PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

LIVERPOOL TIMES · · THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

SUFFERING AT SEA.

The Terrible Experience of the Survivors of the Schooner Estelle of Portland, Me.—Rescued While Praying for Death to Relieve Them of Their Intense Agony.

A special cablegram from Falmouth, Eng., dated Feb. 14, gives the following details of the wreck of the schooner Estelle of Portland, Me.; Chief Officer Foot and Charles Casman, the only survivors of the American schooner Estelle of Portland, Me., bound from Yarmouth for the island of Antigua, West Indies, with a general cargo, were landed here to-day. They commenced the voyage December 28. After leaving port the vessel experienced terrible weather, the wind being very high, and "lay to" three days waiting for the fury of the storm to subside. Jan. 5, during the early morning hours, a heavy sea capsized the vessel. Of the crew of five men Casman was the only man on deck, the other four being below. Captain Hussey and Chief Officer Foot and the cook came on deck as she turned over. The survivors then succeeded in getting on the side of the vessel. The cook fell off exhausted after three hours. The captain succumbed to exposure and fatigue after holding on until after 8 o'clock in the morning. The vessel finally, by the action of the waves and being full of water, righted herself, and Foot and Casman managed to make their way to the vessel's deck. They laid planks on the windlass and the water barrel, which served as their resting place for fifteen days. Neither of them slept for the first three days, expecting every moment that the vessel would sink beneath them. On the fourth day a barrel of apples floated from the fore hold. The apples were saturated with salt water, and caused them the most intense thirst. They also obtained a box of salted mackerel, and one day before they were rescued a barrel of flour floated from the hold; they made a dough of a portion of it, but, the sea springing up, the waves washed it away. On January 19, as the sun was going down the wreck was seen by the Spanish brig Dorotea, which rescued the men, who were praying for death to come to their relief. They were in such an emaciated condition that they had to be lifted off their plank bed, to which they had tied themselves to prevent being washed off.

How Candles are Made.

It is an easy matter to drop a luscious chocolate cream or a crystal candy into one's mouth but the process by which the morsel is produced is not so small a matter. Take a chocolate cream, for instance. First, a half barrel of sugar is put into a caldron with a little water and placed over a slow fire until it assumes a paste like consistency. Then it is put on a marble slab and worked like butter until it is smooth and plastic. That paste forms the basis of all cream candies. The flavoring is put in afterward—vanilla, orange, lemon, strawberry, pineapple, anything in fact, that may be desired. The chocolate used comes in huge cakes, is melted, and the creams covered with it by dipping them in rapidly.

The crystalizing of candies requires more work, and it is in this that especially prepared apparatus is used. First, the form of the candy is secured by moldings in finely-ground starch. Then the candy, flavored and prepared according to taste, is reduced to a sirup and poured in the molds, and placed in a closet to cool slowly. These closets are kept at a certain temperature, and it requires from three hours to several days to bring the candy to the right consistency. When it is taken out the starch is removed with a brush, and the candies are ready for sale. Each kind requires a different mode of treatment, and the work occupies the entire time of a "professor of confectionery" and four assistants to supply the demand. Candies may be bought of large wholesale manufacturers as cheaply as they are made by smaller dealers, but greater purity and freshness are obtained by manufacturing them, and the flavoring and the supply can be regulated to meet the demand.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser*.

A CUSTOM THAT STILL TRAVELS.

One of the customs of our fathers, says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, was the habit of going to sleep during church service; and various and singular were the expedients adopted by the minister and the deacons to keep them wide awake. Here is an account of a funny scene in a Lynn (Mass.) church in 1646, during the preaching of the good old Rev. Samuel Whitney, D. D. It is taken from Obadiah Turner's journal:

