYERS.

A FRESH LOT of Summonses and Executions just printed and for sale at this office.

THE LOCAL MEAT MARKET.

[Limited.]

Registered Under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1879.

English, American, Canadian and Australian

MEATS

—AND—

Provision Depots.

CAPITAL - - - $100,000.

OFFICES—Central Depot and Market: 84 Upper Thames Street, E. C. (Under Cannon Street Station) London, E. C.
BONDED WAREHOUSES—Cold Storage Wharf, Cousin Lane, E. C.
BANKERS:—The London and County Bank, 21 London Street, E. C. D. TALLERMAN, Esq., Gen. Manager.

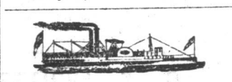
THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of Shippers of Cattle, Poultry, &c., to the ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PROVISION DEPOTS, 84 UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON. Furnished with Refrigerating Chambers of large capacity, where Produce of all kinds can be preserved for any length of time, at any season of the year. The advantages to shippers of live cattle are evident, inasmuch as by slaughtering immediately on arrival Expenses Cease, and the most advantageous moment may be seized for the disposal of the consignment.

To parties desirous of shipping apples, &c., to London, for sales and returns, the Company can offer advantages to be found in no other quarter. By use of the refrigerators, decay or deterioration is arrested, while every facility is afforded for sorting, sampling and laying out sound fruit, as well as for repacking such as may be injured on the voyage Shippers who may wish more speedy returns than can be forwarded by regular mail, can realize an advance which will be ordered by Telegraph immediately on receipt of consignments landed in good condition.

Information in detail can be obtained by application to the undersigned, who are authorized to make advances to Shippers, and, if desirable, to take an interest for the Company in the profit and loss of operations.

WM. HARE, Agent,
171 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

THOS. S. WHITMAN, Agent,
Annapolis, N. S. 43tf



THREE TRIPS A WEEK.

Saint John to Halifax and Yarmouth via Steamer and Rail

Steamer "EMPRESS,"

For Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting at Digby with the Western Counties Railway for and from YARMOUTH, &c., and at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, for and from

KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX, and intermediate stations; also, with the Stage for Liverpool.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, April 2nd, and until further notice, the splendid, fast, and staunch sea-going Steamer EMPRESS, will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, and return same days.

This popular Steamer has been put in thorough good order for the ensuing season's service, having had extensive repairs effected to her hull and machinery, and having had her Saloons altered and refurnished in a very comfortable and elegant manner.

Fare—St. John to Digby	$1.50
" " Annapolis	2.00
Fare St. John to Halifax	5.00
" " and return	7.50
Fare—St. John to Yarmouth	$3.50
" " and return	6.00
Round Trip Tickets to Halifax via this route good to return by Intercolonial Railway.	9.00

Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, and at H. CHUBB & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. street, and of

R. B. HUMPHREY, AGENT
Union Line Office,
45 Dock St.

F. PHEASANT
Freight agent,
Empress Warehouse,
Reed's Point.

Dec17

NOTICE of ASSIGNMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that

George H. H. McLean, of Margaretville,

in the County of Annapolis, Trader, on the 28th day of March, A. D., 1881, assigned to me by Indenture, all his Stock in trade, personal property, effects, choses in action, book debts, and securities of every kind and description, in trust for the payment of such of his creditors as shall execute the same within three months from the date thereof, according to the terms and conditions of the trusts therein mentioned.

The said Indenture lies at my house, where it can be inspected and signed by the said parties interested, and that the same is also recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Annapolis.

THOMAS McLEAN,
Assignee.

Dated at Margaretville, 28th day of March, 1881. 50 3m

O. R. O.

COLLAR!

Best Now in Use, Largest Stock in Town, All Sizes.

New Jewellery—Rings, Brooches, Lalies Sets, Cuff Buttons and Shirt Studs, Fancy Goods, &c.

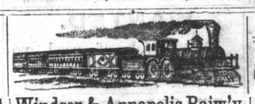
I will from this date to Sep. 30th sell for CASH at SMALL ADVANCES ON COST balance of Summer and Spring Goods.

EXPECT BARGAINS—As a special inducement I offer ten per cent. discount on all bills paid in full with CASH before 30th inst.

