The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUSE 2ND, 1882,

— A communication in another column deals with the Nictaux & Atlantic Railway from a Liberal-Conservative view of the situation. Our space is of course at the disposal of anyone who may wish to reply to it. In the opening paragraphs of the article "Liberal-Conservative" makes special reference to ourselves, and to our treatment of this question as well as one or two others, alleging that we treated them from a "grit" standpoint. We deny positively, that any feeling of party politics ever influenced us in any way in our treatment of the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway question; but we condemned the manner inwhich the late local government managed the whole business and do so still. They continually held out promises which they knew they could not fulfil, and instead of telling the country squarely that they found it necessary to make use of the undrawn subsidy belonging to this road, they made promises and at the last moment raised obstacles they knew the Company could not surmount by adding certain clauses to the Acts. Just on the eve of the last election they gave the Company liberty to proceed, but when it is considered that the Act last passed in reference to this road, contained a clause making the N. & A.R. dependent on the Syndicate bargain, which its promoters now say is going to fall through, what are we to think? We fight for this County earnestly and faithfully as far as we are able, and shall as an independent newspaper ever reserve the right to condemn or commend anything that we consider prejudicial or beneficial to its interests. What the one or two other questions are that we supported from a "grit" standpoint, we are at a loss to understand. We know that we fought "tooth and nail" *for* railway consolidation when the question was the seeming alpha and omega of the business of the local house. As far as any correspondence was concerned, we hardly think the most prejudiced could find fault with us for such articles as appeared, when we opened our columns to communications from both parties.

— The Montreal *Witness* has a timely article on the iniquitous custom that prevails to some extent in this country and especially in the United States, for a new government when formed to oust civil officials from their positions and instal their own friends in the vacancies made, on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." The *Witness* says:—

"The practical result of the acceptance of this infamous doctrine would be, of course, to make every election a fight not over the policy or principles which should be carried out by the Government, but a mere fight for office—the voters counting for little as compared with the office seekers, whose selfish and conscienceless exertions would be more than redoubled. It would tend to degrade not only our civil service but our whole political life; it would disgust good men with politics, would lead some indifferently good men to lower levels, and it would attract to politics a lot of the loose and idle who are unable or unwilling to make a living by honest, independent work. The work of the Government offices would be badly done, for the employees would regard their offices merely as a reward for political services whereby they had amply earned them, and would not feel that they owed any really good service for the salaries paid them. Such a practice would create an army of professional office-holders on each side of politics who would be a curse to the country."

In the United States this policy of changing office holders is a recognized principle, and Government employees are expected to contribute a certain per cent of their salary towards raising an election fund. The evils of such a system are only too apparent, and it is to be hoped it may never become general in this country. We are glad that an influential paper like the Montreal *Witness* has taken up the cudgels.

— Whatever the United States of America may claim in the way of civilization and progress, they cannot claim much credit for their treatment of the Indians that are under their jurisdiction. The course pursued by our republican neighbors has received the severe condemnation not only of the Canadian and English press, but many of the leading American newspapers have censured, in no measured terms, the manner in which the Indian question has been treated by Congress. The system of management may be a good one on paper and no doubt would be effective if faithfully carried out; but, however that may be, there is constant trouble among United States Indian authorities and their charges. The latest piece of injustice is the taking away the reservation in Dakota, known as the Turtle Mountains, by the Indian secretary of the Interior. Squatters and claim-hunters rushed in on the instant the decision of the Department was made known, and as a natural consequence the Indians have warned off the intruders and are on the war-path. Small blame to them, we say. They are fighting for their homes and their rights. Why cannot the United States take pattern from us? Our Indians are peaceable, and to a large extent, law-abiding, and it is simply because their rights as the original possessors of the soil have been to some extent regarded. The Indian race is doomed, there can be no doubt of that, and if left to themselves it is only a matter of time when they will become totally extinct. Such being the case, it seems only fair that they should at least have a corner set apart for their exclusive habitation, in the land where they were once the sole possessors.

— A correspondent says: "It is pleasant to see so many of our friends from abroad returning to spend their summer vacation in their native province. Nova Scotia is destined to become more and more a pleasure resort for the tired dwellers of cities. Our people who have left our shores to get gains in other lands, do not cease to think of their old home and friends. Many of them we trust will return and spend their money and latter days in their own country."