"1746. June ye 3d: Allen Brydges hath bin chose to wake ye sleepers in meeting, and being much proud of his place must needs have a fox-tail fixed to ye end of a long staff wherewith he may brush the faces of them yt will have naps in time of discourse; likewise a sharpe thorn wherewith he may prick such as be most sounde. On ye last Lord's day, as he strutted about ye meeting-house, he did spy Mr. Tomlins sleeping with much comforte, his head kept steadie by being in ye corner and his hand grasping ye rail. And soe spying Allen did quicklie thrust his staff behind Dame Ballond and gave him a grievous prick upon ye hand. Whereupon Mr. Tomlins did spring up much above ye floor and with terrible force strike his hands against ye wall, and also to ye great wonder of all, prophainlie exclaim in a loud voice, 'Cuss the woodchuck;' he dreaming, as it seemed yt a woodchuck had seized and bit his hand. But on coming to know where he was, and ye great scandall he had committed, he seemed much abashed but did not speake. And I think he will not soone againe go to sleep in meeting. Ye women may sometimes sleep and none know it by reason of their enormous bonnets. Mr. Whitney doth pleasantly say yt from ye pulpit he doth seem to be preaching to stacks of straw with men jotting here and there among them."

The British brig M. P. Harrington, of Halifax, N. S., from Galatz for Falmouth (Maize, grounded on the Dardanelles, but was assisted off by a steamer after discharging part of cargo, and proceeded on the 6th inst.; expense will be about 190 lire.

SALTING JEWELS.

Philip Arnold's Method of Raising a Fortune—A Shrewd Trick Which Sold Many Californians.

On Saturday last, says the New York Sun, there died in Elizabethtown, Ky., Philip Arnold, whose diamond speculations made his name known the world over as a shrewd schemer who was most successful. Born in Kentucky some fifty years since, Arnold was apprenticed to a hatter, but ran away, went through the Mexican war, and settled in California and remained there until 1871, when he appeared in Elizabethtown and opened a large account in the local bank. It was said that he had discovered an immense diamond field in California, and had come home to enjoy, among old friends, the fruits of his good fortune. Speedily, however, on the heels of this rumor came the allegation of J. B. Cooper, a San Francisco bookkeeper, who made affidavit that the diamond field was a gigantic swindle that Arnold had planned and persuaded him to help carry out. Arnold sailed for Europe with some $40,000 and bribed two sailors to go among the London jewellers and buy what diamonds they could in the rough. He got together in this way $37,000 worth of cheap stones, something like a bushel in quantity, and sailed back again to California. Some months afterward a number of wealthy San Francisco speculators, among whom were William Ralston and William M. Lent, were told that Arnold and a friend of his named Slack, also an Elizabethtown boy, had stumbled upon a valley in which diamonds, sapphires and gems of various kinds and values were to be picked up with only the trouble of stooping for them. The lucky finders had

A BAG FULL OF JEWELS

in their possession that they claimed to have gathered in the valley, and they were displayed in such profusion that one of the speculators said that they covered one end of the billiard table an inch deep. Arnold took his bag of gems to New York, and a company with a capital of $10,000,000 was suggested to work the mine. Nearly $100,000 worth of stock was subscribed, and Henry Janin, an expert was engaged to explore the valley and report upon the prospect. Arnold led the expedition that was fitted out for the purpose. They started from Denver, Col., on May 28, 1872, and, after travelling nine days, Arnold told that they were on the spot. They afterward ascertained that they were only thirty miles from the point of departure. But the valley more than fulfilled their wildest anticipations. They spent seven days there, and gathered in that time 1000 carats of diamonds and 6000 carats of other precious stones. Janin's report was an enthusiastic one. There had already been paid $250,000 to Arnold, and on Janin's report $400,000 worth of the stock was sold, of which Arnold got $300,000. Information of the alleged discovery soon reached England, and the London Times demonstrated the geological impossibility of there being so many jewels of such various kinds in one locality, and further

EXPOSED THE SWINDLE

by making known the fact that person from California had attracted attention the year before in London by buying up all the rough diamonds to be found in the city. The managers of the company then sent Clarance King, United States geologist, to visit the valley. He soon ascertained that the ground had been plainly "salted." Holes had been poked with a common stick into the clay, the jewels dumped into them and then stopped up again. A few weeks after the exposure several California capitalists sued Arnold and Slack in the Kentucky courts for the recovery of $350,000. The suit was compromised by the payment of $150,000. No criminal action was ever begun against either of the men. Arnold's death was indirectly caused by a street fracas with one Holsworthy, in which a shot-gun and revolver played an active part, Arnold receiving wounds in the right breast and shoulder from which he never fully recovered.