J. W. TOMLINSON

Lawrencetown, July 15th, 1880.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertisements may be made for it IN NEW YORK.



Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y.

Spring Arrangement.

Time Table,

COMMENCING

MON., 4th DAY APRIL, 1881.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express, Mon. Wednesday and Saturday only.	Freight and Passenger Daily.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 45	7 45	3 00
14	Windsor Junc—leave	8 24	8 37	3 56
46	Windsor	9 40	10 55	6 15
53	Hantsport	10 00	11 19	6 37
61	Grand Pre	10 22	11 46	7 05
			P.M.	
64	Wolfville	10 30	12 02	7 17
66	Port Williams	10 36	12 12	7 25
71	Kentville—arrive	10 50	12 30	7 40
	Do—leave	11 05	12 55	
83	Berwick	11 36	1 43	
88	Aylesford	11 50	2 04	
		P.M.		
95	Kingston	12 04	2 29	
98	Wilmot	12 12	2 42	
102	Middleton	12 23	2 58	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	3 26	
111	Paradise	12 48	3 39	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	4 04	
124	Roundhill	1 20	4 32	
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 40	5 00	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Express, Mon. and Wednesday and Saturday only.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	St. John—leave			8.00
				P.M.
0	Annapolis—leave		7 20	2 20
6	Round Hill		7 57	2 42
14	Bridgetown		8 23	02
19	Paradise		8 45	3 16
22	Lawrencetown		8 59	3 25
28	Middleton		9 20	3 42
32	Wilmot		9 47	3 53
35	Kingston		10 09	4 02
42	Aylesford		10 34	4 16
47	Berwick		10 58	4 30
59	Kentville—arrive		11 52	5 02
			P.M.	
	Do—leave	6 30	12 30	5 12
64	Port Wiliams	6 50	12 48	5 27
66	Wolfville	6 57	12 58	5 33
69	Grand Pre	7 10	1 14	5 41
77	Hantsport	7 36	1 41	6 05
84	Windsor	8 15	2 30	6 27
116	Windsor Junct	10 15	4 35	7 50
130	Halifax—arrive	11 00	5 25	8 26

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

Steamboat Express Trains run on Mondays Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John at 8 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, for Digby and Annapolis, and returns same days, on arrival of 7.45 a. m. Express Train from Halifax.

Western Counties Railway trains leave Digby every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4.00 p. m., on arrival of Steamer Empress, from Annapolis, and every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 12.30 p. m., for Yarmouth and Intermediate Stations, and leave Yarmouth at 7.45 a. m., daily, for Digby, connecting on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday with Steamer Empress, for Annapolis and Halifax.

International Steamers leave St. John every Monday and Thursday at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

St. John & Maine Railway trains leave St. John at 8.15 a. m., and 9.00 p. m., daily for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Through Tickets may be obtained at the principal Stations.

P. INNES, General Manager.
Kentville, March 31st, 1881.

FARM for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated a mile east of Paradise, on the Annapolis side of the river, containing something over 220 acres; ¼ mile under cultivation; 2 miles pasture land; remainder woodland Cuts about 25 or 30 tons hay, has a young apple orchard of about 100 trees, 14 or 15 years old, yields about 40 or 50 barrels; well watered; dwelling house, barn and outbuildings all in good repair, together with all the farming utensils and household property.

If not previously sold by private sale, it will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION on Friday, 15th April, at 11 o'clock, a m.

BENJAMIN DANIELS.

Paradise, Feb. 16th, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ANNAPOLIS, SS.,
In the Supreme Court, 1881.

IN EQUITY.

CAUSE:

JOHN LOCKETT and LOUIS G. DeBLOIS, Plaintiffs.

vs.

WILLIAM H. RUFFEE, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

By the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, in front of Buckler's Hotel, in Bridgetown, in said county,

ON SATURDAY,

30th day of April next,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein, on this twenty-first day of March, instant, unless before the sale the debt, herein amounting to Nine Hundred and Twenty Dollars, with interest since the issue date of the writ and costs be paid to the Plaintiffs, or to his attorney.