— The following is taken from the Michigan State Horticultural Society's Report for 1881. It is really refreshing to run across an item that contains so much within so little space as we find in this one from the well known Horticulturist M. G. Cowing—

Tree peddlers still perambulate this region for the purpose of selling Russian apple trees which, according to the representation, bear fruit every year without regard to weather and in every other respect are infinitely better than ordinary varieties. Now, the truth is, of all the varieties ever brought to this country only two or three, Yellow Transparent, Tetofski, and Duchess of Oldenburg—have proved sufficiently valuable to warrant their general introduction into our orchards; and these in no respect are superior to many of our native varieties. It is probable that we have not a first-class winter apple of Russian origin. Several years ago the Department of Agriculture received a large lot of apple grafts from Russia, which are distributed throughout the country. If any of these grafts have produced fruit of extraordinary merit, the fact has not been generally published.

Russian apples, tree roses, high bush strawberries, Utah hybrid cherries and cotton wood sprouts, labeled "Souvenir du Congress Pears," belong to a class of fruits and flowers which yield more pleasure in the pursuit than in the possession, and the traffic in such trash will cease when planters generally read some first-class journal devoted to horticulture and the valuable reports of our State Horticultural Society.

N. B.—Representatives of reliable and responsible nursery firms are not tree peddlers.

— The army worm is near this town—being in fact in the Messenger Marsh—and also reported in a wheat field and in the marshes on the south side of the river between Paradise and here. Considerable damage has been done to the hay crop of the marshes, a large quantity in the vicinity of Round Hill being destroyed, and we hear a rumor of one farmer in Lower Granville who lost nearly thirty acres of grass. Where these worms came from and how they reached here no one knows. They appear in the most unexpected localities, and farmers are becoming very much troubled about their crops. The worms eat the heads off the stalk, leaving the remainder standing which, if not cut immediately, becomes so stiff and wiry as to defy the scythe. Various plans have been adopted to check the progress of the worms, but the most effective is to dig a long wide ditch with perpendicular sides right in the path of the worms, and as they fall in burn them up with straw and brush or other combustibles; tar is often used with good effect. Our farmers should make the most strenuous exertions to rid the country of these pests this year if possible, otherwise the lookout will be blue for next season.

— Mr. John A. Brown has purchased the Morton Mill property at Lawrencetown, and begun a general milling business, including thrashing and stave machines, rotary saw and grist mill, intending to add whatever machinery may be required. The threshing machine will be ready for operations in about a fortnight and the grist mill to be in running order for this season's work, which is already ordered from the Brantford Waterous Co., Ontario.

We wish the greatest success to all such enterprises. One man offered $20 when the purchase was made, and has since sent word that the cash or work was ready. Several others have since offered equal or larger amounts.

We are informed that it is entirely a mistake as regards the salmon passing over this dam. Our informant says that he and several other persons have frequently seen them passing over the rolling dam that is where the plank dam slopes each way, which is higher than the first way. In fact the last three or four years about the fishway it is considerable lower than before.

Mr. Brown informs us that he intends repairing the dam this week, and wishes the proper authorities to look after the fish way.

— The following is a portion of the programme of the Twelfth S. S. Convention of the Maritime Provinces, to be held in Dartmouth August 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th:—

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4th,

7.30.—Welcome Meeting at Presbyterian Church.
Chairman—Hon. D. McN. Parker, M. D.
Words of Welcome—Rev. P. M. Morrison.
Response—Mr. Wm. Lemont, retiring President.
ADDRESS—"Some things the Sunday School has done for the World in the last century."
MR. E. PAYSON PORTER, Secty. International S. S. Convention.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th.

Reports from Schools and County Conventions.
ADDRESS—Rev. S. F. Huestis.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

2.30—Addresses, "The Bible, the Text Book of the Sunday School."
MR. B. F. JACOBS, Chairman Executive Committee International SS. Convention.
Mr. John Grierson, Halifax.

SATURDAY EVENING.

8.00.—Model Teachers' Meeting. conducted by Rev. B. F. Jacobs.
THEME: "The Fruitless Fig Tree.'—Mar. xi: 12-23.
ADDRESS—Rev. Thomas Cumming, Stellarton.

MONDAY MORNING.

Discussion—"City, County and Provincial Organizations."
Mr. E. Payson Porter, Mr. B. F. Jacobs and others.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

2.30—"The Teacher at Work."
Preparation—Opened by Rev. N. McKay.
Teaching—Opened by Mr. E. D. King.
Training—A Normal exercise. Conducted by Mr. B. F. Jacobs.