EDISON ECLIPSED.

If any reliance can be put in the truthfulness of a New York letter to the Buffalo *Express*, Edison's Electric light is cast in the shade by another ingenious "Yankee." It is called the "Electro Sol," and the following is a description of this light diffuser:—

"The apparatus consists of a balloon of sufficient lifting power; attached to this balloon and immediately below it is a powerful reflector of a novel and peculiar construction. The object of the reflector is to focus, as it were, the light upon the space to be illumed. Under the reflector, at a carefully adjusted distance from it, is a powerful metal frame so constructed that any desired number of points of illumination can be distributed over it. These points are so arranged in relation to one another that when the balloon will have reached the desired altitude they will present to the beholder the appearance of blending together and of forming one immense dazzling globe of light, not unlike the sun itself and not less brillant.

"When the balloon shall have once sufficiently inflated it is permitted to ascend slowly; and as it ascends the wire cables attached are uncoiled by an automatic escapement which preserves a uniform strain upon each one, so that the ascent of the balloon is almost as steady as if it were at rest.

"The necessary elevation being reached, the uncoiling of the cables is once arrested, and the apparatus becomes stationary. The electric machines are now attached, and as they make their swift revolutions this rival sun instantly bursts forth as a globe of vivid light, and its glorious effulgence is cast upon the earth beneath. Every street and alley, every store and house, every store and house, every field and park, every river and stream, every highway and byway within a circuit of fifteen miles is flooded with a light as brilliant as that of the sun at noonday. The magic effect of this sudden emergence from the gloom of descending night into the blinding glare of brightest day is difficult to imagine—impossible to describe.

"An intense heat will be generated by this "Electro Sol" (as the gentleman calls his new invention.) and the rarefication of the air surrounding it will cause a pressure on the reflector almost equal to that of the gas in the balloon, increasing the strain upon the cables and thereby adding to the steadiness of this wonderful invention. Every possible difficulty has been foreseen and provided against, and nothing now remains to be done to insure perfect success but a few minor details which are being rapidly worked out."

B. A. BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

[From Morning Chronicle, 18th inst.]

The British American Book and Tract Society held their eleventh annual meeting at Masonic Hall last evening.

The chair was taken by the President at 8 o'clock.

After singing "Coronation Hymn" the 72nd psalm was read by Rev. Thomas Duncan, who then offered prayer.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, Mr. Thomas A. Brown, then addressed the meeting.

He thought there was great reason for thankfulness that, notwithstanding the dulness of the times, the society was in a flourishing state. Through the instrumentality of the society, and with the blessing of God, a great deal of good had been done. He loved the society because of its broad platform. Although men differed in their views on religious subjects, he believed that all forms of Christianity were animated with a desire to do good, and this society offered a wide field on which they could all meet and work harmoniously together. He would not make any extended remarks, as there were several speeches to follow.

An abstract of the annual report was then read by the Secretray, Rev. A. McBean:—

The report refers to the prevailing financial depression as affecting the receipts of all religious and benevolent societies. There had been a falling off in the sales of the Depository, but an increase of colporteur sales and donations and subscriptions. The spiritual results were cheering. The report deplores the death of Mr. Edward Binney, one of the directors of the society, which took place on the 23rd February, 1878. Mr. Binney's benevolence and liberality in supporting religious work made his death a serious blow to this and kindred institutions.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1878, have been, in donations and subscriptions, $3,363.17 (of which $25 were for capital fund); for periodicals, $2,654.56; store sales, $10,799.71; for colporteur sales $10,799.71; from other sources $150. Total resources of the year, $27,110.15.