ALL the estate, right, title and interest, of the said William H. Ruffe, in, to, or out of, that certain piece, or parcel of

LAND,

Being a part of the real estate of the late Henry Ruffee, of Granville, aforesaid, being set off to the said William H. Ruffee, upon a division of the said real estate, between the said William H. Ruffee George Ruffee and Oliver Ruffee, heirs of the said Henry Ruffee, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by lands of Solomon Chute, on the east by lands of the said George Ruffee, on the west by lands of A. Vidito and N. Marshall, and on the south by the Annapolis River, being one mile and a half in length and thirty rods and six links in width, containing one hundred acres more or less, with all and singular the houses and appurtenances to the said lot of land belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and all persons having any lien in or upon the said mortgaged premises, are required to take notice hereof.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of the deed.

PETER BONNETT,
High Sheriff.

E. RUGGLES,
Plff's Attorney.

Annapolis Royal, March 30th, A. D., 1881. 16t3

Poetry.

Our Ships at Sea.

How many of us have ships at sea,
Freighted with wishes and hopes and fears,
Tossing about on the wave, while we
Linger and wait on the shores for years,
Gazing afar through the distance dim,
And singing, will ever our ship come in?

We sent them away with laughter and song,
The decks were white and the sails were new;
The fragrant breezes bore them along,
The sea was calm and the skies were blue,
And we thought as we watched them sail away
Of the joy they would bring in some future day.

Long have we watched beside the shore
To catch the gleam of a coming sail,
But we only hear the breaker's roar
Or the sweeping night wind's dismal wail,
Till our cheeks grow pale, and our eyes grow dim,
And we sadly sigh, will they never come in?

Oh! poor sad heart, with its burden of cares,
Its aims defeated, its worthless life,
That has garnered only the thorns and tares,
That is seared and torn in the pitiful strife
Afar on the heavenly golden shore
Thy ships are anchored forever more.

Select Literature.

A Charity Repaid.

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE RELATED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL WARD, OF NEW YORK

Soon after graduating at a law school in the central part of this State I was given a large claim to collect from a wealthy planter living in Tennessee. I twas before the day of railroads, and the swiftest way to get there was by sea. I went to New York, sailed down the coast, landed at Charleston, S. C., and travelled across the State toward Tennessee. They were having the cholera South that year. I caught it and was laid up at Columbia for two weeks. I didn't have much money with me at starting, and this sickness about used it up. I was so weak when I again started on my journey to Tennessee that I could hardly walk. At last I reached Grenville, my money was all gone, and I presume I looked like a tramp. I remember it was a quiet Sunday evening when I entered the place, and the church bells were ringing. I wanted to go to church, but my shoes were so worn out that I was ashamed to go upon the ground floor. So I crept in the gallery of the church, and sat among some of the prettiest girls I ever saw in my life. I told Andy Johnson about it years afterward, and he said that indeed they did have a lot of pretty girls in Greenville at that time. The next morning I started for my destination, 30 miles up in the mountains. I had to foot it every inch of the way. When I got there I found that my man had died and that his will was disputed. So I skirmished around and discovered that one of the men who was contesting the will was rich, and lived some four or five miles out of town. He was one of our Southern barons, had several hundred negroes, scores of horses, and some blood-hounds. I tried threatening him; he set the dogs on me. I killed one with a billet of wood and escaped to the town. Well, there I was without a cent, a poor wretch, with no person of property in the North who cared about me to whom I could send for assistance. I made my way back to Greenville, somehow, and resolved upon a bold stroke. I went into the first lawyer's office I came to and said: 'My name is Ward; I came from New York state to collect a claim: the man has died and his will is disputed; I would like to sell you the claim for $50. I want the money to get back to New York.' The lawyer was a kind-faced man. I remember he asked me why I didn't send for money to New York, and I owned up that there was no one there I could remember who would send it to me. He finally said, 'Well, I will go out and see a friend about this.' He brought his friend back with him and they agreed to lend me $50. I signed a paper and they gave me the money. Then I put my hands deep in my trousers pockets, and hauled out a gold watch, and said: 'Gentlemen, I want you to take this watch and keep it as a sort of security for what I owe you. The first money I earn I promise you it will be sent to you.' They wouldn't take the watch at first, but I forced them to. I got home and when I scraped together $75 I sent it to them. They took out their principal and interest, and sent me the watch and the money that was over. And so apparently my connection with this Greenville man ended.

