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. 10. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1882. NO. 13.

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, $3.50; 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.

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

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Books, - - Stationery.

Buckley & Allen, OFFER during the Autumn Season, at low prices a large stock of STAPLE STATIONERY, and School supplies. Fancy Stationery, and Stationers' Sundries. Novelties in Ink Stands and Paper Knives. Special inducements to purchasers of Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums. An immense variety of Bibles, Church Services and Prayer Books. All the Seaside, Franklin Square and Standard Libraries. Complete supply of the Poets, large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Books. Call and inspect for yourselves, Don't forget the address

BUCKLEY & ALLEN.
124 Granville St., Halifax.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood, in the entire system, in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist, WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public in Annapolis County, that he is now at his office in

BRIDGETOWN,

for a few weeks. Persons requiring artificial teeth will find it to their interest to give him a call.

DR. S. F. WHITMAN.

Jan 2nd., 1882.

HATHEWAY LINE.

Direct Between
BOSTON & NOVA SCOTIA
NO TRANSFERS.

Via the staunch sea-going HUNTER, and the all steel Steamship SECRET, in connection with the W. & A. Railway from Halifax, and the W. C. Railway from Yarmouth, and Stage connection with Liverpool.

Until further notice Steamer Hunter will leave Annapolis on Monday afternoon after arrival of Express train from Halifax—for Boston direct. Returning, will leave Foster's Wharf, Boston, on Thursday afternoon.

Steamer Secret leaves Annapolis on Wednesday after arrival of Express train from Halifax, for Boston direct—landing her passengers in Boston in 26 and 28 hours from Nova Scotia. Returning, leaves Boston on Monday morning.

Close connections made with all Railways and Steamers for West and North West. First class accommodation.

Low Fares and Cheap Freights.

Free of Boston Wharfage.

For further particulars apply to Station Agents on the W. & A. R. and W. C. Railways, or to John Walsh, Digby.

Hatheway & Co.,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.

F. W. HATHEWAY, Agent, Annapolis.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
First-Class Route
BETWEEN
Nova Scotia and the United States
Via the Splendid
STEAMER "EMPRESS,"
Between St. John Digby and Annapolis.
And thence to PORTLAND and BOSTON via the splendid Steamers of the
Insternational Steamship Company.

Superior Accommodation with Fares as Low as by any other Route.

Special Reduced Rates of Fare.

	1st Class Limited to Continuous Passage.	1st Class Unlimited to Portland.	1st Class Unlimited to Boston.
Windsor to Boston			
Portland,	$6.50	$8.00	$8.50
Kentville to Boston or Portland,	6.00	7.25	7.70
Annapolis to Boston or Portland,	5.00	5.70	6.20

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

STEAMER "EMPRESS"

Leaves Annapolis on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons

After arrival of Windsor & Annapolis Railway Express Train from Halifax, Windsor, &c., and will leave Digby after arrival of Express Train, Western Counties Railway, from Yarmouth, Weymouth, &c., for St. John, where passengers bound West or South can take one of the splendid Steamers of the International Steamship Co., which leave Reed's Point, St. John, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock, for Portland and Boston.

Further information to be obtained of P. INNES, Esq., General Manager W. & A. Railway, and the Station Agents of that Company; C. E. BARRY, 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, or also from J. BRIGNELL, General Superintendent, and the several Station Agents of the Western Counties Railway, and of

R. B. HUMPHREY, GENERAL AGENT.
45 Dock St., St. John.

E. M. ANDERSON, Agent at Annapolis.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

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 insurments 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.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Harris Harding Morse, late of Paradise, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to within six months from date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARGARET E. MORSE,
J. L. MORSE,
L. S. MORSE, Executors.

Dated May 31st, 1882. 6m

NEW Spring Goods!

A Large and well selected Stock of—

CLOTHING!

mostly made by the well known and reliable house of H. Shorey & Co.

A heavy lot of SCOTCH & Canadian Tweeds and Homespuns.

A Fine line of PRINTS & DRESS GOODS, With especial value in Black Cashmere, Coburgs and Lustres.

Mens' Heavy Wool, Cotton and Wool & Park's Cotton Shirtings.

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, TICKINGS, OSENBURGS, COTTANADES, TOWELLING, CRASH TABLE LINEN, CORSETS, SUSPENDERS, PARK'S KNITTING COTTON HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND RUBBERS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Together with everything kept in a first-class country store, all of which will be sold as low for cash or on reasonable time, as can be sold by any dealer who expects to pay his bills.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, April 24th, 1882.

New Store, New Goods.

MIDDLETON STATION.

THE subscriber having just completed the enlargement of his premises respectfully invites the inspection of his new and varied stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes,

Especial attention is invited to one of the LARGEST STOCKS of Boots and Shoes to be found outside of the Cities, and at prices that defy competition. Ladies' and Misses' Fine KID BOOTS and SLIPPERS a specialty.

Ladies' and Mens' Overshoes and Rubbers.

Also, Crockery, Tinware, and everything found in a well stocked country store.

Always on hand, Flour, Meal, Lime, Salt, etc., at prices as Low as the Lowest.

It is not my intention to advertise impossible prices, but a comparison of prices is cordially invited. Close cash buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

WANTED—100 doz. Good Home-knit Socks, at 25c. per pair; good double and twisted Yarn, at 60c. per lb; Cloth, butter, eggs, at the highest market rate — also, Lumber, Shingles, cordwood, etc,

J. H. CHUTE.

Jany. 16th, 1882. n40tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Cottage at PARADISE, together with a good stable and other outbuildings, all in good repair.

The property is situated in the village of Paradise, is within five minutes walk of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Station, two churches and a first-class grade Day School, which, with its pleasant and attractive surroundings make it one of the most desirable residences that has been offered to the public for some time. Possession given at any time.

Terms made known on application to

W. P. MORSE.

Paradise, April 3rd, 1882 tfn52

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food.

Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Flour and Meal.

THE Subscriber has a large consignment of FLOUR, CORN MEAL and OAT MEAL which he offers for sale at

LOW RATES,
EITHER
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, SUCH AS WOOD, BUTTER, EGGS, RYE STRW, BEANS, POTATOES, ETC.

P. NICHOLSON.

Bridgetown, January 5th, 1882.

John Z. Bent

WILL be found at his OLD STAND opposite the Railway Station, where everything in the way of

Pictures and Framing

will be done at short notice.

—ALSO:—

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches. Caskets and coffins constantly on hand or made to order. Coffin Mountings for sale. A first class HEARSE in attendance. Charges moderate.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach, that feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists. (1)

FOR $1.00

I will send to any one, by mail postage paid

30 Packets of Seeds!

all different. Among them will be one packet each of WHITE RUSSIAN OATS, FOTLER'S BRUNSWICK CABBAGE, (for which dealers charge 50c. per oz.) CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BEANS, &c.

As good seeds as are grown anywhere, and which would cost, selected from any of the fine catalogues now published, over two dollars. Try them.

JOHN H. HICKS,
Bridgetown, N. S. March 7th, 1881. 47tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Slipper and Larrigan Factory

the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

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

BOOTS AND SHOES

in all the leading styles.

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

Vincent & McFate,
240 Union Street, St. John, N. B

MONCTON Refined Sugars.

ALL orders for the above received on or before the

LAST DAY OF MAY,

will be filled and delivered the

FIRST WEEK IN JUNE,

—BY—

W. B. TROOP.

Granville, May 23rd, 1881.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated KIDNEY-WORT as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT
Cures Constipation. Cures Piles. Cures Liver and Bowels.

Edmund Bent
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales attended to promptly in any part of the County. Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made.

Bridgetown, N. S., May, 1880. n8tf

ARE YOU GOING TO
PAINT?
We call your attention to the
Averill Paint
—FOR—
House Painting.

Remember it is a pure Linseed Oil and Lead Paint, combined with ingredients to render it glossy and hard.

See testimonial of a practical painter of 16 years' experience:—

I have used the Averill Paint and am fully satisfied that it is far superior to lead and oil mixed in the old way. It gives a heavy body and high gloss, and I am confident that it will prove far more durable. One gallon of it will cover as much surface on an exposed building as one and a half gallons of lead and oil. I consider it as cheap if not cheaper than the best lead. I cheerfully recommend it to the public as a first class article.