The expenditures have been: For publications, $15,821.68; for colportage, $5,282.77; all other expenses, as per items in the Treasurers report, $6,055.71.

Receipts as compared with 1877:

Colporteur sales (increase)		$3,816.84
Donations for colportage "		998.72
		$4,815.66
Periodicals (decrease)	$ 193.34	
Store sales "	2,212.22	
		2,405.56
		$2,410.10

THE DEPOSITORY

has now become widely known as a general depot for religious literature. Bibles, Sabbath School libraries, standard religious books, periodicals, tracts and Scripture cards are sent from its shelves in a constant stream throughout the length and breadth of the Maritime Provinces. During the last eleven years the aggregate amount circulated, through all channels, including colportage, by sale and gratuitous distribution, is upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth, or more than seventy dollars worth for each working day of the year.

When it is stated that a copy of the New Testament is sold for five cents; a Bible for fifteen cents; Come to Jesus or Sinner's Friend for two cents; the Pilgrim's Progress, or Annals of the Poor, or Baxter's Call to the Unconverted for four cents; God's Way of Peace, by Bonar, for seven cents; 1600 pages of Tracts for fifty cents; beautifully illustrated Children's Papers for one cent, some idea may be formed of the many hundred of thousands of Bibles, books, papers, and tracts thus scattered over the land, all pointing anxious sinners to Christ and comforting the careworn and afflicted.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF FRIENDS.

In the last annual report it was stated that a friend in New Brunswick had undertaken the support of a colporteur in that Province. During the year other friends have given with like liberality. One furnishes the society with the means necessary for the maintainance of a colporteur in Charlotte County, N. B. Another does the same for one laboring in the Western Shore Counties of Nova Scotia. A lady has kindly volunteered to raise the funds for another in York County, N. B. A friend of some years standing has given $180 for colportage in Cape Breton. The Committee of the National Bible Society of Scotland generously voted £50 in aid of five colporteurs. The Committee of the Religious Tract Society, with their accustomed liberality have given a free grant of £50 worth of tracts, also £60 worth of books for colportage at half subscribers prices, and £150 worth of S. S. libraries at the same rate.

Mr. Melrose, of Edinburgh, has generously remitted £40 for colportage in addition to his liberal contributions towards reducing the prices of many excellent books for colportage received through him.

Nearly one thousand dollars have been contributed in Special donations for the extension of colportage.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Eighteen colporteurs have been employed during the whole or part of the year, viz., eleven in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton; one in Prince Edward Island; three in New Brunswick, and three in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The aggregate time of their labor is equal to that of one man for eelven years, six months and one day. Sales of Bibles and religious books, $10,793.26 and gratuitous distribution $625.30. They held or took part in 333 prayer meetings, and had personal religious conversation, reading the Scriptures or prayer with 11,409 families. Total number of family visits reported 29,163.

The Report gives interesting extracts from the reports of several colporteurs.

Rev. Dr. Burns then moved the following resolution:

Resolved—That the eleventh annual report be accepted, and printed under the direction of the Executive Committee, and that the thanks of the Society be tendered to all who have contributed to its funds—especially to the friends who have been so signally liberal in their support of colportage; also, to those who have aided in collecting funds and in circulating its periodicals; and finally that the Society devoutly acknowledge the hand of God in the prosperity which has crowned its operations during the past year.

Dr. Burns hoped as the report was printed and placed in the hands of those present, it would be carefully read, as it was a good report, an interesting and encouraging report. The tracts distributed were a great means of doing good. As the Bible was the Sun—the tracts embodying its truths and reflecting its light might be called the stars of christianity. It has often occurred that a little tract had been the means of converting sinners to Christ. A tract had converted Baxter. Baxter converted Doddridge, Doddridge converted Wilberforce, Wilberforce converted Thomas Chalmers and other distinguished men whose labors in the cause of christianity and human progress could scarcely be estimated. Who can calculate the power of a tract? A woman had rolled up some soap in a tract and gave it to a sceptic, and that tract had been the means of converting him to the truth. He cited another instance of a man who, in a spirit of chaff, had sent a tract to a friend, and the startling words, "Prepare to meet thy God" had been the means of conversion. In a different spirit this man sent it to another, and that had proved a blessing to the recipient. Several other similar instances were cited, conclusively proving that the distribution of tracts was a successful method of spreading the gospel.