MONDAY EVENING.

7.30—"The Harvest.—What has been garnered."
Addresses—Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Dr. Welton, Rev. S. B. Dunn.

LOST — Between Port Lorne and Williamston Cheese Factory, twelve ten dollar bills. The finder will be rewarded if the above amount is left at this office.

— The Hessian fly has made its appearance in the neighborhood of London, Ontario, and serious results are apprehended to the wheat crop.

— Mr. John H. Fisher, proprietor of the "Blue Store," has just received a fresh lot of Tweeds and Diagonals which excel anything yet received for quality and design. He is making them up at very low prices. Call and see him! tf

— We have not heard anything further in reference to the potato bug as far as this County is concerned, but as it is reported in various places in this Province and New Brunswick, we may expect a general visit. Those who use Paris Green or London Purple must not forget that these substances are poisonous and to be careful that in using them on the vines that none of it gets on fruits, lettuce, salad, etc. The St. John *News* has the following which may be of service next year if not this]:—

Paris green, London purple, or whatever agent is used for the destruction of the vermin, should be applied to the plants as soon as they are from four to six inches out of the ground. The general way has been, to wait till there is a large branching plant covered with clusters of the bugs, before going to the drug store and procuring the poison, whereas, by the method indicated above, the pest brood are destroyed, and afterwards, by moderate care, they can be kept under. The writer went over a ten acre field last summer, which had been treated in this manner and the bugs were very scarce, and the plants healthy, while only a few farms away nothing but bare stalks could be seen. Prompt action early in the season save time, trouble, poison, and (what is of the most importance), potatoes. Try it.

We hope that our request that all information that any of our farmer friends may be in possession of anent the potato bug, either through reading or experience, may be communicated to us for general information.

— The item in our last issue in reference to starting a boot and shoe factory here, and that the plant for the same can be bought cheaply, we hope will not pass unheeded. A line from Mr. W. J. Gates, secretary of the Gates Bros. Piano and Organ Co., informs us that they have the whole machinery, such as shafting, patterns, lasts, forms (?) tools, etc., as left by the late Truro Boot and Shoe Co., and offer the same at "not over 25 per cent. of the first cost," which was low as the plant was bought fine by the former owners. The present is perhaps the best chance that will occur for years, and we hope some one will see his way clear to take advantage of it.

— The first number of the *Dominion Review*, a Canadian monthly journal of politics and literature, is to hand. We have not had time to peruse the number before us very carefully as yet, but from the cursory glance we have given its contents, judge it to be well worthy of patronage. Its editorial articles for the first number are "The Political Situation in Canada;" "The Political Situation in England," "George Eliot as an Artist," and "The Scientific Outlook." Book reviews, notes and table talk, constitute the other departments. $1.00 per year.

— In order to save those who come from the four quarters of the globe by rail and by steam the trouble of a useless journey to J. W. Beckwith's for haying tools, he wishes to notify them that his Silver Steel and American Clipper scythes, the "Anti Kink" Snaths, and hay rakes, are all sold out and no more will be imported by him this year, owing to the lateness of the season. A few of the Emerald Sweepstake Scythes, Ring Snaths and Forks still in stock. The reason why he has so many haying tools this year, may be understood from the fact that he has been selling the Emerald Sweepstake Scythes for 75c., the Silver Steel Scythes for 95c. and the American Clipper Scythes for $1.00; Haying Forks, 45c; Shathes for 65c. and those "Anti Kink" Snathes for 80c. 1i

PROMOTION.—The obliging and capable clerk of the Bank of Nova Scotia agency here, Mr. Moore Hoyt, has been promoted to the Head Office at Halifax, and left for his new position yesterday. Mr. Hoyt has been connected with the Bank here since it was started and has distinguished himself by careful and exact execution of his duties.

Mr. Samuel Reed, son of J. B. Reed, Esq., has been installed in the position made vacant by Mr. Hoyt's promotion.

PERSONAL.—Dr. J. R. McLean, specialist in eye, ear and throat diseases who has been in town since Saturday last, leaves for Halifax to-day, in response to an urgent call. The Dr. has an established reputation for skill in the treatment of the various affections of the eye, ear and throat, and has effected many cures. He purposes establishing himself permanently in Halifax in the autumn.

— The thunder storm of Friday night last was very severe in St. John. The lightning was described as exceptionally vivid and frequent, balls of fire were seen sailing through the air, and the way the fluid leaped over the telegraph and telephone wires was "a caution." Only one house was struck in the city, but considerable damage was done in the country districts.