Twenty years past, and I was a member of Congress from this State. It was the time of reconstruction, and as a radical republican, I was a member of the reconstruction committee. I had a special charge of the reconstruction of the state of Tennessee. One day there was a lot of Tennesseeans before me in relation to the affairs of the state—Horace Maynard, W. L. B. Stokes, Roderick R. Butler and others. That evening at home, in glancing over the papers, I saw that Johnson had nominated a man named Milligan for judge of the court of claims. It was at a time when Congress was having its fierce war with Johnson; so fierce that the Senate would confirm none of his nominations, no matter how good they might be. I thought this man Milligan would have no chance, and then turned to my wife and said: 'Do you remember a man named Milligan?' She replied that she did not. 'Well,' said I, 'is there any circumstances of my life in which I have been connected with a man of that name?' She answered, 'I don't remember such a man.' The following morning, at the committee-room, I turned to Maynard and said, 'who is this man Milligan that Johnston has nominated for judge of the court of claims?' He replied: 'Oh, he is a lawyer, living at Greenville, Ten., one of Johnson's chums.'

'Was Milligan a Union man during the war?' I then inquired. 'Yes,' says Maynard, 'and such an outspoken one that the rebs stripped him of all his property. He is as poor as a church mouse.' 'Is he a good lawyer?' I then asked. 'One of the best in east Tennessee,' says Maynard. 'Then,' says I, rapping the table with my fist, 'by jove, sir, he shall be confirmed.' They were all amazed, and inquired what interest I had in Milligan. I didn't tell them; but I went over to Conkling in the Senate, and told him the entire story I have told you, of how this man Milligan helped me when I was in sore trouble. Then I went about the Senate getting votes for Milligan. I pestered Maynard night and day to get his consent, and the end of it was Milligan was confirmed. Johnston sent for me and thanked me. The news of the confirmation got down to Tennessee and Milligan started for Washington. He came from the railroad train directly to the Capitol still wearing his duster. Roderick R. Butler brought me out to him and introduced us. Milligan was then between 60 and 70, and had a wife many years younger. He said to me: 'Mr. Ward, what is it that caused you to interest yourself in a stranger's fortune? I was looking forward to an old age of misfortune and poverty. This appointment is like manna from heaven for me.' I replied, 'Do you remember lending $50 over 20 years ago to a poor cholera-stricken wretch of a lawyer that had come down to Tennessee to collect a claim and spend all his money?' Milligan said, 'I do.' I said, 'Well, that was I.'

'Well, if you would believe me we all had a crying spell over the way things turned out.

MARK TWAIN'S ADVICE TO SCRIBBLERS.—Here is some words of sarcastic advice from Mark Twain, which are often put into an editor's head by matters not wholly unconnected with the contents of his letter box. Don't write too plainly, it is a sign of plebeian origin. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut and make every word illegible as you can. Avoid all pains-taking with proper names. We know the full name of every man, woman and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance if you write a character somewhat like a drunken figure 8 and then draw a wave line, we know at once you mean 'Samuel Morrison,' even though you may think you may mean 'Lemuel Messenger'? How we do love to get hold of articles written in this style! And how we should like to get hold of the man who sends them—just ten minutes—alone—in the woods, and a revolver in our hip pocket.

SPLITTING WOOD.—Seeing a boy trying his best to split a section of wood, which would not yield to his axe, a correspondent writes: I showed him an old method by which he readily split it. He struck 'fair and square' many times in the same place, but did not twist his helve at the moment of striking the wood. The secret of splitting is simply to 'flop' the axe, thus making use of the pole of the axe as a lever the moment it enters. While this method seems to be pretty generally known to the woodsmen of the Central and New England States, the choppers of the West and South, and all old countrymen that have come under my observation, know nothing of it whatever; frequently striking a dozen times, where one well-directed blow with a 'twist of the wrist,' would readily part the stick. I find this motion very effective in splitting our western maple, cedar, balsam, and other tough woods.

The Debt of France.