In speaking of the work of the society, he remarked that he considered the colporteur feature of it by all odds the most useful as spreading religious books among the people. It was not so great an object to have a depository, although undoubtedly that was good.

Dr. Burns spoke of the vast extent of territory that needed the aid of colporteurs in spreading cheap books. Newfoundland, Bay of Islands, Labrador, P. E. Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. He hoped that in view of this vast field that the society with all the good it has done, was yet but in the day of small things compared with what it would do in the future. He paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Edward Binney.

Rev. W. J. Ancient seconded the resolution.

Rev. Dr. Hill then moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, "That this Society is worthy of the cordial approval and liberal support of all true hearted Christians on account of its catholic spirit and noble aims and objects, its earnest endeavors to supply all classes with a pure evangelical literature by furnishing Christian laborers with publications fitted to help them in their work, by supplying the best issues of the periodical press at the lowest prices, and by means of a well-organized system of colportage, bringing the choicest religious books within reach of the poorest and most destitute."

Rev. Dr. Hill, in support of the resolution, spoke eloquently of the real unity of the Christians when good work was to be done. No matter how much they might differ as to method of doing Christian work, they were united by a common bond of fellowship with the family of Christ, part of us on earth and part in heaven. It was on account of the broad catholicity of this resolution indicating, as it did, the nature of the society that he took pleasure in moving it. The society published nothing but what, so far as it were possible to do so, reflected nothing but the book of God—the Bible. No matter how much denominations might differ about church government, the Bible was the grand arsenal of all the Christian churches from which the soldiers of Christ drew their weapons to battle with sin. He referred to what he considered a very great mistake made by colporteurs, missionaries etc., in unconsciously perhaps, exaggerating the hardships which they had to endure. He considered this did much harm to Christianity, as it provoked criticism. A youngster, full of blood and life, would go out from Halifax, and spend weeks in the woods, enduring snowstorms and cold, for the purpose of shooting a moose, and would come home and tell it as a good story. If men would do these things for mere pleasure, how absurd it was for missionaries to complain of exposure in the work of saving souls. He regretted that more people did not attend meetings of this kind, in order to get their hearts warmed up in a good work. He concluded with a strong appeal on behalf of the interests of the society, and urged the necessity of work. "Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work."

Rev. J. W. Manning seconded the resolution, and in doing so he said that the society was worthy of the support of all true Christians, because it supplied issues of the best religious periodicals at the very lowest prices. He hoped that the people would wake up to the need of counteracting the spread of vile works by supporting heartily and earnestly the work of the society.

A collection was then taken in aid of colportage.

An order has been recently received by Mr. Joseph Milmore, of Boston, to execute marble busts of Lord Lorne and Princess Louise. The marble statute of Lord Dufferin, placed in Montreal, from the Milmore studio, has given such satisfaction that an order has been received for a duplicate in bronze, to be mounted in Hyde Park, London.—*Hx. Chronicle.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Good crops are expected in British Columbia next season. There has been an unusually mild winter. The farmers are all preparing for large crops.

Five coal mines are in full blast at Nanaimo, and two others are being opened. It is expected that British Columbia will export one million tons this year.

The Vancouver Coal Company has imported a diamond drill from England at a cost of something like £10,000.

The British Columbian fishermen have had a successful season. Nearly a million dollars worth of fish was exported to England and Australian markets last year. The trade is shut out from the American markets, in consequence of the duty, as the United States will not allow British Columbia to participate in the benefits of the Washington Treaty, it having been made before the Province entered Confederation.

