Miscellaneous.

Two Aspects of George Eliot.

I remember how, at Cambridge, I walked with her once in the Fellow's Garden of Trinity, on an evening of rainy May; and she, stirred somewhat beyond her wont, and taking as her text these words which have been used so often in the inspiring trumpet-calls of men—the word, *God, Immortality, Duty*,—pronounced with terrible earnestness, how inconceivable was the *first*, how unbelievable the *second*, and yet how peremptory and absolute the *third*. Never, perhaps, have sterner accents affirmed the sovereignty of impersonal and uncompensing Law. I listened, and night fell; her grave, majestic countenance turned towards me like a sibyl's in the glooom; it was as though she withdrew from my grasp, one by one, the two scrolls of promise, and left me the third scroll only, awful with inevitable fates. And when we stood at length and parted, beneath the last twilight of starless skies, I seemed to be gazing, like Titus at Jerusalem, on vacant seats and empty halls,—on a sanctuary with no Presence to hallow it, and heaven left lonely of a God.

This was the severe aspect of her teaching. How gentle, how inspiring a tone it could assume when it was called upon to convey not impulse only consolation, I must quote a few words to show. Writing to a friend who was feeling the first anguish of bereavement, she approaches with tender delicacy the themes with which she would sustain his spirit. 'For the first sharp pangs," she says, 'there is no comfort; whatever goodness may surround us, darkness and silence still hang about our pain. But slowly the clinging companionship with the dead is likened with our living affections and duties, and we begin to feel our sorrow as a solemn initiation preparing us for that loving, pitying fellowship with the fullest human lot which, I must think, not one who has tasted it will deny to be the chief blessedness of our life. An especially to know what the last parting is seems needful to give the utmost sanctity of tenderness to our relations with each other. It is that above all which gives us new sensibilities to 'the web of human beings, Birth and the grave, that are not as they were.' And by what path we come to find for ourselves the truth of the old declaration that there is a difference between the ease of pleasure, and blessedness, or the fullest good possible to us wondrously mixed mortals * * * All the experience that makes my communion with your grief is summoned up in a 'God bless you,' which represents the swelling of my heart now as I write, thinking of you and your sense of what was and is not.'—*The Century.*

— All the female convicts in the Indian penitentiary were turned over to Sarah Smith, a philanthropic Quakeress, seven years ago, for the purpose of testing kindness as a means of reformation. Success is claimed for the experiment. Two hundred woman and girls are now under Mrs. Smith's care. They are required to perform certain work, from which they earn their own support, and they are kept within an enclosure, but there are no high stone walls, dark cells, barred windows nor armed guards. Eight women assistants are all that she requires to control these prisoners, and severe punishments and deprivations are unknown. It has been proved, says an official report, that eighty per cent. of these convicts are so far reformed that on release they begin to lead reputable lives.

The Management of Sick Children.

The vicissitudes necessarily incident to an out-door and hermitive mode of life are never the first cause of any disease, though they may sometimes betray its presence. Bronchitis, nowadays perhaps the most frequent of all infantine diseases, makes no exception to this rule; a draught of cold air may reveal the latent progress of disorder, but its cause is long confinement in a vitiated and over-heated atmosphere, and its proper remedy ventilation and a mild phlegm-loosening (saccharine) diet, warm sweet milk, sweet oatmeal porridge, or honey-water. Select any airy bed-room and do not be afraid to open the windows; among the children of Indian tribes who brave in open tents the terrible winters of the Hudson Bay Territory, bronchitis, croup and diphtheria are wholly unknown; and what we call 'taking cold' might often be more correctly described as taking hot; glowing stoves, and even open fires, in a night-nursery, greatly aggrevate the pernicious effect of an impure atmosphere. The first paroxysm of croup can be promptly relieved by very simple remedies; fresh air and a rapid forward and backward movement of the arms, combined in urgent application of a flesh-brush (or piece of flannel) to the back and the upper part of the chest. Paragoric and poppy syrup stop the cough by lethargizing the irritability and thus preventing the indischarge of the phlegm till its accumulation produces a second and far more dangerous paroxysm. These second attacks of croup (after the administration of palliatives) are generaliy the fatal ones. When the child is convalescing, let him beware of stimulating food and overheated rooms. Do not give aperient medicines; costiveness, as an after effect of pleuritic affections, will soon yield to fresh air and a vegetable diet.—*Dr. Felex L. Oswald, in "Popular Science Monthly" for October.*

EVOLUTION.—Professor Max Muller says of Darwinian evolution:—'There is, between the whole animal kingdom on the one side, and man, even is his lowest state, on the other, a barrier which no animal has ever crossed, and that is—language. By no effort of understanding, by no stretch of imagination, can I explain to myself how language could have grown out of any thing which animals possess, even if we granted them millions of years for that purpose.'

Pure Wine Without Grapes.

From the London Times.]

GENEVA, Dec. 20.—The increasing use and production of fabricated wines in this country are giving rise to serious apprehensions, if not to actual panic, among the vineyard proprietors of western Switzerland. The prosperity of several cantons is based either wholly or in part on the success of grape growing, and anything that threatens to hinder the production or curtail the consumption of wine naturally creates great alarm. Adulterated wine can be dealt with. It is easily detected, it is injurious to health, and thousands of hectolitres of deleterious stuff are every year confiscated and destroyed. But the merely fabricated article contains all the constituents of real wine, and the most careful analyst can find nothing in it that he does not find in the fermented juice of grape. It is composed of 90 per cent. of water, 5 or 6 per cent. of alcohol, and 4 to 5 per cent. of tannin. The water, which costs the grape grower as much as any other of the constituents of wine, costs the fabricator next to nothing; the tannin and the alcohol he extracst from imported raisins. Thus the liquor he concocts can be vended at a very low price. At 25 francs the hectolitre (about 28 cents per gallon) the manufacturer of this article can make a handsome profit, and as the retailer sells it at the rate 9 cents the quart, his gains reach nearly 100 per cent.—five or six times more, probably than the gains by the sale of natural, undiluted wine. Nor is this all. Experiments are being made with a view of finding a chemical substitute for the raisins used in the manufacture, in which fabricated wine could be produced at a cost little extending that of slightly alcoholized water, and grape growing would be as utterly ruined as madder cultivation has been ruined by the discovery of the alizarine process Turkey red dyeing.

The making of wine artificially dates in this neighborhood from the time when the phylloxera began its ravages among the vineyards of France, and it has now become an extensive and profitable trade. The difficulty of putting it down, especially in Switzerland, where the constitution guarantees the fullest liberty of commerce, seems almost insuperable. There is no law whereby a man can be prevented from manufacturing an article which he calls fabricated wine, and their customers are, doubtless, under the impression that the liquor served out to them is wine and nothing but wine. How are they to know that it is not? If one of them, more suspicious than the rest, take a sample to the public analyst, he will simply be told that it contains all the constituents of good wine and no substitute that good wine ought not to contain. Connoisseurs might possibly find the flavor not altogether to their liking, but among people who drink wine at 9c. or 10c. a quart, connoisseurs are few and far between, and there is a vast deal of genuine wine which in bouquet leaves much to be desired.

— On Oak River, in Manitoba, is a reservation of refugee Sioux Indians who refused to come across the line with Sitting Bull when he surrendered. The chief is White Eagle, and his people number about 100. They now have eighty acres under cultivation; raised 2,000 bushels of potatoes last year, besides a quantity sufficient for their use of wheat, barley, oats, maize, turnips, beets, and cabbage; and have fifty head of cattle, including sixteen working oxen. They appear contented and cause no trouble.

— Some British shipowners have begun to man their vessels with negro seamen exclusively, the officers alone being white men. They take them at the same wages as ordinary English or foreign seamen. Those who have tried the experiment state that they find colored men as good sailors as Europeans, and that they are more docile and less inclined to run away.

The Enormous Manufacture of Matches

From the St. Louis Post-Despatch.]

Some idea of the size of the match trade may be gained by a glance at the figures paid for stamps. The Government exacts a revenue of one cent per 100 on matches manufactured. During the year ending May, 1881, one company paid for stamps $4,500,000. This year the amount paid will be increased $50,000. There are 200 matches in a box. The tax is two cents: they are sold to the grocer for three cents, and retailed at five.

Four million five hundred thousand dollars represent 455,000,000 one-cent stamps. As each stamp represents 100 matches, the grand total manufactured is 45,500,000,000 matches, or 277,500,000 five-cent boxes.