France lives in a very princely fashion, Her revenues are larger than those of any other nation; so are her annual expenditures. She also has the largest public debt in the world. She is at present carrying on a very costly system of internal improvements without making corresponding retrenchments in other directions. She still keeps up her standing army of 470,000 men, costing her last year, $113,596,890. It may be said that the Government with one hand disburses among the people the money it collects from them with the other, but if this is so, the people are growing rich at the expenses of the State, for it is certain that the public debt is constantly growing larger. A milliard of francs—$200,000,000—was added to it by the remission of rentes on March 17. This brings the grand total up to $5,491,860,700, or more than two and one-half times the national debt of the United States. Several obligations now included in the four classes of rentes enter into this sum. The rentes alone foot up including the new loan, $4,172,407,296 The rate of interest paid varies from 3 to 5 per cent, and the total annual interest payment on rentes of all classes is $155,680,999. The burden of this debt upon the population of France is about $130 per capita; the annual interest charged is not far from $4 per capita.

The new loan of $200,000,000 is issued to carry on the great scheme of buying and building railways and improving navigable rivers and harbors, which was submitted to the French Chambers by M. De Freycinet in January, 1878, and definitely voted upon in July, 1879. It was proposed to raise and expend the enormous sum of $1,000,000,000 in this way—$7,000,000 on railways; $200,000,000 on navigable streams, and $100,000,000 on harbors. This expenditure is to be divided among the 12 budgets from 1878 to 1899. In 1879 $75,000,000 was expended; in 1880 about $80,000,000; during the present year $90,000,000 will be spent, and next year, when the system will be in full operation, the round sum of $100,000,000 will be reached, and that figure will be maintained yearly thereafter until the work is complete. It will be seen that this entails a future heavy addition to the public debt, which, by 1899, will amount to more than six and one-half billions of dollars.

So long as France enjoys the blessings of peace her people will bear the burden of taxation which the liberal scale of the Government's expenditures imposes upon them without serious inconvenience. Though taxed more heavily than any other people in the world, they do not complain, and no other people responds so readily and cheerfully to fresh demands from the State. Her average annual expenditure per capita for Government purposes is $14 07 in France, against $6 13 in the United States; yet no protests were heard against increasing this charge by issuing new bonds to the amount of 200,000,000. The loan was a thoroughly popular measure, and the chief anxiety betrayed by the French people was to get a share of it. The perfect confidence of the French peasantry in the financial honor and stability of the republic is shown by the extent to which they appear as subscribers to the Government obligations. In 1879 there were 4,380,933 holders of rentes among the French people. The number increases with every fresh issue, and will soon be nearly equal to the number of owners of the soil, which is now divided among 5,500,000 freeholders. At the same time the number and amount of savings banks deposits is annually increasing. In 1872 there were 56 depositors in savings banks to every 1,000 inhabitants, and the average deposit was 144f. per capita of the population. In 1877 the number of deposits had risen to 78 per thousand, and the average deposit to 234f. per capita.

France has wisely ceased adding to her permanent debt. The new loan is divided into 172 series, one or more of which will be redeemed annually at a rate which will extinguish the whole in 72 years Whether France as a nation will profit by this loan and the others which are to follow it depends, of course, upon the use made of the money. She has a fertile soil and an industrious population. It would no doubt be possible to expend a billion of dollars in public works within her borders in such a way as to bring in a direct return on the investment through saving in transportation and the increase of her foreign trade. But this presupposes an almost ideally perfect administration and undiminished production. In respect to the latter condition, there is grave reason to fear that it will not be realized. The phylloxera has cruelly ravaged the vineyards of France every season for several years. Her silk industry also is afflicted with a plague, and the crop shows wide fluctuations in recent years, varying from a third to a half of the round one hundred million francs' worth of raw silk which she produced thirty years ago. Other deficient harvests have for five years kept the figure of her exports of domestic products below the large total reached in the favorable year of 1875, while her imports for home consumption have pretty steadily increased. Under these circumstances, foreign critics will naturally suggest that the state would show more wisdom in attempting to augment the gross production of the soil than in spending millions to build railways, dig canals, and deepen river channels.

Exhaustiveness of Wheat.

Oats is considered as a hard crop on the land by most farmers. This, however, will not be ar the light of scientific examination, nor even careful observation. For if we come to look into the composition of its inorganic elements, its ash, in fact, which is all that it takes from the soil, we find that it is not half so exhaustive as wheat, and where a crop of 25 bushels of wheat may be grown at least 80 bushels of oats may be taken with no more draft on the soil. Let us compare the following figures:—

Composition of Ash of	*Wheat.*	*Oats.*
Potash	31.1	15.0
Phosphoric acid	46.2	20.7
Soda	3.5	3.8
Magnesia	12.5	7.3
Lime	3.1	3.8
Silica	2.4	46.4

And we then see that 100 pounds of oats take from soil half as much potash and less than half as much phosphoric acid as 100 pounds of wheat, and the great bulk of its draft on the soil consists of silica, of which there is a great abundance. This peculiar composition makes oats a crop adapted for light soils upon which wheat would not succeed. Again, another favorable trait in the behavior of oats is that it is better forager for nitrogen than wheat. Its leaf is broad and vigorous and, like corn, and all the broad-leafed plants, it is able to find its supply of nitrogen in great part for itself, and so spares the farmer the necessity of providing this costly element for it in fertilizers.

Now let us consider the relative profit of oats as compared with wheat. If we give this crop an equal chance with wheat, we have seen that 80 bushels can be grown as easily as 25 bushels of wheat. At the usual relative prices 4 pounds of oats are worth 3 of wheat. This would make 25 bushels of wheat equal in value to about 60 bushels of oats. If the farmer, then, can by good culture produce 80 bushels of oats per acre, he is doing as well as if he produced nearly 35 bushels of wheat. These figures are not intended as an inducement for farmers to grow oats in place of wheat, but to show the profit there may be in giving a crop of oats as good culture as is usually given to wheat or corn, or the most favored crops.

Do a Pure Bred Poultry Pay.

(Cor. Moncton "Times.")

The Asiatics to-day stand at the head of our modern domestic poultry; and at the head of that class stand the Light Brahmas, no breed of fowls having attained the popularity that they have. But the Light Brahmas of to-day are a different fowl from those first introduced into England from the Brahmapootra valley. Having passed through the hands of competent breeders their defects have been weeded out, until they stand to-day one of the most perfect fowls we have. They were first introduced into England in the year 1850, when they sold for a very high price the first prize pair being sold at the Universal Exhibition in Paris in 1855 for five hundred dollars. They made their first appearance in this country in the City of New York in 1850, and from that time until the present their popularity has never waned. No domestic fowl has, in the show room or at home, so many admirers. There is grandeur in their ample forms, and utility in their unobtrusive demeanor. Perhaps there is no fowl of more merits, if popularity is a true criterion of such. If beauty is what is wanted, what looks handsomer on a lawn than a flock of these beautiful birds, with their snow-white plumage, their neatly feathered legs and feet, bright ear lobes and wattles, and majestic gait? It is a sight such as any lover of beauty cannot but admire. As egg producers, there is no doubt they are good winter layers, when eggs are of the most value. They will not lay as many eggs as the Brown Leghorns, or some others of the non-setting varieties; still, if taken by weight, their eggs being large, few, if any, will do better than the Light Brahmas. They lay large buff color d eggs of a most delicious flavor. Nature has endowed them with qualities which fit them to our cold and frigid climate, the feathered legs and abundant fluff being particularly intended for our cold climate. They are of a happy and contented disposition, but require a large share of exercise, when restricted, inertness and too much food being a serious injury to them. This can best be procured by burying their food under hulls or leaves and making the scratch for it, they being willing to sit or stand around all day if they have plenty of food. For early hatching they cannot be excelled Their abundant fluff and feathers keep the eggs from being chilled; their maternal instincts being strong, they will brood and raise their young with great fidelity. The chicks are hardy little fellows, easily raised, and do not possess so many mischevious traits as some other breeds. But it is when we want a table fowl that the Light Brahmas come in at the head of all others, it being an acknowledged fact that no other fowl raised at the present time can at all compare with these, no fowl yet having attained the size they have, it being no uncommon thing for Light Brahmah Cockerells at the age of eleven months to weigh 11 and 12 pounds. They make good broilers at ten and twelve wee