Thomas Holloway, of London, who began business in 1837, now invests $200,000 a year in advertising—having steadily increased for forty years. As a natural result he has become immensely wealthy, frankly admitting that he owes it all to judicious advertising. As some measure of acknowledgment to the public, he has begun the erection of a college for women, which is to cost nearly two millions of dollars, and is to be handsomely endowed.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 20—Schr. Soarata, Gearoir, London; Rival, Harnish, Halifax. 21—Willie B., Smith, Halifax.

CLEARED.

Feb. 21—Schr. Soarata, Gearoir, Halifax; Brigt. Ida, Smith, Lunenburg. 25—Schr. Rival, Harnish, Halifax.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

INTERNATIONAL.

Feb. 20—Capt. Gearoir, Pictou. 21—William Knaut, Port Medway; Freeman Cohoon do.; John O. Crowell, Barrington; John Hopkins, do. 25—N. E. Potter, Annapolis.

Marriages.

On the 24th inst., at St. Norbet's Church, Lunenburg, by the Rev. E. J. McCarthy, P. P., Terasa M., youngest daughter of Joseph Steverman, Esq., M. D., to J. J. Sullivan, Esq., of North Adams, Mass.

Deaths.

At Jacksonville, Carleton County, N. B., on the 6th inst., of inflamation of the lungs, Frank Frederick Edgar, aged 1 year and 7 months, only child of the late Rev. W. F. Penney.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Yarmouth, on the 14th inst., Mary, relict of the late Thomas Teasdale, of Windsor, N. S.

At Lunenburg on the 18th inst., of palsy, Gerhard Wamback, in the 69th year of his age.

SEAMEN WANTED.

THE owner of a Yacht, about 155 tons, now building in New York, wishes to engage a crew for a three month's trip to the Coast of Labrador next summer. Seamen who have had experience on that coast, and who are willing to ship for good wages and good living, will please apply by letter addressed to me to the care of the Postmaster at Bridgewater, on or before the 8th day of March, next.

1in. J. DEXTER ADAMS.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

Young Ladies Journal.
Wedding Bells. Bow Bells.
Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine.
Harper's Monthly. Scribners Do.
Popular Do.
Sunday Magazine.
Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours.
St. Nicholas' Magazine.
Boys of England.
Young Men of Great Britain.
Our Boy's Journal.
Latest English and American Illustrated News Papers.

S. N. FREEMAN,
Book Store.

For Sale

or Exchange for Good Potatoes.

50 BBLS. SUPER-PHOSPHATE LIME.

This Fertilizer being on Consignment, purchasers will please consider the terms strictly C. O. D.

JAMES E. SPURR, *Agent.*
Liverpool, N. S., 20th Feb., 1879.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MARATIME and ROYAL READERS, Swinton's, Calkin's and McCabe's Grammars,
Greenleaf's and Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic
Cambell's History of Nova Scotia,
Collier's British Empire and Brief History,
Latin, Greek and French Text Books,
Payson, Staples and Victoria Copying Books, and all the Books authorized by Council of Public Instruction.
School Slates, Pens, Holders, Lead and Sate Pencils, Chalk, Crayons, Ink, Rulers, etc., etc.

Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices, at
S. N. FREEMAN'S
Book Store.

—CALL ON—
SCOTT
—FOR—
Boots and Shoes.

Bank of Liverpool,

Liverpool, N. S., 30th Jan'y, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of Ten per cent., or Ten Dollars per Share, on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been made; and that the same is payable at the Banking Office in Liverpool on or before the 10th day of March next.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN A. LESLIE,
Manager.

On Consignment.

4 CHAMPION MOWING MACHINES

For sale. Terms easy on approved notes, or will be exchanged for Potatoes.

JAMES E. SPURR, *Agent.*
Liverpool, N. S., 20th Feb., 1879.

New Advertisements.

For Ten Dollars Cash

we will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 269 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 337 papers, or ten lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line one week in all six lists combined, being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send 10 cents for our 100 page pamphlet. Address G. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.