How Voltarie Cured the Decay of his Stomach.

In the 'Memoirs of Count Segur,' there is the following anecdote: 'My mother, the Countess de Segur being asked by Voltaire respecting her health told him that the most painful feeling she had arose from the decay of her stomach and the difficulty of finding any kind of ailment that it could bear. Voltarie, by way of consolatian, assured her that he was once for nearly a year in the same state, and believed to be incurable, but that, nevertheless, a very simple remedy had restored him. It consisted in taking no other nourishment than yolks of eggs beaten up with the flour of potatoes and water.' Tho' this circumstance concerned so extraordinary a person as Voltarie, it is astonishing how little it is known and how rarely the remedy has been practised. Its efficacy, however, in cases of debility cannot be questioned, and the following is the mode of preparing this valuable article of food as recommended by Sir John Sinclair: Beat up an egg in a bowl and then add six tablespoonfuls of cold water, mixing the whole well together; then add two tablespoonfuls of farina of potatoes; let it be mixed thoroughly with the liquid in the bowl; then pour in as much boiling water as will convert the whole thing into a jelly, and mix it well. It may be taken alone or with the addition of a little milk in case of stomachic debility or consumptive disorders.

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MEN'S CLOTHES, of all kinds. CLEANSED or RE-DYED and Pressed, equal to new LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, &c. Cleaned by a NEW PROCESS, every week day. SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS DYED. FEATHERS, KID GLOVES, TIES, &c., &c., CLEANED OR DYED.

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PARLOR FURNITURE, in Suits, from $60.00 to $120.00.
BEDROOM SUTS, in Pine, from $25.00 to $40.00. A good suit for $28.00
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Please call and examine my STOCK, and you will find as good an assortment as is generally kept in large Cities, and as times are hard I will sell at Prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

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

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	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	32	26	22	16	22	26
Roundhill	36	30	24	18	24	29
Bridgetown	37	30	25	18	25	31
Paradise	39	32	26	19	26	32
Lawrencetown	41	34	27	20	27	34
Middleton	42	34	27	20	27	34
Wilmot	42	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	44	36	29	22	29	37
Aylesford	45	37	31	22	30	38
Berwick	45	37	31	22	30	38
Waterville	45	37	31	22	30	38
Cambridge	45	37	31	22	30	38
Coldbrook	46	37	31	22	30	38
Kentville						

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Middleton, Annapolis Co. nov.17

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y.
Winter Arrangement.
Time Table,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, 21st Day NOV. 1881.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express, Mon. Wed. and Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Tuesday.	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 50
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 35	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.	2 29	
95	Kingsten	12 04	2 42	
98	Wilmot	12 12	2 58	
102	Middleton	12 23	3 20	
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 Monday.	Express, Mon. Wed. Sat. only.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave			8.00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave		7 15	2 20
6	Round Hill		7 42	2 42
14	Bridgetown		8 03	3 02
19	Paradise		8 12	3 16
22	Lawrencetown		8 18	3 25
28	Middleton		8 31	3 42
33	Wilmot		8 49	3 53
35	Kingston		9 55	4 02
42	Aylesford		10 31	4 16
47	Berwick		10 57	4 30
59	Kentville—arrive		11 52	5 02
			P. M.	
64	Do—leave	6 30	12 30	5 12
66	Port Williams	6 50	12 48	5 27
69	Wolfville	6 57	12 58	5 33
77	Grand Pre	7 10	1 14	5 41
	Hantsport	7 36	1 41	6 05
84	Windsor	8 15	2 30	6 27
116	Windsor Junct	10 15	4 35	7 47
130	Halifax—arrive	11 00	5 22	8 25

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

Steamboat Express trains runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

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

Steamer "Hunter" leaves Annapolis every Monday at 3.30 p. m., for Boston direct, and returns from Boston every Thursday p. m.

Western Counties Railway trains leave Digby every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4.00 p. m., on arrival of Steamer "Scud" from Annapolis, and every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 12.20 p. m., for Yarmouth and Intermediate Stations, and leave Yarmouth at 7.45 a. m., daily, for Digby, connecting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays with Steamer "Scud" for Annapolis and Halifax.

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Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 16th, 1881.

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Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westminister, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st January next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

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No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to F. Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Railways and Canals, and marked "Tender for C. P. R."

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881. 12inst4l

O. R. O.
COLLAR!
Best Now in Use, Largest Stock in Town, All Sizes.

New Jewellery—Rings, Brooches, Ladies 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

FOR SALE.
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, BRANDRAM'S WHITE LEAD, PUTTY,
Mineral Roofing,
Silicate paint,
Oakum,
Pitch,
Tar,
Out Nails & Spikes, Asstd. Sizes,
Wrought Nails & Spikes,
IRON and STEEL, assorted Sizes,
HOOP IRON and RIVETS,
TIRE STEEL
CARRIAGE BOLTS,
PLAINED C. BOARDS,
SAWN SHINGLES, CEDAR POSTS.
H. Fraser.

ENTERPRISE.
STEAM TUG
Eva Johnson.

HAVING purchased the above TUG BOAT, I intend putting her on the Annapolis River about the 25th of the present month, for the purpose of

Towing Ships, Rafts, Scows, &c.

Apply to
Geo. E. CORBITT
Annapolis, or to
Capt. James A. Hughes, Agent, Digby.
G. F. Miller, Agent, Bear River.
Samuel Potter, Agent, Clementsport.
R. FitzRandolph, Agent, Bridgetown.
Annapolis, July 11th, 1881.

Canadian & American
DRY GOODS,
FOR FALL TRADE.

32 Packages Shirts and Drawers, 15 Pkgs. Cotton Flannels, 13 pks. Grey Flannels, 13 pks. Canadian Tweeds, 77 pkgs. Batting and Wadding, 6 pks. Lined Gloves, 25 pkgs. Ticks, Shirtings, Cotton Plush, Jeans, Wigan, Ducks, Windsor Hollands; 23 bales Grey Cottons; 660 pieces Bleached Cottons; 24 Packages Buttons, Sewing Silk, Hosiery, Twine, Corsets, Knitted Wool Goods, Linen Collars, Paper Collars, Gossamer Waterproofs, Etc.

A complete assortment in all departments, both wholesale and retail.

New goods opening daily.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.
St. John, N. B.

CELLULOID
TRUSS.

I HAVE been appointed agent at Annapolis and adjoining Counties for the sale of this celebrated Truss manufactured by PENFIELD & Co., of Philadelphia, and have now on hand a complete assortment of the same.

I sell at manufacturers' retail prices. They are warranted

NOT TO RUST, NOT TO BREAK, NOT TO WEAR OUT.

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Elastic Stockings, etc.

G. T. BINGAY, M. D.,
Aug. 17.—6m Medical Hall, Annapolis.

His Church the Right Sort.

DR. TALMAGE VIVACIOUSLY PITCHES INTO SOME OF THE CLERICAL BRETHREN.

'Startling statements have been made in many pulpits and in some religious newspapers,' said Dr. Talmage in his sermon on Sunday last. 'It is averred over and over again that church attendance in America is in decadence. I deny the statement by presenting hard facts. There is one denomination averaging a new church every day in the year. The law of supply and demand is an inexorable in the kingnom of God as it is in the world. The increased supply of churches implies increased demand. The more banks the more bankers; the more churches the more attendants of churches. I have known these two cities thirty years, and there never were so many people attending church as now. It is so in all great centres where I have inquired. I can't understand with what sort of an arithmetic or what sort of a lead pencil a man calculates when he comes to the conclusion that church attendance is in its decadence. I believe, as compared with years ago, it has increased four to one. The man who presents opposite statistics must have been unfortunate in his church acquaintances.

'Churches are often run down by the attempt to transfer the methods and modes of the past into the present. The methods of fifty years ago are not proper for to-day. These woebegoneish statistics are made up by those who are trying to use the worn out machinery of past times. Such men might just as well ask us to throw away our furnaces and substitute the foot stoves which our grandmothers used to carry to church with them; to throw away our church organs for tuning forks; to give up our church platforms and substitute the old wine-glass pulpit up which the minister used to climb to a dizzy height of Mount Blanc solitariness and shut the door after him. (Laughter.) When you can get people to take passage from Albany to Buffalo in a stage coach or a canal boat in preference to the lightning express that goes in eight hours, then you can get the great masses of the people to go to a church a century behind the times.

'The trouble begins in the theological seremonies. It is a shame that some provision is not made for aged ministers worn out in the service of God. But, in the lack of such provision, the thelogical seminaries are turned into hospitals for sick, aged and infirm ministers. When a man begins to go down they give him the title of D. D., by way of restitution. (Laughter). If that fails, the tendency is to elect him a profession in a thelogical seminary. Not being able to preach himself, he is set to teach others how to preach. In some cases the poorest speaker in the faculty is made professor of elocution. We want men like Alexander, who could not only tell how to preach, but could go into the pulpit and, with thunders of eloquence, could show how. What would you think of faculty of unsuccessful merchants to train young merchants? Some of these theological seminaries take a man and clip him, and square him, and mould him, and bore him, and twist him, until all the individuality has gone out of him, and he is only a poor copy of his teacher, who was elected because he could not preach. We want less dry wood in the thelogical seminaries, and and more flaming evangelism. At the late General Assembly of the Presbyterian Churches of the United States a clergyman, accustomed to preach to a congregation of 200 people in a room that would hold 1,500, was appointed to preach a sermon on 'How to reach the Masses.' (Laughter).

'Young ministers are told that they must preach Christ and him crucified. Yes: but not as an abstraction. Many ministers preach it in such a way that a church of God will dwindle down to the sexton, who stays only because he is paid to lock up. (Laughter). We want Christ and Him crucified, not as an abstraction, but as an omnipotent sympathy, a Christ who will help us in every domestic, social, financial, political, and national struggle; Christ for the parlor, the nursery, the kitchen, the barn, the street, the store, the bank, the factory, the Congressional assembly—Christ for every emergency and every perturbation.

'Sometime the real trouble begins in the home circle as to which is the real child who ought to be consecrated to the ministry. John is a bright boy, who is sharp at a bargain; he is made a merchant. George has remarkable cerebral development, make him a lawyer. Henry has a large growth of of chest and a taste for military things; send him to West Point. William is fond of sketching ships; make him a shipbuilder. But Aleck, who is not very well, who has not a very good digestion, who since the last melancholy time has had his spleen enlarged; he has had a morbid way of looking at things. He sit for an hour looking at one figure in the carpet. His manners and language are so mild and soft, so gentle, so effeminate, so heavenly, and he cries so easy. Make him a minister! (Great laughter).

'No, my friends; that is a great mistake. If you want to educate one of your sons for the Gospel ministry, take one of the brightest wide-awake boys. There is tremendous work to do to prepare men for heaven. Ministerial laziness has cleared out many a church. Some ministers run from parlor to parlor under the plea of pastoral visits, and go gadding about their village or city. Others beclout their brains with cigars that smoke them up. Then, on Sunday morning, when they preach Christ and Him crucified, and it does not bring them a large audience, they write jeremaids for the religious newspapers about the decadence of church attendance. Oh, my friends, the church of God must be made attractive.'

— Thirty sportsmen of Oxford, Me.' claim to have killed 32,500 squirrels in one day last week. This is a refreshing relief from the monotony of fish stories.

Joker's Corner.

Buck Saw on the Small Boy.

'You can't tell how a boy is going to turn out, said Parker; 'that is an impossibility; it is something—a problem which no human mind can solve.'

'Well, Parker, do you believe that boys are any worse now than they have ever been?'

'No, sir, they are not. The small boy of to-day is just the same as he was four centuries ago. He may perhaps, know how to get into a pantry better than the one who worried the neighbors ages since, but then his disposition is the same. If persons will notice closely they will find that goodness is a trait entirely foreign to his character, yet in the future, he may become the bulwark of the nation, or the grandest man of the age. When a small boy climbs up on a fence, tears a hole in the gable-end of his pants, and throws mud at a rheumatic organ-grinder, instead of going to Sunday school and learning how to be a missionary, he should not be condemned by the public. I say he should not be condemned, for the simple reason that in after years he may be a deacon in a church and reproach you in your hasty judgment by telescoping a long handle contribution box right under your nose, no matter if you do crouch in the far corner of a pew. The man who invented the long handle contribution box was a contemptible misanthrope who determined to