W. WHINARD,
Painter.

S. N. JACKSON,
Clarence, Agent.

N. B.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a general stock of GOODS, low for cash or prompt barter. may28

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of Edmund F. Bent, late of Lawrencetown, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

S. M. BENT,
Administrator.

Lawrencetown, May 30th, 1882.

Rubber Bucket
CHAIN PUMPS.

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

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO.

LAWRENCETOWN, A C,

Something Worth Knowing!

IF YOU WANT TO GET GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY BUY AT THE

Cheap Cash Store.
Middleton Corner.

Where you will find a New and well assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS,

In great Variety.

LINEN LAP RODES, Very Cheap.

Tapestry Carpeting from 55c

HEMP AND JUTE CARPETING.

BOOTS & SHOES,

very low.

GROCERIES. CROCKERYWARE, TINWARE, &C.

Timothy, Clover and Garden Seeds.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, in the Establishment.

WANTED—Socks, Yarn, Eggs, Homespun, Butter, &c., for which the highest market price will be paid.

S. L. FREEMAN & CO.

Middleton, May 10th, 1882.

Administrators's Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of George P. Gesner, late of Granville, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM Y. GESNER,
GEORGE R. GESNER, } Admrs.

Granville, June 12, 1882.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just recieved a genera assortment of

Spring, Summer, Staple & Fancy
DRY GOODS,

NAMELY:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, SATINS, BROCADE SILKS, WATERED SILKS, CRAPES, JET GIMPS, MANTLE ORNAMENTS, FRINGES, HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, &C., &C.,

Mrs. L. C. Wheelock

Lawrencetown, 17th May, 1882.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and liver troubles Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof of it. YELLOW AS A GUINEA.—The complexion, in a case of unchecked liver complaint, culminating in jaundice, is literally as "yellow as a guinea." It has this appearance because the bile, which enables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood. In connection with this symptom there is nausea, coating of the tongue, sick headache, impurity of the breath, pains through the right side and shoulder blade, dyspepsia and costipation. These and other concomitants of liver complaint are completely removed by the use of NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE, which is also an eradicant of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, ulcers, cancers, humours, female weakness, jaundice, and lumbago. It tones the stomach, rouses the liver, and after relieving them, causes the bowels thereafter to become regular. High professional sanction has been accorded to it: and its claims to public confidence are justified by ample evidence. Price, $1.00 Sample bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTHROP & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a *facsimile* of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Select Literature.

Canada Temperance Act.

The Argument Before the British Privy Council.—Interpretation of a Clause of the British North American Act.

The case of Russell vs. the Queen, in which the validity of this Act was raised, came before the judicial committee of the Privy Council on the 2nd of May, and the argument lasted two days. The case had been postponed in order to obtain the presence of the Lord Chancellor and some other law lords, but their duties in the House of Lords finally prevented their attending, and Sir Montague Smith, who retired last year, and Sir James Hannen, President of the Court of Probate, Divorce and Admiralty, sat with the regular judges, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Robert Collier and Sir Richard Couch. Mr. Benjamin, Q. C. and Mr. Reginald Brown appeared for the appelant against the Act. Mr. J J. Maclaren, Q. C., and Mr. Fullerton for its defence.

Russell, the appellant, was convicted of selling liquor in Fredericton, N. B., where the Act was in force, and his conviction was maintained by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, the judges stating that they were bound to follow the previous decision of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, but that their own opinion was that Parliament had no authority to pass the Act. Russell obtained leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The full report of the remarks of the judges in New Brunswick and at Ottawa and also the case of Keefe vs. McLennan before the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and of the Citizens' Insurance Company vs. Parsons, in the Privy Council, relied upon by appelant, were read by Mr. Brown, and Mr. Benjamin followed with an argument against the validity of the Act. He represented the Confederation Act as a compact by which the Provinces had given up the power of legislating on general subjects to the Dominion, retaining the different subjects specified in Section 92 of the Act in their own hands. He claimed that the Temperance Act was *ultra vires* on four grounds, as it came within the four following classes of subjects by Section 92 of the B. N. Act of 1866, exclusively assigned to the Local Legislatures, viz:— "(8.) Municipal institutions in the Province; (9.) Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licenses in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes; (13) Property and civil rights in the Province; and (16.) Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province. Before Confederation the Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had conferred on municipalities the right of regulating liquor licenses, and obtaining a revenue from them, and they would thus be included under the general clause of "Municipal institutions." Sub-section 9 gave the provinces the right of drawing a revenue from shop, saloon and tavern licenses, and the present act would entirely destroyed this important source of revenue. Liquor, when lawfully imported or manufactured is "property" within the meaning of sub-section 13, and the right to sell is a "civil right" which could only be taken away by the Local Legislature in each Province. Further, by allowing each county or city to determine by a popular vote whether this Act should become law or not, it became essentially a local matter, and fell within sub-section 16 above quoted, as it permitted a local body to decide as to whether liquor should be sold or not. By section 94 of the B. N. A. Act uniformity in the laws relating to property could only be carried out if the Local Legislatures sanfirmed the Dominion legislation to that effect, which was not done in the present case. Besides, Sec. 121 provided that all articles, the growth or manufacture of any of the Provinces, should be admitted free into other Provinces. This Act allowed a local brewer or distiller to sell liquor, provided it were taken beyond the county or city, when they would not allow a brewer or distiller of another province or his agent to sell on any condition.

At the conclusion of Mr. Benjumin's argument their Lordships requested counsel and the public to withdraw and, on their being re-admitted after consultation of ten or fifteen minutes, the President intimated to Mr. Maclaren that they only wished to hear him on one of the points raised, viz., whether the act did not come within the jurisdiction of the Local Legislature under sub section 16 of section 92 as being "a matter of a local or private nature," as they were against the appelant on the other points.

Mr. Maclaren stated that Mr. Benjamin's argument on this point, as well as the others, was influenced by the erroneous idea he held of the Canadian constitution. By section 3 of the Act the three old Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were formed into the Dominion and subsequent sections showed that the Dominion Parliament was in reality the successor of the old Provincial Legislatures. By section 6 the Dominion was subdivided into four provinces for local purposes, but the legislatures of these provinces were creations of the Act, and had only such limited powers as were thereby conferred upon them. He quoted No. 45 of the resolutions passed by the old legislatures on which the Confederation Act was based, to the effect that when the Dominion Parliament and Local Legislatures had both jurisdictions over a subject, in case of conflict the former would prevail. The local had only such powers as were specifically conferred, all else belonged to the Dominion. The local legislature could not pass this act, therefore the Dominion Parliament could. He argued that it was not a merely local or private matter, but was public and general. It was properly classed among the public general statutes and not among the private and local acts. It was for the whole Dominion, and might be brought into force in any city or county. It was a matter of public policy, and the very houses where liquor was retailed are called public houses, and the keepers publicans, so that in no sense could it be classified as local or private. For instance, the Riot Act is a general one, although it is only brought into use locally after the magistrate reads the proclamation. The Temperance Act is conditional legislation which the Privy Council declared legal in the Queen vs. Burah, an Indian case. But even if it were otherwise a local or private matter, section 91 of the B. N. Act provides that any matter coming within the class of subjects by that section assigned to the Dominion Parliament shall not be deemed to come within the class of matters of a local or private nature assigned to the Dominion, viz:—"2 The regulation of trade and commerce, and 27. The criminal law and procedure in criminal matters." It regulated one of the leading trades and branches of commerce, and made it a misdemeanor to sell liquor in violation of the Act, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the procedure followed is the usual procedure in criminal cases. He cited several United States decisions which treated such statutes as part of the criminal law, which alone would suffice to give the Dominion Parliament jurisdiction. The present Act was in the official list placed among the criminal statutes. He also cited a decision of Judge Savary, of Nova Scotia, in favor of the Dominion authority, and the following decisions to the effect that the local legislatures had not authority to pass such an act as that under consideration: The Queen vs. the Justices of Kings, by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; Covey vs. the County of Brome, Hart vs. the Corporation of Missisquoi, and Poitras vs. the Corporation of Quebec, by the Superior Court of Lower Canada; the Queen vs. Taylor, and the Queen vs. Lake, by the Court of Queen's Bench in Ontario, besides the other cases in which the Supreme Court of Canada had laid down the same doctrine. He also cited the reports of the license case, in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Privy Council in the Union St. Jacques vs. Belisle intimated that a general law of the Dominion on bankruptcy would override the right of the Province to legislate on a local or private matter in case of a conflict, and in the case of Valin vs. Langiois, and Cushing vs. Dupuy, held that, even if Dominion legislation incidentally interfered with provincial subjects, it was still valid. He concluded that applying the test recently laid down by their lordships in the cases of the Citizens' Insurance Company vs. Parsons and Dobie vs. the Temporalities Fund, the present Act was not within Provincial but Dominion jurisdiction, and showed how large a number of Dominion statutes would be annulled if the present appeal be allowed.

Mr. Fullerton followed in support of the Act, and cited several imperial statutes, such as the Irish Peace Preservation Act, the Agricultural Holdings Act, and others which were local in their enforcement and application like the Temperance Act, but were always properly classified and considered as general and public statutes. This Act was applicable to the whole Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and was actually in force in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, in places nearly two thousand miles apart, so that it would not be properly called local in any sense. The evil of drunkenness which the Act is designed to diminish and remove are of such great consequence to the Dominion and so widespread that it properly fell within the domain of the General Government to deal with them.

Mr. Brown replied briefly.

The Glove Hand.

Lily Vennor was late home from her work on this particular night.

A dismal February night it was, with a grey fog above, through which the lamp shone like yellow dots, of sickly flame, and a desolation of thawing snow and steaming gutters below. But Lily was used to all kinds of weather—a degree more or less of dreariness and discomfort made but little difference to her Lilly Vennor was a "glove hand." All day long she sat, with seven and twenty other girls, in a long, low-ceiled room, on the upper floor of a monster building in one of the grimmy, narrow streets that run parallel to Broadway, working at the machine, handling the curious shades of soft kid, buckskin and lambskin with deft, cautious fingers, piling up dozens of pairs on the shelf in front of her machine, until she vaguely wondered within herself if there were hands enough in all the world to wear out all these gloves. It was hard work and it was poorly paid; but Lilly Vennor knew what it was to be out of work for weeks at a time, and she was thankful even for Mr. Marex's dollar a day, with the stipulation that, in case of extra haste, an hour or so over time should not be objected to.

The poor are generally worsted in their bargains, nor was our little heroine an exception to the rule. But the machine was closed at last, the work delivered up to the sour-visaged forewoman, and Lilly was in the outer room tying her curls under her brown felt hat whose tasteful loops of ribbon had been sponged and turned so often, and folding her worn shawl across her shoulders; and, as she took up her dinner basket, she heard the gay voice of Mary Reid, one of her fellow workers, saying merrily:

'St. Valentine's eve! You don't mean that you have forgotten it, Ida? Why I expect a dozen valentines at least tomorrow.'

Lilly Vennor glanced up at Mary Reid, as she spoke. A dozen valentines? Yes, there was every probability that she would receive as many as that. She was a dark-eyed brilliant complexioned young beauty, with a pretty Greek nose, a dimple on her left cheek, and teeth as white as sliced cocoanut. She would be one to marry early and escape from the bondage of toil and poverty; and, for a moment, Lilly Vennor wished that she too, was beautiful.

And then came a second thought. St. Valentine's eve; and she had promised Midge and Edith, the two little twins sisters at home, a valentine for this year when Midge had submitted to the ordeal of vaccination, and Edith was docile at her task of learning to mend stockings; for Lilly Vennor girl though she was, had already been burdened with the care of life. Her father had married a second time and lost his wife leaving Lilly at his own death, with the charge of these little ones, Edith and Margaret, commonly known as Midge.

It was hard, hard task, but Lilly never quailed. She had accepted it simply as she would have accepted any other decree of Providence, and the two orphans had learned to love her with all their innocent hearts.

And when she paused in front of the brilliant shop window, with her open purse in her hand, trying to decide upon some particular style of valentine which would be pretty enough to suit the children, and yet not be too dear.

'I should like Cupid nestling in the roses,' she said to herself; 'or the pretty child who puts the bower of cut paper leaves aside, and holds up a tiny letter or the velvet humming bird on its nest. But they must be at least a dollar apiece and I have but five cents to spare.'

So she went into the store, humbly waiting her turn, and bought two five cent valentines, which the clerk superciliously tossed toward her.

'I should like two postage stamps,' she said meekly.

'Stamps?' echoed the clerk. 'This is not a post office!'

Lilly pointed to a placard, 'Stamps for Sale Here,' and the clerk, grumbling under his breath, reached down the stamps, and took the four pennies.

He did not like to do business on so small as cale especially while other customers were waiting at the counters.

The next morning, however, little Midge and Edith danced up and down with joy when the postman left two valentines at the door.

'And here's a valentine for you Lilly,' said Midge. 'Only the envelope hasn't got such pretty gilt roses on as mine and Edie's have.

Lilly was standing with her hat on, all ready to go to the glove factory, as the children ran up to her.

'A Valentine,' said she, 'for me! But I think you are mistaken, little Midge.'

She opened the letter with a sensation of wonder as to whom it could possibly be from. For she got so few letters, this gentle drudging little creature, that the very sight of an envelope in a strange hand was a circumstance to startle.

'From Dr. Ingraham,' she said to herself. 'He will call here to see me this evening. Oh, dear, dear! I know how it would be. He thinks it is so strange that I haven't said anything about paying him for his attendance on Midge and Edie when they had the scarlet fever. But he doesn't know how poor we are! And he doesn't know—how should he?—that I was going to his office this week to ask him for the bill, and try and save up the amount little by little, until I had amassed the sum. Oh dear, what am I to do?'

She laid the children's rations on the table—a bowl of milk, and two liberal slices of bread for each—and cautioning them not to go near the fire—which smouldered in a little cast-iron stove—went to her daily work with a heart that felt like lead within her bosom.

Mary Reid was talking in her high soprano voice, about the valentine she had received. Leila Payne and Sarah Howell were giggling over gilt and tasselled epistles directed in masculine hands, but Lilly went straight to the forewoman.

'Mrs. Dobbbs,' said she 'can you lend me ten dollars?'

'I?' said the forewoman in sour surprise.

'I need it very, very much,' said poor Lilly; 'and if you will lend it to me to day—this very afternoon I mean—I will pay you my next week's wages as it comes in—and that, you know, will be twelve dollars.

Mrs. Dobbs did a little mental arithmetic in the recesses of her brain, as she stood staring with fish eyes on Lilly Vennor.

Yes, the interest was not so bad. She thought it might 'pay,' and so she lent the ten dollars for a term of fourteen days, Sunday and holiday included.

And Lilly, mustering up what courage she could, stopped at Dr. Ingraham's office, on her way home from work.

'I won't give him the trouble to call, said she to herself; 'for, of course it will be a disappointment for him to know that he can't get his whole bill. But I will tell him that I will pay the rest as soon as ever I can. And I hope he won't be very much vexed; for, oh, he was so good to me when the little ones were sick!'

Poor Lilly Vennor! None but the children of poverty can ever realize the agonies of distress and mortification which their wretched class have to endure as a part of their inevitable fate.—Dr. Ingraham's pretty little gig was at the door when Lilly went into the office and Dr. Ingraham himself stood at the table in the fur-trimmed coat, pouring some mixture from one vial into another, a tall, dark man, with eyes as black as sloes and a beard as soft as floss silk.

He glanced up with a smile as Lilly entered, and something like a flash of color crossed his cheek for the moment.

'Sit down, Miss Vennor,' said he, 'I'm just through with my visits for the present. In five minutes I shall be ready for office practice.'

Lilly turned pink and white by turns, as she grasped the ten-dollar gold piece tightly in the palm of the hand within her little worn muff.

'I—I will not detain you long,' said she; and she waited until he had prepared the pharmaceutical compound and sent it out by his man.

'And now?' he said, standing opposite to her, with folded arms and a height that seemed to her positively commanding.

'I received a note from you this morning,' she said.

'Yes, and why, did you not wait for me to call?' he quietly asked.

'I was ashamed to put you to the trouble,' said Lily, in a low voice. 'I know, of course, the object of your call.'

'Did you?'

He elevated his brows slightly.

'And I knew very well I had not the money for you,' she added in desperation. 'But here is ten dollars, and if you will please let me know the whole amount I will endeavor to pay it in instalments as best I can.'

'You are mistaken, Miss Vennor,' said the doctor, quietly. 'My motive in calling had nothing whatever to do with the collection of bill.'

Lilly looked at him with eyes of blue innocent surprise. She did not understand him.

'I had a question to ask you,' said the doctor.

'About the children?'

'About yourself.'

'A question,' she repeated, vaguely.

'Yes,' he said, 'and I will ask it now. Miss Vennor, in those days when I came daily to your house and saw you stand like a ministering angel at the bedside of those little ones, I made up my mind that you of all women came nearest to my ideal of sweet womanly perfection.—And I vowed within myself to ask you to be my wife. So now Miss Vennor—Lilly, you know why I was coming.'

It seemed like a dream of unreal bliss to Lilly Vennor—that homeward walk through the twilight, with Bruce Ingraham's arm to support her—his beloved presence so near her. She had been a toiler in life's shadow ever since she could remember; but she was coming into her heritage of happiness at last.

Little Midge and Edith were looking out for her over the stairway, as she came home.

'It's Lilly,' cried Midge, in an audible stage whisper. 'Our Lilly! But he isn't alone. There's someone with her. Oh, Edie, I guess it is her valentine!—Old Mrs Norris says that every one has a valentine to-day.'

'You dear little prophet!' cried Doctor Ingraham, catching up the child in his arms. 'You're right. It's Lilly's valentine.'

'Doctor Ingraham!' said Edith, slowly. 'Well, if I were to choose a valentine out of all the world for Lilly, I should say Dr. Ingraham!'

And Lily, in a voice that was almost a whisper, added:

'So should I.

The St. Gothard Railway.

The St. Gothard Railway, the formal opening of which has just been celebrated with international banquets and other fetes begins at Roskreuz, eleven miles from Lucerne, runs along the western shore of Lake Zug, round the base of the Rigbi and by Lake Lowerz, striking the Lake Lucerne at Brunnen. From Fluelen the line begins to ascend the valley of the Ruess, attaining an altitude of 1,558 feet about the level of the sea at the village of Erstfield, five miles from Fluelen. Up to this point the gradient of the line nowhere exceeds 10 in 1,000; but from Erstfield to the next station, Armstg, it rises 26 feet in every 1,000. From Armstg the line runs through a number of short tunnels and over a number of bridges to Gurtnellen, eight miles from Fluelen, where it attains an altitude of 2,427 feet. From Gurtnellen the line ascends the mountain side in a series of bold spirals, crossing the Ruess several times, and passing through the Pfaffensprung Tunnel, 1,487 meters in length; and then, running through the Wattingen Tunnel, reaches the station of Wasen, 3,008 feet above the sea level leaving Wasen, the line runs back again in the direction of Fluelen; then turning, passes through the Naxberg tunnel, 1,570 meters in length, and reaches the Station of Goschenen. Here the St. Gothard Tunnel, nine and a half miles long, begins.

Only A Printer.

The following tribute to the noble preservative art we find in a contemporary, and we commend its strong contrast to the intelligent reader:—'He is only a printer.' Such was the remark of a leader of aristocracy—the codfish aristocracy. Who was the Earl of Stanhope? He was only a printer. What was Prince Frederic William, married to the Princess Royal of England? He, too was a printer. Who was William Caxton, one of the fathers of literature? He was only a printer. Who was G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, J. Gales, C. Richardson, Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor, Charles Dickens, Thiers, Jerrald, George D. Prentice, Bishop Kavanagh, and Senators Dix, Cameron, Plumb and Niles? These were only printers. What was Benjamin Franklin? He was only a printer.

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 of 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.

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