P. S.—If you will send us the names of a half-dozen high-priced papers in which you would advertise JUST NOW, if a satisfactory inducement is made, we will submit a proposition, by return mail, which we think will please you. *Money saved is money earned.* Send copy of the advertisement you will use and state in what paper you saw this.

WANTED-1,000 USED CANADA, N. B., Newfoundland, N. S., Postage, Newspaper stamps and cards, new or old issues. Splendid packages of Stationery given in exchange. Send samples which you can furnish to J. T. WILLIAMS Agt., Box 196, Augusta, Me.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 A DAY selling Visiting Cards, Cases, Pens &c. 500 styles, samples 3c. A. W. Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.

20 Rare and Beautiful Chromo Cards with name, only 10c., postpaid. Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

25 Lovely Cards, no 2 alike, 10 cts., or 18 Chromos, 10 cts., post-paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt's. Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of John R. Oliver, late of Liverpool, in the County of Queens, seaman, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

A. L. WEST,
Administrator.

Liverpool, Jan. 23d, 1879.

Bowditch's FLOWER SEEDS.

For	$ 1	you buy	$ 1.10	worth of	Seeds or Plants
"	$ 3	"	$ 3.45	" "	Seeds or Plants
"	$ 5	"	$ 6.00	" "	Seeds or Plants
"	$10	"	$12.50	" "	Seeds or Plants
"	$20	"	$26.00	" "	Seeds or Plants

My New Catalogue for 1879 is the best and most comprehensive work issued. It contains numerous Engravings, illustrating thousands of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and also descriptions of all the Beautiful Plants. Mailed for a 3-cent stamp. To customers free.

Seeds or Plants by Express or Mail. (Safety guaranteed.)

WM. E. BOWDITCH.
645 Warren St., Boston, Mass

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address,

SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.
3m

Balcom & West.
Livery and Boarding Stables.

First-Class Double or Single Teams.

MESSRS. BALCOM & WEST having recently added to their Stable two superior Horses and two handsome Sleighs, do not hesitate saying they can furnish as good TEAMS as can be found in any Livery Stable in this Province. They also desire to return thanks to the public for the many favors kindly shown them, for the past eighteen months.

The undersigned still carries on BLACKSMITHING at Snow's Corner. He wishes to thank the public for past favors and hopes by strict attention to business to receive a continuance of the same.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

WILLIS BALCOM.

Jan. 23d. tf.

JAMES CLEMENTS,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Knaut's Building,
(Opposite the Masonic Temple.)

MAIN STREET, - - - LIVERPOOL, N. S.

MR. CLEMENTS thanks the public for their liberal patronage during the time he has been at work, and assures them he is still prepared to make to order, in the latest style,

Men's, Boy's and Women's Wear

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO—Repairing in all its branches neatly executed.

Liverpool, Dec. 26th, 1878. tf

Notice.

ALL persons having any demand against the estate of George Mehlman, late of Port Matoon, in the County of Queens, Yeoman, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, within twelve months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

SOLOMON MEHLMAN.
Executor.

Port Matoon, Q.C., Dec. 7th, 1878.
6 mo.

WANTED—About 1st of June, a Convenient DWELLING HOUSE. Rent to be reasonable. Rent money paid promptly at end of quarter.

Address through Post Office, C., Liverpool, N. S.

STOVES

AT THE

Lowest Cash Prices.

THE "BAY STATE FARMER," $13.00.
THE "VICTORIA," $17.00.
THE "PREMIUM," $9.00.
"No 11 SILVER MOON BASE BURNER" $15.00.
THE "ROCK FURNACE," $12.00.
"TROPIC," $8.00. "CORAL," $6.00.
"ACORN" No. 1, $5.00. "ACORN" No. 2, $8.00.
BOX STOVES, No. 1 (18 inch) $5.50.
" " No. 2 (24 inch) $7.00.
" " No. 3 (30 inch) $8.50.

And all other Articles accordingly, at

THE "LIVERPOOL FOUNDRY."

L. A. MILES,
Treasr

ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA