The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1882.

Educational--A Startling Revelation.

We have before us the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education, on the common and academic schools for the past year. Press of other matter has prevented us making reference to its contents before, nor have we time or space to notice more than one or two features of it to-day. We have risen from the perusal of the Reports of, the Divisional Inspectors with a feeling of alarm and disappointment;—alarm at the indifference exhibited, by what we have been taught to look upon as an intelligent and appreciative population: disappointment at the revelation of results so unsatisfactory from so generous an outlay of expenditure.

We would not have our readers infer that we complain, or have any reason to complain, of the results of the teaching, or of the ability of our teachers, though, if the quality of the education furnished by them should be measured by the paltry salaries paid them, we should expect a falling off in that particular, for, there is no use to deny the fact, they are, as a class, most wretchedly paid for their services. What we mean is that while the government have, at a heavy outlay, provided for the people an elementary education for their children, parents are so neglectful of the truest interests of their off-spring that they fail to send them to school, even when paying taxes for their support. That this statement is true is made painfully evident by the Report of Inspector Morse, of District No. 4, embracing this County and Digby. In this Report Mr. Morse says:—"The attendance at "school this year has been no better "than formerly. During the winter "term *no less than one thousand seven "hundred and ninety one* children, between 5 and 15 years of age, were "reported not at school in this Inspectoral District, *in sections* HAVING "SCHOOLS, while the percentage of enrolled pupils daily present for time "in session was about 55½ per cent. "During the summer term *one thousand four hundred and sixty* children, "between the ages of 5 and 15 years, "were reported not at school *in sections having schools*, while the percentage of enrolled pupils daily "present for time in session was no "larger than reported for the winter "term. I see but little prospect for "improvement."

There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statements above made; they are apparent from the statistics furnished by the school returns made by the trustees of the various sections; they are as authentic as they are correct, and make a very startling disclosure. No blame however attaches to our school system, it provides education, nor are the teachers at fault, for they are ready to teach all who assemble in the school rooms; in fact the blame and the shame rest entirely on parents. Is it cupidity or stupidity that moves them to their culpable neglect and indifference? Does it spring from ignorance or carelessness? But it matters not to ask the question, the real enquiry is, how shall so unfortunate a condition of affairs be changed? We confess we see but one way possible, and that is to enact *a law to compel attendance* under certain penalties.

To the large number of children above named as not attending school must be added, those of the 20 sections in which no school was opened in the winter term (1881), which would add at a low estimate, 400 to the 1790, making a total of more than 2000 children kept from the school house by indifferent fathers and mothers, *who have no excuse* for the cruelty of their conduct. But there is great remissness on the part of parents who do patronize the school. The returns for this Inspectorial District show that, for every 100 pupils registered, the attendance falls to 55 per cent. of the whole, though it must be admitted that this per centage is greater than that for the whole province, which is only 537. The meaning of this is that throughout the county the children who do attend school, attend *only a little more than half the time.*

The grievance may be placed in a nutshell thus. School houses have been built, teachers employed for a full term, and parents send their children about half the term, on an average, deriving only half the benefits they would gain by punctual attendance, and that *at no increased cost* to themselves. From all sources Nova Scotia spends over $500,000 for education yearly, and through the criminal neglect of parents, a large proportion of this sum is paid for no services whatever. Let the clergy make these facts a text for a lively sermon in every school section, and they will do a great public service, and above all let the press not be silent on this shameful waste and cruel neglect.

Teachers and their Privileges.

It was thought advisable by the legislature of old times, in order to manage education, to exempt teachers from certain tasks and the performance of certain duties made incumbent upon others. Thus the teachers of the province were relieved from the performance of statute labor, from militia drill, and also from attendance at the courts as jurymen. After the enjoyment of these privileges for many years, in view of economizing in the wrong direction, they were, a few years ago, withdrawn, and in their stead were placed on our statute books laws of an invidious nature, tending first to degrade and then to injure the teacher. An oath was required to certify the correctness of his returns, while the trustees were allowed to certify without oath; thus practically asserting that our teachers were inclined to be less truthful than his employer, the trustee. In addition to this injustice, and by the same requirement, they committed another one more unmerited and more injurious, because it thrust its hand into his not too well lined pocket. It is done in this wise: the unfortunate school master is required, as we have said, to make oath that his school was *in session* the number of days mentioned in the returns. Now it not unfrequently happens, both in summer and winter, that violent storms prevent the attendance of a single pupil, though he finds his way to the school house, in spite of the storm, and is at the post of duty and ready for its discharge; but as no scholars come he goes back to his boarding house, comforted by the thought that the government which he serves, will dock his pay of fifty cents for that day; and on the next day he may be called upon,—to turn out with his shovel to aid in clearing the roads, leaving his school vacant, an act by which the parental government saves a dollar at the expense of his servant. Again in June, when the attendance at school is usually greatest, he is obliged to close his school for two or three days, in order to perform his statute labor, or, in default of doing so, pay an equivalent in cash. To the everlasting honor of the sections they do not rob their servant of his pay for the stormy days when the children cannot attend,—at least we have never heard of as great a meanness having been practiced by them.

We have been led to make these remarks from reading the minutes of a very short debate which occurred in Assembly a few weeks ago, on a Bill to remedy these injustices, introduced by Mr. Morrison, one of the members for Victoria—himself a teacher. He urged upon the house the facts we have stated, and earnestly besought it to pass his Bill into a law. He said "there was not a class in this province so poorly paid as they were, our first class teachers seldom getting more than $300 a year,—a sum altogether inadequate to support a family. To relieve them of these liabilities was a poor concession at least," and much more to the same effect. He deserves the thanks of his brother teachers who will always find our columns open for the expression of their complaints.

— The annual spring migration of our young people to the United States has set in and promises to be as extensive as usual.

Last Wednesday was the first of the "Secret's" trips for the season, and although the fact of her having been replaced on the route last week was not generally known, her passenger receipts must have been considerable, judging by the numbers that went on board of her after the arrival of the express train.

The exodus question is really assuming great proportions It is apparently too large to grapple with successfully. Warnings and lectures have no effect. Time and time again have we shown that wages in the United States are nothing like what they are represented to be, while the cost of living is very much higher than it is here. People here make a comfortable living. Instances of extreme wealth we have none; but instances of extreme abject poverty, such as come to many of the work-people of Boston who live from hand to mouth, if they are compelled to stop work for a month or so, are also very rare. The glare, rush, bustle and glitter of the great centres in the United States, attract young people powerfully and they plunge into it all recklessly. They make a living there; but there is not one in ten that saves up any money. We have heard a young man—a good carpenter—say, "In flush times in Boston I have earned $3 a day right along; but I never saved any money." Now, we maintain that any industrious young man can make a good living in this country, and make it surer than he can in the United States. Compare the young men who stay at home and work industriously here with those who go away—man for man—and we will warrant the "stay at homes" have the best of it, considering everything. The great curse of our country is false genteelity. Young women in particular will go away and serve as sewing machine hands, shop girls, resturant waiters, hotel servants, factory girls, &c., &c., that would hold their hands up in holy horror at being asked to do the same thing here. As an instance, a knitting factory had to be removed from Wolfville to Halifax for the simple reason that the proprietor could not get sufficient female help. Our young men have not got quite as "genteel" notions, nevertheless they will engage in many employments, when away from home as designated, that they would not think of doing here. This fear of being "looked down upon" that prevails to such a large extent in this country, is very much to be deplored, and results from false education and notions instilled into young people by their parents. A good mechanic is far more entitled to respect than a poor minister, lawyer or physician, and if parents studied their children's dispositions, and fitted them for that position in life for which they show the strongest leanings, there would soon exist a better condition of affairs in Nova Scotia.

The exodus is only in a small degree the fault of the young people. If they have no regular calling, a menial occupation, seven times out of ten, must content them. These occupations they cannot engage in here without losing caste, so they go away where labor is king and is respected, and do anything they can get to do—carry a hod, saw wood, be policeman, drive ice-carts, meat-carts, beer waggons, grocer's waggons, express waggons, &c., act as waiter in a hotel or restaurant, in fact, anything and everything.

There is nothing the matter with our country, it is the people. We are not progressive enough, and we create our own stumbling blocks,—two we have mentioned; but there are numerous others, and chief among them is the monstrous error of the universal credit system. It evils ramify through all classes, and its effects are felt and seen everywhere. We must move out of old grooves, for unless we do the stampede from our shores that heralds every spring, is sure to continue.

— The Digby *Courier* states that diphtheria is prevailing in Annapolis County. The only cases we are aware of are those in one family at Phinney Cove, over the North Mountain, reported in our last issue.

— The Governor General in his speech at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, in speaking of the Canada Pacific Railway, gave the following information, which will give an idea of the progress of this gigantic work:—

The work of construction on that portion of the Canada Pacific Railway between Prince Arthur's landing and Winnipeg is being pressed to completion, and it is confidently expected that in July next railway communication will be established between those places. The section between Rat Portage, and Winnipeg, 135 miles in length, has been completed and transferred, under the terms of the contract, to the Canada Pacific Railway Company, by whom it is now operated. Considerable progress has been made on the Eastern section, commencing at Callender Station, and the vigorous prosecution of the work on that portion of the line during the present year is provided for. In British Columbia upon the section between Savonos Ferry and Emory's Bar is being carried on with every prospect of its completion within the time specified in the contract, and the line from the latter place to Port Moody, which has been carefully located during the past season, is now being placed under contract with a view to its completion at the same date as the section from Savony Ferry to Emory's Bar. Upon the sections to be constructed by the Railway Company the work has been most energetically carried forward. During the past summer the road has been graded for the distance of two hundred and eighteen miles, and of this one hundred and sixty-one miles are completed and open for traffic. The company have in addition graded eighty-nine miles of branch lines.

— High tides are prevailing.

— Silver 20 cent pieces are being recalled—a good thing.

— SUPREME COURT OF CHAMBERS, HALIFAX,—Chesley vs. Gavaza—Harrington, Q.C., moved to add replication. Order *nisi*. Granted.

— Mr. John Froude, of Sissiboo Road, Digby County, was killed by a falling tree while chopping in the woods on the 13th inst.

— Theal, who beat his wife to death at Spruce Lake, St. John, has been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

— Annapolis County depositors have $115,704 in the Government Post Office Savings' Banks.

— Mr. Robt. Buston, of St. John, N. B., well known in sporting circles, is in town.

— The old Queen's Wharf at Annapolis is being fitted up as a coaling wharf for the Hatheway line.

— R. H. Bath is advised not to pay more than 13 cents per doz. for Eggs this week. Market still declining in Boston. 11

— Steamer "Secret" arrived at 1.15 p. m., yesterday. Leaves to-day after arrival of express train.

— Our thanks are due Messrs. H. McLean, Goldsboro, North Carolina, Aarod W. Beals, Randolph, Wis, and H. S. Hoyt, New York, for late foreign papers.

— Two hundred medical students of New York University graduated last week, ten of whom were from Nova Scotia.

— In the Legislative Council on the 22nd inst., Hon. Mr. Whitman presented a petition from a number of parties in Annapolis County asking for a grant of money for the purpose of making an alteration in the Liverpool Road.

— Vennor hit it this time for a certainty, as we had quite a heavy blow accompanied by snow on Friday night and Saturday, winding up with rain on Sunday morning.

— We regret to learn that Mr. H. H. Morse, of Paradise, and Mr. Eugene P. Troop, of Granville, two of our best farmers, are seriously ill, the former with inflammation of the bowels, and the latter with inflammation of the lungs.

— The Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been so amended as to provide that the act shall not affect any case decided by or now pending before the courts, or in any way affect the rights of the issue of first marriage.

— There will be three local elections in Canada this summer, as the terms of the Legislatures of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick expire with the present session. It is thought by many that the Dominion Parliament will also be dissolved.

PARADISE.—The Sociable held at the residence of Joseph Longley Esq., Paradise, on the evening of the 16th inst., was the grand success of the season, $39.00 being realized.

The total proceeds of the Sociables held during the winter, including sum raised at concert, amount to the handsome figure of $225 00

— The *Courier* asks us if the hero of the fishing trip mentioned last week is a late resident of Digby. We are not aware that he has ever resided at Digby. We have been fishing ourselves with the gentleman whom the *Courier* supposed we alluded to; but we brought our big fish home.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—George Haskill, whose death is noticed in this issue, was a native of Yorkshire, England. He volunteered in Her Majesty's 81st Foot in 1811, and first served in the Peninsula wars. He was in action at Badajos, and also served in Italy, France, West Indies and Canada. He was discharged in 1831, and has received a pension since February 21st, 1874.

— Mr. Harris who was arrested on a charge of man slaughter in connection with the late railway accident on the Intercolonial, by which a fireman lost his life has been honorably acquitted. The books of the Truro Train Despatcher's Office were produced at the trial and bore evidence of having been tampered with.

— 78 applications have been made to the Dominion Parliament for grants of lands in the North West to be used as cattle ranches. The number of acres applied for amounts to 4,215,371. As yet but eight applications, consisting of 734,171 acres have been granted. J. E. Chipman & Co., of Halifax, are among the latter, their grant being 100,000 acres. The grants are for twenty-one years at ten dollars per thousand acres per annum.

SHIPPING NOTES.—R. Fitz Randolph, Esq., of this town, has chartered the brig Beaver, of Quebec, Boulanger, master, for the West Indes, and is now loading her at Annapolis. Her cargo will consist of about 130,000 feet boards and 460 bbls. potatoes.

The Evelena, Lawrence, master, is also loading pine boards at Annapolis for the West Indies. She is chartered by Messrs. Freeman & Mitchell of Lawrencetown.

— A Digby brig, "Addie Benson," Capt. Millet, rescued a captain, two mates and twelve seamen, from a sinking ship, on the 10th inst., in lat. 34.40 North lon. 74 47 West. The shipwrecked crew saved nothing but the clothes on their backs, and the Captain of the Addie Benson was compelled to put all hands on a short food allowance. A wise precaution, as the provisions on board barely sufficed to last all hands until the brig made a harbor at Provincetown, Mass.

— His Honor the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, gave his assent to the following bills relating directly to this County on the 10th inst.—

An Act to authorize the sale of a portion of the town marsh of Annapolis.

An Act to incorporate the Annapolis Royal Rink Company, limited.

An Act to incorporate the Round Hill Woodenware Company, limited.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Nictaux & Atlantic Railway.

An Act to incorporate the Nictaux Iron and Steel Company, limited.

— J. W. Longley, Esq., delivered a lecture on "Joseph Howe," in Halifax, on Monday evening the 13th inst. We should judge by the condensed reports given in the city papers that it was an able effort. We are glad to see that Mr. Longley put in a telling hit on the good people of Halifax, who erected a $3,000 cairn to the memory of the sculler, George Brown, and left the resting place of the "statesman, orator and poet," unhonored. We wish Mr. Longley could be induced to deliver the lecture here.

— The Royal Gazette contains the following appointments for Annapolis County, in its issue of the 15th inst:—

To be Justices of the Peace—John Wesley Reagh, Prince Albert Street, Wilmot; Albert Wheelock, Canaan; John V. Thomas, Bear River; Christopher D. Pickles, Annapolis.

To be commissioners for taking Affidavits to hold to Bail and Recognizances of Bail in the Supreme Court, and for giving relief to insolvent debtors—Charles Jacques and Henry Phinney, Esquires.

To be Coronor—Joseph Dennison, M. D., Bridgetown.

To be a Notary and Tabellion Public—William M. DeBlois, Barrister, Annapolis.

To be Sheriff—Augustus Robinson, M. D.

— According to late Boston advices potatoes are declining. All kinds of white potatoes have fallen to 80c. an' 85c., owing to the large quantities being received from the old countries. Early Rose are still in demand in Boston at $1.05 per bushel, notwithstanding a decline of 10c. per bushel, but for seed only.

The pros pect now is that such of our farmers as have been holding their potatoes in the hope of a large advance in the price will not realize as good prices as were offered at the beginning of the winter.

To those who are unacquainted with the cost of transportation of potatoes to Boston, the following may be useful. Freight on a carload—100 bbls. - per bbl., 24c., smaller lots, 29c. per bbl., duty 43c., which together with custom house charges, cartage and commissions, run the whole expenses up to about 85c. per bbl.

LUMBERING NOTES.—Lumbering operations have been impeded considerably this winter by the deep snow. This fact, in connection with the open weather of the first of the winter, will render the season but an ordinary one. Less difficulty has been experienced where operations have been carried on in the soft wood growths, than in the open hard wood districts.

Important Purchase.—Mr. Henry Mack of Mills Village, has purchased the larger portion of the timber lands on the Paradise waters, consisting of about 10,000 acres, which comprise one of the best lumbering privileges in the western part of the country. This purchase includes lands owned by R. FitzRandolph, Esq., on these waters, and the mill site, also owned by him, where stood the "old Thorne Mill," which our readers will remember was destroyed by fire in the spring of last year. Mr. Mack is now erecting a mill on this site, and will commence sawing as soon as the mill is completed, as several thousands of last season's logs are in the dam.

At the gang saw mill on the Bloody Creek stream R. FitzRandolph, Esq., the proprietor, has put in about 8000 logs, ready for manufacture into deals and boards.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." —*Cairo Bulletin.*

SHARP PRACTICE.—Just before the steamer Falmouth left Boston for St. John on her last trip, a Provincial coming down the wharf to take passage by her, was accosted by a stranger, who said that he belonged to St. John, and was bound home, and after a little talk the former was persuaded to lend the other ten dollars; what purported to be a valuable package being left with him as security, while the borrower stepped up street to pay a bill, promising to return in a few moments. As the time for starting approached, the victim got uneasy, and opening the package, found a cigar box with a brick in it, and had to go home minus ten dollars. A similar game was played on a passenger by the steamer New Brunswick the following trip. Fifteen dollars were got from him on a similar plea, and a check for some $400, on a Boston bank left for security. Fortunately the victim's suspicions were aroused before it was too late and he made so much noise that the two roughs handed him back $10, hoping to keep him still; but as the man still continued his outcry, a crowd began to gather. The confidence men then rushed into a store hoping to escape, but two policemen, not in uniform, happened to be passing, and they were caught and put in safe quarters to await trial for passing a bogus check. The supply of credulous people who don't read the newspapers, and who are ready to hand over their hard earned cash to plausable rogues seems to be fully equal to the demand.—*St. John News.*

— Newfoundland is the oldest of the British colonies, it is nearly as large as England. The interior of the island is as much a *terra incognita* as the heart of Greenland. Not one-half of the children go to school; that $100,000 is spent annually in relieving the poor. Flour, oatmeal, meat, peas, potatoes, hay and straw have to be imported. And yet the country is rich in ores. Copper and gold, silver, nickle, lead and iron have been found in paying quantities, and the soil is, we are told, far better than is generally supposed. If there were less fish on the banks and more picks and ploughs in the interior, it might be all the better for Newfoundland. —*Exchange.*

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—Ed.

OUR APPLE MARKETS.—At an exhibition of Canadian products held at Beuthingen, in Germany, the following apples were selected as the best ten by the pomologist, Dr. E. Lucas: Baldwin, Ben Davis, Blue Pearman, Clyde Beauty, Fameuse, "Hubbardsen Nonsuch," Irish Crofts, Northern Spy, Red Rambo and Spitzenburg.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE!

SITUATE at Middleton, Annapolis County, on the post road, consisting of about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, part Interval, and good Uplands, cuts about seventy-five tons of Hay, excellent Orchard of about

FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS

Good Fruit, good water at house, barns and in pasture, considerable Hardwood and Pine Timber on property.

Terms easy. Address,

S. KINNEAR.

Middleton, March 22nd, 1882.—5it2pd

DISTRICT EXHIBITION! At Annapolis.

FOR SALE!

A LITTER OF

Ellesmere Pigs!

A SPECIAL PRIZE OF $5.00

will be given by the subscriber for the best Pig from this litter, exhibited the coming autumn at Annapolis.

Pigs will be ready to remove 10th April. Price, $4.

A. B. Parker.

South Farmington, March 20th, 1882.

IMPORTANT TO ALL!

THE AVERILL PAINT

has been in use in the United States and France for over fourteen years, and is constantly growing in favor.

It has been thoroughly tested by chemists, and applied on over 500,000 residences in the United States, and is pronounced by all who have used it to be the most BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE and ECONOMICAL paint for either wood, brick stone or plaster. It does not fade or chalk off, but retains its freshness and brilliancy for many years, and will last much longer than the best lead and oil made in the old way.

It is made ready for use in all shades, Also inside and outside white. It can be applied by any one whether a practical painter or not.

Sold by the gallon, in packages from one to fifty gallons.

Testimonials can be given from every party who have used it here.

S. N. JACKSON,
Clarence, Agent.

N. B.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a general stock of GOODS, low for cash or prompt barter.—m22 3m

Notice to Builders.

SEALED Tenders, marked "Tenders for Church," and addressed to A. B. STRONACH, Esq., Margaretville, Annapolis Co., will be received till MONDAY, May 1st, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon, for the finishing of the inside of the Baptist Meeting House at Margaretville, contractor to furnish all material and finish the work by the first of September, next. Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Plans and specifications by architect can be seen at the office of A. B. Stronach, or copies of the same, approximately correct, can be had by addressing the undersigned.

By order of Committee,
Wm. E. HALL.

Melvern Square, March 17th, 1882.—1m

March 4th, '82.

GROCERY GOODS!

Now receiving ex "Herbert Beech," from Liverpool, Steamships from Glasgow and London via Halifax, and rail from Ontario and Halifax:—

BICARB, Soda, Rice, Teas, Scotch Refined Sugars, Bright and Yellow Soft Sugers, Granulated Sugar, 200 Boxes Butts and Caddies Tobacco, at Lowest Market Prices.

J. & W. F. HARRISON.

mar20 11 and 12 North Wharf.

Valuable PROPERTY For Sale!

THE undersigned, the Committee on Tenders and Public Property for the Municipality of Annapolis, offer at Private Sale up to

SATURDAY, 6th day May, A. D., 1882.

the following valuable Property situate at Clements, in the County of Annapolis, the same being the property formerly occupied by the said Township of Clements as a POOR FARM for said township. The said property is situate about three miles from the village of Clementsport, and is bounded as follows: Commencing at the southwestern corner of lands belonging to Anthony Potter on the shore road, so called, thence easterly along said Anthony Potter's land, crossing the brook at a poplar stump blazed, thence southerly three rods, thence easterly to the division line between the said Anthony Potter and lands formerly owned by Benjamin Chute, thence southerly at right angles with said division line fifty rods to lands of Israel Potter, thence westerly along said Israel Potter's land to the Shaw road aforesaid, thence northerly the several courses of said road to the place of beginning, containing twenty-five acres more or less, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, saving and reserving a public road leading through said land and recorded.

On the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House and a good Barn and other necessary Outbuildings, and a never failing well of water.

Also—An excellent Grist Mill on the premises, nearly new, running two sets of stones with a supply of water capable of driving said mill the entire year.

TERMS of sale made known on application to either of the undersigned. Possession given immediately.

A. VIDITO,
S. E. BENT,
JOS. BUCKLER. } Committee.

Bridgetown, March 21st, 1882. Journal.

New Advertisements.

HANGING

IS JUST RIGHT FOR THOSE NEW

Wall Papers!!

NOW OPENING AT

J. W. WHITMAN'S.

CHOICEST PATTERNS IN

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

PRICES RIGHT.

Lawrencetown, March 20th. 1882.

NOTICE

AS it is intended to give the

Steam Ship "COPIA"

quick despatch in loading, shippers are requested to send their apples to the company's warehouse Annapolis, before the 1st APRIL.

As there are so many applications for room by this fruit steamer, shippers must see to have their application filed at once at the office of the Company. Blank applications can be had of the undersigned.

THOS. S. WHITMAN,
Secty.

Annapolis, March 8th, 1882.—2i

Spring, - 1882.

John Lockett

HAS JUST RECEIVED:

4 Cases Mens', Youth's and Boys'

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

1 CASE TWEEDS,

For Mens' and Boy's wear.

6 Bales Room Paper.

English and Canadian, from 5c. to 25c.

500 Paper Window Blinds,

Something entirely new in Pattern and Color. Green and Blue paper for Blinds.

1 Case Park's Ball Knitting Cotton, in all colors.

24 Cases Boots and Shoes,

As good value as any in the Dominion.

10 CASES RUBBERS.

2 CASES FELT HATS,

Hard and Soft.

Don't forget to call on me when you have Butter, Eggs or any other produce, as I will, in all cases, give the highest prices.

Eggs this week, 20 cents.

John Lockett.

Bridgetown, March 15th, 1882.

You Can Save Money BY BUYING YOUR FURNITURE! AT KELLY'S.

I have on hand and will be constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of CHAMBER SUITS, in Walnut, Ash, Basswood and ornamented Pine, of the newest and most beautiful designs, which I offer at astonishingly low prices. Parlor Suits a speciality, and finished in any style of coverinr, from Forty Dollars upward. Everything else in the Furniture line at correspondingly low prices. Every article warranted as represented. A call will convince you that you have found the right place to purchase your Furniture.

THOMAS KELLY.

Bridgetown, March 20th, 1882.

NOTICE

THE Ladies of the Knitting Circle in connection with the Methodist Church at Nictaux Falls, purpose holding a

Fancy Sale and Tea,

in the Temperance Hall at that place on THURSDAY Eve., 23rd March, inst. Doors open at 6 o'clock—Tea at 7—Admission 10cts.—Tea 25 cents.

"Come one come all," as a Good Time is fully anticipated.

MRS. JAS. ALLEN, President.
MISS CYNTHIA L. HARRIS, Secty.

N. B.—If stormy will take place first fine evening after.

Nictaux Falls, March 11th, 1882 n48tf

NEW Spring Goods!!

Now Opening:

Printed, Grey and Bleached Cottons,

TICKING,
MAT-CANVAS,
GRASS CLOTH,
FANCY SHIRTINGS,
ULSTER CLOTH,
FRILLINGS AND LACES.

ALSO:

J. & P. Coat's Spool Thread.

A very superior article for Machine use.

Balance of Spring Goods expected shortly.

Mrs. L. C. Wheelock

Lawrencetown, 14th March, 1882.

Middleton Station!

Just opened:

5 Bales English Wall Paper,

Fifty different patterns.

On hand and to arrive, one of the best assorted stocks of

Boots & Shoes

in the country. Very low

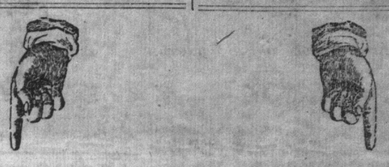
Also—11 lbs. Moncton Sugar for $1.

American Oil, Dominion Test—Imperial Gallon—Cash!

N. F. MARSHALL.

March 7th, 1882.

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.



J. W. BECKWITH'S

Spring Goods

ARE BEGINNING TO ARRIVE!

3 CASES Of AMERICAN WHITE and GREY COTTON.

3 BALES ROOM PAPER.

LATEST SPRING STYLES HATS & CAPS.

7 CASES BOOTS and SHOES.

1 CASE CLOTHING.

ALREADY TO HAND:

The public will not find it necessary to send to the cities for the

Newest Styles of

Dress Goods

For the coming Spring, as I have placed my orders for one of the

Largest AND Best Assortments

OF THE VERY NEWEST MAKES AND PATTERNS, EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS TOWN!

SEND IN ORDERS EARLY FOR SAMPLES

and they will be forwarded, with prices affixed, immediately after arrival of goods.

THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON

WILL BEGIN THIS WEEK,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

Come to my store and see for yourselves that my

Prices are LOWER than ever Before Quoted!

We will take great pleasure in showing the goods and quoting prices as it is no trouble.

Tailoring Department!

In this department I can show the LARGEST STOCK OF TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS and Worsted COATINGS, in town, and having recently purchased a lot of very best makes at specially low rates, I am prepared to get up suits on the most favorable terms.

The public may be assured of getting in this establishment the latest NEW YORK STYLES, with workmanship not to be excelled in the Province. Every garment turned out is warranted to fit, and satisfaction is guaranteed. It is admitted on all sides that this establishment turns out the best made, best trimmed and the most perfect fitting suits to be found anywhere.

I always keep the correct goods. My assortment is good, handsome and valuable, and will wear well and do well. Do not fail to call and see my stock in this department, as during this sale suits will be got up at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

BIG PUSH
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BIG PUSH

ON BALANCE OF

Boots and Shoes.

In order to make room for the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT FOR SPRING TRADE EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS TOWN.

My Boot and Shoe Trade is immense, extending over 15 miles each way. Therefore I have taken particular pains in placing my Spring order, so that I will be able to please any man, woman or child in

PRICE and QUALITY.

BOOTS & SHOES
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BOOTS & SHOES
BOOTS & SHOES

I invite all to come and visit my establishment during this sale, and see for themselves the immense bargains I am offering. A visit to my store, full of life, crowded with customers, surrounded with pyramids of goods, will convince you of the fact that now is the time and this is the place to buy your goods.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION from my last week's quotations. Car loads always on hand! Car loads constantly arriving! One car load FLOUR and one car load MEAL to arrive in a few days. All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge within five miles.

GROCERIES. It is not my purpose to enumerate largely, for as long as I do business I shall keep for sale a full assortment of goods in this line, and buyers may always be sure of finding me ready to fill their orders. It will also be found that I keep the quality of my goods above any other consideration, and the most unreserved criticisms of my claim is always more than welcome. Neither do I consider unwelcome a comparison of prices, taking into consideration the freshness, purity and quality of my goods.

J. W. Beckwith.