Weekly Monitor.

VOL 4. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1876. NO. 32.

Weekly Monitor,

PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

SANCTON and PIPER, Proprietors.

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

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.

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

JOB WORK.

AT the office of this Paper may be obtained to order and at short notice:

Pamphlets,
Circulars,
Programmes,
Bill-Heads,
Dodgers,
Business Cards,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Shipping Tags,
Posters,
Tickets,
&c., &c., &c.

Call and Inspect Samples of Work.

☞ CHARGES REASONABLE ☜

JUST PRINTED AND IN STOCK

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS!

25 Cts. per Quire.

Merchants and Manufacturers should send us an order for

Shipping Tags!

A large stock on hand.

Just Printed

HYMNS FOR SOCIAL SERVICE!

$1.00 per hundred. Send for sample copy.

SANCTON & PIPER.

LAWYERS' BLANKS!

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT THE "MONITOR" OFFICE.

☞ Some material improvements have been made in the SUMMONSES. Call and Inspect them. SANCTON & PIPER.

A GIFT

For every Reader of the "Monitor."

By an arrangement with the publisher, THE HOUSEKEEPER'S COMPANION, a new eight-page illustrated paper, elegantly printed and devoted to HOUSEKEEPING in all its branches, will be sent "on trial" for *one month* FREE to every reader of THE MONITOR.

The number before us contains articles on "Game Birds and How to Cook Them" "Color Decoration of Rooms," "Food for Lean Women," "A Cheap Carpet," "How to Save a Child from Choking," "How to Cook Vegetables," etc., besides many excellent recipes and a variety of miscellaneous information of great value to every housekeeper.

Send your address *at once*, on a postal card or otherwise, to

M. T. RICHARDSON, Publisher.
P. O. Box 165. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Are "COINING MONEY" with the famous

BIDA DESIGNS,

The French Edition of which sells for $165, and the London Edition for $200. *Our Popular Edition* ($5.50), *containing over One Hundred full-page quarto plates*, is the CHEAPEST AND MOST ELEGANT PUBLICATION in America, and the BEST TO SELL. Cities vie with each other in praising it, and the masses *buy it.*

From local agent in Southport, Conn.: "In our village of eighty houses I have taken sixty-five orders; have canvassed in all about twelve days (in village and country), and have taken orders for *One Hundred and Six Copies.*"

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J. B. FORD & Co., Publishers,
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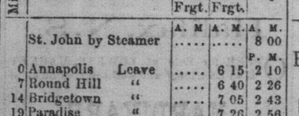
Different sizes and styles promptly and cheaply printed at the office of this paper.



Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

Thursday, 8th of June, 1876.

HALIFAX to ST. JOHN.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Exp.	Pass. and Frgt.	Pass. and Frgt.
			A. M.	A. M	P. M.
0	Halifax	Leave	8 00	9 15	3 00
8	Bedford	"	8 22	9 43	3 30
13	Windsor Jnctn	"	8 35	10 35	3 55
26	Mt. Uniacke	"	9 08	11 25	4 43
36	Ellerhouse	"	9 35	12 05	5 20
				P. M.	
39	Newport	"	9 43	12 18	5 32
45	Windsor	"	10 02	1 00	6 15
52	Hantsport	"	10 21	1 28	6 40
63	Wolfville	"	10 50	2 17	7 18
			P. M.		
70	Kentville	"	11 25	3 25	7 45
82	Berwick	"	11 55	4 26	.....
87	Aylesford	"	12 08	4 47	.....
98	Wilmot	"	12 36	5 29	.....
101	Middleton	"	12 44	5 41	.....
107	Lawrencetown	"	12 59	6 04	.....
110	Paradise	"	1 07	6 16	.....
115	Bridgetown	"	1 20	6 36	.....
122	Round Hill	"	1 37	7 03	.....
			1 55	7 30	.....
129	Annapolis—Arrive		.....	.....	.....
190	St. John by Steamer		8 00	.....	.....

ST. JOHN to HALIFAX.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Pass. and Frgt.	Pass. and Frgt.	Exp.
			A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	St. John by Steamer		.....	.....	8 00
					P. M.
0	Annapolis	Leave	.....	6 15	2 10
7	Round Hill	"	.....	6 40	2 26
14	Bridgetown	"	.....	7 05	2 43
19	Paradise	"	.....	7 26	2 56
22	Lawrencetown	"	.....	7 39	3 04
28	Middleton	"	.....	8 05	3 18
31	Wilmot	"	.....	8 17	3 25
42	Aylesford	"	.....	9 08	3 53
47	Berwick	"	.....	9 28	4 05
				P. M.	
59	Kentville	"	6 30	11 10	4 45
66	Wolfville	"	6 57	11 41	5 04
77	Hantsport	"	7 39	12 29	5 33
84	Windsor	"	8 20	1 15	5 55
90	Newport	"	8 42	1 40	6 10
93	Ellerhouse	"	8 56	1 54	6 18
103	Mt. Uniacke	"	9 50	2 36	6 42
116	Windsor Jnctn	"	10 40	3 45	7 15
121	Bedford	"	11 00	4 00	9 30
129	Halifax—Arrive		11 30	4 30	7 55

Trains carrying Passengers and Freight between Annapolis and Halifax run daily; trains carrying Passengers and Freight between Kentville and Halifax run daily.

Trains carrying Passengers and Freight between Halifax and Annapolis, run daily.

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 a. m. for Annapolis, and returns from Annapolis every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, on arrival of 8.30 a. m. Express Train from Halifax.

Intercolonial Railway trains leave Windsor Junction daily at 8.56 a. m., 5.17 p. m., 8.22 p. m., and 7.30 p. m., for Truro, Pictou, Moncton, Quebec, Montreal, and all places West.

International Steamers leave St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

European and North American Railway Trains leave St. John at 8.15 a. m., daily for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all parts of United States and Canada.

Through Tickets at reduced fares by above routes to all parts of the United States and Canada, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, at Richmond, and the principal Stations on the Railway.

P. INNES, Manager.

Kentville, June 8th, '76

Three Trips a Week.

ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX!

STEAMER "EMPRESS."

For Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and Halifax—with Stages for Liverpool and Yarmouth, N. S.

On and after MONDAY, June 12th, Steamer "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FARE.—St. John to Halifax, 1st class...$5.00
do do do 2nd class... 3.50
do. do. Annapolis..... 2.00
do. do. Digby..... 1.50
Excursion Tickets to Halifax and return good for one week (1st class,)..... 7.50
Return tickets to Clergyman and delegates, (to Digby and Annapolis) issued at one fare on application at head office.

SMALL & HATHEWAY,
11 Dock street.

St. John, N. B., June 5th, '76.

STEAMER EMPRESS

AND THE

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

FREIGHTS for Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and Halifax and intermediate stations, taken at greatly reduced rates.

A careful agent in attendence at Warehouse, Reed's Point, between 7, a. m., and 6. p. m., daily, to receive Freight.

No freight received morning of sailing.

For Way Bill, rates etc., apply to

SMALL & HATHEWAY,
ap18 Agents, 39 Dock Street.

CARDING! CARDING!

The Subscribers have now their

CARDING MILL AT LAWRENCETOWN

in good running order, having been fitted up by Mr. John Robertson. The management of the Mill is under Mr. Brown, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and we feel confidant of being able to give entire satisfaction in the work done at our Establishment.

ISRAEL BOWLBY & CO.

May 30th, '76.

ADAM YOUNG.

38, 40, & 42 WATER ST.

and 143 Prince William St. John, N. B.,

Manufacturer of

Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves,

Ranges, Furnances, &c.

Marbleized Slate Mantle Pieces,

—AND—

Register Grates.

A large assortment of the above Goods always on hand, at the lowest possible prices. Catalogues on application.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

W. H. OLIVE,

Custom House, Forwarding, COMMISSION,

Railroad and Steamboat Agent.

Prince William St.....St. John, N. B.

May 3rd, 1876. y

GEORGE WHITMAN,

Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent,

Round Hill, Annapolis, N. S.

Parties having Real Estate to dispose of will find it their interest to consult with Mr. Whitman in reference thereto.

☞ No charge made unless a sale is effected, or for advertising when ordered so to do.

may 22 '73 tf

CARD.

Jno. B. Mills,

Barrister, &c., &c.,

Bona Vista House,

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

MORSE & PARKER,

Barristers-at-Law,

Solicitors, Conveyancers,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, ETC., ETC.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

L. S. MORSE, J. G. H. PARKER.

Bridgetown, Aug. 16th, '76. 1y

ROYAL HOTEL.

(Formerly STUBBS')

146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Opposite Custom House,

St. John, N. B.

T. F. RAYMOND.....PROPRIETOR.

sept '73 y

WILLIAM HILLMAN,

Silver and Brass Plater,

ELECTOR PLATER

in gold and silver.

ALSO, MANUFACTURES OF

CARRIAGE & HARNESS TRIMMINGS

No. 60 Charlotte St.....St. John, N. B

sept30 y

Great Bargains

—IN—

DRESS GOODS.

A LOT OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

Now Being Offered at Cost, by

M. C. Barbour,

48 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

THOMAS PEARNESS,

Manufacturer of

Monuments, Grave-Stones

TABLE TOPS, &c.

South Side King Square,.... St. John, N. B.

P. S.—Mr. Dearness will visit Annapolis and neighboring counties at stated intervals to solicit orders. oct y

June Importation.

Checked Dress Goods; Black Silk Fringes; Seal Brown, Cream and Ecru Silks; Nottingham Lace Curtains; Ecru Lace Curtains; Neck Frillings; Ecru Nets, Ecru Laces, Ecru Scarfs; Muslins of all kinds; Brown Hollands; Irish Linens; Cream Damask; Linen Tea d'Oyleys; Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, New Styles; Black Trimming Velvet; Mantle Velvets; Matalasse Cloths; Matalasse Braids; Black Dress Buttons; Gentlemen's Linen Collars and Cuffs; Linen Tassos, for Costumes; Narrow Plaid Ribbons; Plaid Sash Ribbons; Ladies' Josephine and Cuff Kid Gloves; Hyde Park Wraps, for Girls; Crumb Cloths; Gentlemen's French Kid Gloves; New Plaid Prints.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

27 King Street, St. John, N. B.

NOW LANDING.

200 PACKAGES LONDON CONGOU TEA; 5 bags Ceylon Coffee; 75 boxes Corn Starch; 20 boxes Diamond Gloss Starch; 40 boxes Colman's Starch; 2 cases Nixey's Black Lead; 1 case Shop Twine; 15 cases Mustard, Spices, etc.; 5 tons Brandram's White Lead; 2 tons Colored Paints; 5 cases Preserved Milk; 10 bbls. Currants; 100 bbls. Dried Apples; 50 bbls. American Refined Sugar. For sale at lowest market rates by

GEO. S. DEFOREST,
11 South Wharf.

St. John, N. B., May 2, '76

☞ The average daily circulation of the Montreal *Evening Star* is 12,154, being considerable larger than that of any other papers published in the City. The average circulation of the *Evening Star* in the City of Montreal is 10,200, exceeding by 2,000 copies a day, that of any other paper. This excess represents 2,000 families more than can be reached by any other Journal. Its Circulation is a living one, and is constantly increasing. From the way in which the *Star* has outstripped all competitors it is manifestly

"THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE"

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

Wholesale Merchants,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dry Goods Department

93 & 95 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

from the English Markets, suitable for the Wholesale Trade.

—ALSO—

AMERICAN GOODS,

such as Prints, Grey & White Cottons, Cotton Flannel, and Roll Linings, sold by the case or small quantity.

Canadian and Domestic Goods.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT,

34 & 36 *Water St.*

A full stock kept constantly on hand, of Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Soda, Cream Tartar, Nuts, and an assortment of Spices, for sale in bulk at the lowest prices.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

New Goods! New Goods!!

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK, has just opened a fresh assortment of

PRESS GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Laces, Trimmings, Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Window Nets, &c., &c.

MILLINERY AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

BOOTS & SHOES

selling off at 20 per cent below usual prices.

Lawrencetown, June 13th, '76

Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late EDWARD CROPLEY, Deceased, will render the same duly proved inside of Nine Months from date; and any person indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to

JAMES ROY,
Executor.

Port George, Sept. 15th, '75. 9i t33

CAUTION!

I hereby forbid any person or persons harbouring or trusting my wife,

Rebecca A. Pomeroy,

on my account, as I will not be accountable for any debt or debts contracted by her.

W. H. POMEROY.

Victoria Road, Annapolis Co. Sept. 11th, A. D. 1876. 13i t37

Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the REV. THOMAS H. DAVIES, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Methodist Minister, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within one year from the date hereof to

WILLIAM H. HEARTZ,
GEORGE S. DAVIES,
5i t31 Executors.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK!

—OF THE—

Estate of Lansdowne & Martin

HAVING been purchased by MAGEE BROTHERS is now being sold at

BANKRUPT PRICES!

and will be continued until May 1st, 1877, at the

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS,

Cor. King & Prince William Sts.

Visitors to St. John will find superior advantages offered for procuring

CHEAP DRY GOODS

at this establishment Fresh importations are being constantly received from Europe and the United States to keep the Stock well assorted, and are sold at

COST PRICES.

MAGEE BROTHERS.

St. John, N. B., May 1st, 1876. y

ELM HOUSE.

MRS. DANIEL STARRATT,

(Formerly of the American House)

has removed to the premises formerly occupied by Wesley Phinney, and is now prepared to accomodate

Transient or Permanent Boarders

as heretofore.

GOOD STABLING FOR HORSES.

MRS. DANIEL STARRATT.

Lawrencetown, Sept. 12th '76. 3m n23

Just Received.

1 BBL. SCOTCH SNUFF;
SIMPSON'S CATTLE SPICE;
POWDERED TUMERIC;
BORAX, SALTPERTE;

Ayer's Hair Vigor, Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime, Kidder's Liniment, C. Brown's Chlorodyne, Essential Oil of Orange, very fine, Essential Oil of Bergamot. For sale by

J. CHALONER,
Cor. King and Germain Street.

St. John, N. B., May, '76.

NOTICE!

ALL parties having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Albert Stuart Desbrisay, will please present the same duly attested to either of the Executors within 12 months. All parties indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

LEAVITT BISHOP,
EDMUND BENT,
Executors.

Bridgetown, Oct. 19th, '76. n2f

Miscellaneous.

A LADY ON LADIES.

Women have their own place both in nature and society; a place beautiful, important, ennobling, and delightful, if they would but think so, if they would but care to make it so. But with the curse of discontent resting on them from the beginning, they prefer to spoil the work of men rather than try and perfect their own. Say, of their own special work, what is perfected to such a high degree of excellence as warrants their leaving it to take care of itself while they go to manipulate something else? The servant question in all its branches annoys and harasses every one; but this, essentially a woman's question, a circumstance of that part of life which is organized, administered, and for the larger proportion fulfilled by women, is confessedly in a state of chaos and disorder, paralleled by none other of our social arrangements. The extravagance of living, of dress, of appointments, which is one part of the servant disorder—because maids, being women, will trick themselves out in finery to attract as much admiration as their mistresses; and men, being animals, will gorge where their masters feast—whence do these come save from women, rulers of society, regulators of modes and fashions as they are? Do the husbands order the dinners, or decide upon the length of the train, and the fashion of the dress? If ladies chose that the rule of life should be one of noble simplicity, beautiful, artistic, full of meaning and delight, the false ornament and meretricious excess with which we are over-weighted now would fall from us, and the servant question among others would get itself put straight. It is a matter of fashion, not necessity, and the *mot d' ordre* comes from above. But where is the spirit of organization, the resolution to meet difficulties, the courage of self-control, through which alone great reforms lead? The women who want to influence the councils of the empire, to have a voice in the making of laws which are to touch and reconcile contending interests, to help in the elucidation of difficult points, the administration of doubtful cases, see the servants standing in a disorganized mob at the gates of the social temple, and are unable to suggest anything whereby they may be reduced to order and content. But, at the same time, the women who complain of their own stunted lives, and who demand leave to share the lives and privilegos of men, deny the right of their maids to live up to a higher standard, so far as they themselves are concerned, and hold the faith that service should mean practically servitude.—*Mrs. Lynn Linton in the Belgravia Magazine.*

MAKING THE BEST OF THINGS.

Fussy people want everything just so, and expect that the sun, moon and stars are going out of their way to oblige them. The first lesson of wisdom is, accept cheerfully the inevitable.

You can scarcely understand how much sweet and wholesome wisdom lies in simply making the best of things. If we fancy we are going to make circumstances bend to us, we shall be continually running our heads against a stone wall. The wall will never stir out of our way, but we can easily go round it.

We cannot help or hinder that very independent thing, the weather. It will rain or shine, be hot or cold, just as it is sent. I have seen foolish people who made themselves quite miserable about the weather. It was never going to rain again, or it would rain forever! The wind blew too strongly, or else they were suffocating for a breath of air! Their time was filled with complaints of things they could no more alter than the earth's orbit.

There are others I have known completely conquered by dust, flies, or mosquitoes. Such things are troublesome and annoying, to be sure, but we cannot avoid them by fretting and fuming. Fly-specks are bad enough, but a fretful disposition is a thousand times worse. Let the flies buzz and the mosquitoes bite if they must, but try and keep yourself sweet and tranquil.

I remember reading of a philosopher who was so very poor he had everything stripped away from him but a miserable straw bed and one wretched blanket. The weather became intensely cold, and to prevent freezing to death he wrapped himself completely in the blanket, and cut holes for his mouth, nose and eyes. Here, he says, he not only existed, but was very happy. You have heard the story, perhaps, of two little street beggars who, on a bitter cold night, crept under the old door. Instead of lamenting over their misery, one says to the other, "Ah, Pete, what do you s'pose the folks do that hain't got any door?"

Such examples of cheerfulness under great evils, should surely help us to meet the evils of life in the right light.—*Times of Blessing.*

KEEPING THE TONGUE.

Keep it from unkindness. Words are sometimes wounds. Not very deep wounds always, but yet they irritate. Speech is unkind sometimes when there is no unkindness in the heart. So much the worse that needless wounds are inflicted; so much the worse that unintentionally, pain is caused. Keep it from falsehood. It is so easy to give a false coloring—to so make a statement that it may convey a meaning different from the truth, while yet there is appearance of truth—that we need to be on our guard. There are many who would shrink from telling a lie, yet who suffer themselves in such inaccurate, or exaggerated one-sided statements, that they really come under the condemnation of those whose "lying lips are an abomination to the Lord."—Keep it from slander. The good reputation of others should be dear to us. Sin should not be suffered to go unrebuked; but it should be in accordance with the Scripture method, "Go and tell him of his faults 'twixt thee and him alone."—And it should be borne in mind that what is too often considered as merely harmless gossip, runs dangerously near, if it does not pass the, the confines of slander. A reputation is too sacred to be made a plaything of, even if the intent be not malicious.

☞ Gold is the only power which receives universal homage.

☞ An evergreen—A man who does not learn by experience.

☞ Retired Bills—Bill Gladstone, Bill the Conqueror, Bill Shakespeare.

☞ Great things are not the things on which the life and happiness of the world depend. We do not gather our crops from the peaks of the mountains, but from the fertile valleys and far stretching meadows of the level ground. And though the occasional brilliant actions of exceptional men are more startling at the time, and more beautiful to look upon as impressing us with what lies within the scope of humanity, they are not to be compared, for their effect on the aggregate happiness of mankind, to those myriads of hourly familiar duties which belonged to the lower and ordinary plane of existence. It is not by sudden and sporadic jerks that the business of life is kept going. It is by the masses of ordinary men and women doing their ordinary work in their ordinary spheres, according to the measure of their abilities and under a sacred sense of duty. That some speres are more important than others—more influential and even in some sense more honorable—need not be denied. But all true work is honorable, and contributes its share to the good of society and the life of the world. And the man who looks down with contempt on a fellow-creature who is honestly and faithfully doing his duty simply because his sphere is a humble sphere, and his occupation a humble occupation, is a barbarian at heart, whatever he may be in outward appearance. As with the general business of the world so with its happiness. That happiness depends far more upon small things than upon great. Suppose you have a cheerful and loving heart—suppose that you abound in all the little kindnesses and courtesies of life—suppose that you are tender and considerate to the feelings of those around you, willing to oblige, mindful of others rather than of yourself, and in all things exercising yourself to have a conscience void of offense toward God and toward man—your presence will make sunshine wherever you go.

BEAUTY IN DRESS.

Appropriateness is absolutely necessary to secure beauty in dress. Colors and forms, and modes, in themselves graceful and beautiful, can become ungraceful and ridiculous simply through inappropriateness. The loveliest bonnet the most approved modiste can invent, if worn on the head of a coarse-faced woman, bearing a market basket on her arm, excites no emotion but that of the ridiculous. The second requisite to beauty in dress is the unity of effect. As in every apartment, so in every toilet, there should be one ground tone of dominant color which should rule all others, and there should be a style of idea to which everything should be subjected. We may illustrate the effect of this principle in a familiar case. It is admitted that the majority of women look better in mourning than they do in ordinary apparel; a comparatively plain person looks almost handsome in simple black. Now, why is this? Simply because mourning requires a severe uniformity of color and idea, forbids the display of that variety of colors and objects which go to make up the ordinary female costume, and which very few women have such skill in using as to produce really beautiful effects.

WATCH THE CHILDREN'S FEET.

The following advice from a New York paper is very important. Let every mother remember it:—

"Life-long discomfort and sudden death often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to is to see that the feet are dry and warm. Neglect of this has often resulted in a dangerous attack of croup, diphtheria or a fatal sore throat. Always on coming from school, or entering the house from a visit or errand in rainy, muddy or thawy weather, the child should remove its shoes, and the mother should herself ascertain whether the stockings are the least damp. If they are, they should be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hands till perfectly dry, and another pair of stocking and another pair of shoes put on. The reserve shoes and stockings should be kept where they are good and dry, so as to be ready for use on a minute's notice."

☞ Men talk of the visitation of God as if it were something very extraordinary and happened very seldom, and when it came only brought evil, harm and sorrow. If a man lives on in health, they say he lives by the strength of his own constitution; if he drops down dead, they say he died by the "visitation of God." If the corn crop goes on all right and safe, they think that quite natural—the effect of the soil and the weather, and their own skill in farming and gardening. But if there comes a hail storm or a blight, and spoils it all, and brings on a famine, they call it at once "visitation of God." My friends, do you think God "visits" the earth or you only to harm you? I tell you that every healthy breath you draw, every cheerful hour you ever spent, every good crop you ever housed safely, came to you by "the visitation of God." I tell you that every sensible thought or plan that ever came into your heads, every loving, honest, manly, womanly feeling that ever rose in your hearts, God "visited" you to put it there.—If God's spirit had not given it you, you would never have it of yourselves.

HARD ON VOLUNTEER CHOIRS.—A cruel professor says that this manner of trying to praise the Lord is and ever must be a musical failure in a general sense, because it is so difficult to have such a regular and punctual attendance as will insure a proper balance of the parts. What can be more ridiculous and torturing to a musical worshipper than to have to listen to a thundering rough bass and squeaking soprano with perhaps one puny attempt at a tenor, or no tenor at all, or perhaps a sickly alto (if any at all at times) to counterbalance or rather attempt to do it such a preponderance of the two extreme parts as may often be heard in places of worship. It is very doubtful if the Author of harmony can possibly be pleased with such a violation of his laws? Why don't they sing in unison and cease making such abominable attempts at what they imagine to be harmony and put forth such stuff as is calculated to drive away from church those who are blessed with a musical ear. Is there no consideration to be made for the latter, or are they to be left out in the cold.

☞ Wit makes its own welcomes, and levels all distinctions.

☞ The *Aligemeine Familien Zeitung* gives an interesting account of the origin of the polka. About 1830, a peasant girl being in service in a tradesman's family at Elbeinitz, in Bohemia, beguiled herself on Sunday afternoon in her kitchen by endeavoring to invent a new step, which she tried to adapt to a village song. While thus disporting herself she was surprised by her employer, who, quite interested, made her repeat the experiment the same evening in the parlor, where Joseph Nerude, an eminent musician, happened to be present, who noted the air and step. Not long afterward the new dance was danced at a citizens' ball in the town, and in 1835 came into fashion at Prague, where, in consequence of the half step which occurs in it, it was called the *Polka* which means, in Teheque, half. Four years latter a band of Prague musicians brought the dance to Vienna, where it had a great success, and in 1840 a dancing master of Prague named Raat danced it for the first time in Paris.

THE ROMAN PONTIFFS.—The whole number of Popes from St. Peter to Pius IX is 257. Of those 82 are venerated as saints, 33 having been martyred; 104 have been Romans, and 103 natives of other parts of Italy. 15 Frenchmen, 9 Greeks, 7 Germans, 5 Asiatics, 3 Africans, 3 Spaniards, 2 Dalmatins, 1 Hebrew, 1 Thracian, 1 Dutchman, 1 Portugese, 1 Candiot, and 1 Englishman. The name most commonly borne has been John; the 23d and last was a Neapolitan, raised to the chair in 1410. Nine Pontiffs have reigned less than one month, 30 less than one year, and 11 more than 20 years. Only 5 have occupied the Pontifical Chair over 23 years. These are St. Peter, who was Supreme Pastor 25 years, 2 months, 7 days; Sylvester I., 23 years, 10 months, 27 days; Adrian I., 23 years, 10 months, 14 days; Pius IX., who celebrated his 30th year in the Pontifical Chair June 16th, 1876.

SEVEN "MINDS."

Mind your tongue! Don't let it speak hasty, cruel, unkind, or wicked words. Mind!

Mind your eyes! Don't permit them to look on wicked books, or pictures of wicked subjects. Mind!

Mind your ears! Don't suffer them to listen to wicked speeches, songs or words. Mind!

Mind your lips! Don't let tobacco foul them. Don't let strong drink pass them. Don't let the food of the glutton enter between them. Mind!

Mind your hands! Don't let them steal or fight, or write any evil words. Mind!

Mind your feet! Don't let them walk in the steps of the wicked. Mind!

Mind your heart! Don't let the love of sin dwell in it. Don't give it to Satan, but ask Jesus to make it His throne. Mind!

GIRLS WHO SOLD THEIR HAIR TO GET HOME.

From the Reading Eagle.

Two belles of this city lately came home from Philadelphia shorn of their wreath of raven tresses. After they had taken in all the points at the big show and had made many purchases, before they knew it they had spent all their money, and what was worse had lost their return excursion tickets. They had no friends in Philadelphia and no time to write to Reading. They therefore resolved to make a raise; so they skipped away into a barber shop and struck a bargain for their back hair. The shaver off red $3 75 each for what they had. In a short time they were nicely shorn, and thus they were able to get back to their native land.

The biological section of the British Association has lately discussed the relative merits of soft and hard water used as beverages. The general opinion of the physicians who spoke seems to have been that hard water, inasmuch as it contains lime and phosphates is good for young children who need the lime for the building of their bones, but bad for elderly people in whose skeletons there is an excess of mineral matter. Dr. Homer Bostwick used to maintain that bread so far from being the "staff of life" was the staff of death because of the earthy matter it contains, which is 0.6 per cent. of the whole, and so clogs the natural gates and alleys of the body that repair cannot keep up with waste, nor waste be illiminated freely; than death supervenes before the proper span of year has half been accomplished.

☞ It is said that the late Mr. Peabody, with all his prodigality on works of benevolence, looked closely after his pence. He hated nothing more than the notion of being taken in, and it was rare indeed that any trickster could make the boast. On one occasion when travelling in Ireland, he was greatly annoyed at what seemed a very extortionate demand on the part of a car driver, and he accordingly resented the attempt at imposition by giving the man his bare legal fare. After looking at the coin for a few seconds, Pat began to laugh. "Bedad," says he, "they may call you Mr. Peabody, but I call you Mr. Paynobody."

A man may love domestic quiet and harmony enough to keep his mouth shut while his wife's relations are in the house, but when he sees one of his fine ruffled shirts on his brother-in-law, what wonder if he feels he must go down in the cellar and shovel coal or bust.

Daniel Webster once said: "There is nothing upon this earth that can compare with the faithful attachment of a wife; no creature who, for the object of her love, is so idomitable, so persevering, so ready to suffer and die."

☞ Names that lie on the ground are not easily set on fire by the torch of envy; but those quickly, catch it which are raised up by the fame or wave to the breeze of prosperity.

☞ The season is at hand when the pensive house-fly hangs gloomily to the early morning walls and wishes to gracious that some one would get up and build a fire.

When a Grit woman refuses to use a Conservative journal for curl paper, it is time for the country to pause in its political discussion.

☞ Industry is fortune's right bad, and frugality her left.