— We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Concert to be given in Victoria Hall on Tuesday evening, 15th inst. The press speak highly of the performance; consequently all who attend either from motives of charity or interest will be fully repaid.

— Judge James has been appointed Equity Judge in the place of Judge Ritchie, who retires on account of ill-health. The Hon. John S. D. Thompson has been appointed to the position made vacant by Judge James' appointment.

— Our local photographer, Mr. J. N. Rice, has lately received several fine instruments, and has been engaged since their arrival in taking views of prominent streets and buildings in this town.

— Those of our readers who need anything in the way of fruit trees, plant shrubs or flowers would do well to correspond with J. H. Andrews of the Willow Park Nurseries, Halifax.—See adv.

— A young man named Campbell was killed in a row in Carleton, N. B., on Saturday night last.

— Schrs. Meteor, Capt. Foster, and Irica, Longmire, arrived yesterday from St. John. Miscellaneous cargo.

— Mr. Joseph Remson, of Granville Ferry, fell from a cherry tree Thursday last and sustained severe inquries.

Don't be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

— American hosiery is now being sold at reduced prices at J. W. Beckwith's. 1i

— New American apples are in the St. John market. Our apples will soon be in a condition to make the small boy think he has started a nitro-glycerine factory in his stomach and the whole concern has blown up.

— A severe thunder and lightning storm visited the valley on Friday night last. People in Lawrencetown say it was the severest known in that locality for years. We have not heard of any damage being done.

— The promoters of the Grand Masonic Enterprise have inserted a notice in the city papers, apologizing for the delay occasioned, and asking for a few weeks further forbearance, as there are still a few tickets remaining to be disposed of.

— The Philadelphia Musical Journal for June, comes to us looking even brighter and more attractive than usual. It contains the continuation of "Woman and Artiste," an interesting serial from the German musical news and gossip, etc., and the following pieces of sheet-music:—"I remember," by Pinsuti, "A Leaf from the Spray," Mey's popular waltz-song; "Confidence," one of the best of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words," "Angel's Dream," and Little Louie Waltz," The Philadelphia Musical Journal is issued by the Chandler Publishing Company, 306 and 308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. A supplement, containing the initial instalment of an absorbing French novel, translated into English, will be given away with the July number. One dollar a year in advance.

It Beats Electricity.

NEW INVENTIONS TO UTILIZE THE SUN'S RAYS TESTED AT WASHINGTON — THE PATENT OFFICE BESIEGED BY APPLICANTS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A despatch to the Chicago *Herald* says:—A fashionable craze has seized hold of the citizens of the District which bids fair to spread as widely throughout the county as did the blue glass "fad" of several years ago. The person primarily responsible for what promises to be an infliction on the community is a resident of the city and an inventor, but the Washington *Post* has contributed largely toward popularizing that gentleman's discovery, and in converting the young and the aged of both sexes and all colours into experimenters. A few days ago it appears the Patent Office issued papers to a Mr. William Calver for a discovery which, if it possesses all the merits the patentee and the *Post* claim for it, will be hailed with gratitude by both busy manufacturers and toiling housewives. The invention is no less than the production of intense heat by peculiar arrangement of mirrors. Meanwhile, as the ordinary looking-glass is common to every dwelling, and the testing of Mr. Calver's claim can go on without expense, the city seems determined to judge of his virtue of the discovery. In the Smithsonian grounds, near the Capital, and on many of the avenues the test has been made by those who have had their curiosity aroused concerning the strength of the sun's rays. In the negro quarter even bits of broken mirror can be seen gleaming in the dusky hands of colored urchins, who mischievously turn the focus full in the face of the passer-by. What the results of all these experiments may have been has not transpired, but it is evident that society of all grades has caught a new fangled idea which will, if it does nothing else, afford it some amusement.

Mr. Calver, the gentleman who has so distinguished himself, is a brother of Dr. Calver, at 207 A street, North-west. Dr. Calver was born in England, but came to this country when very young. For a number of years he resided in New York. He has been a citizen of the District for upwards of ten years, and has during that time been absent much in Arizona, looking after his mining property. He has been looking for a long time for some method of working mines and reducing the ore by a more cheap process than that in vogue. By a happy chance, equally as singular as that which befel Newton, he stumbled on his discovery. The whole invention simply consists of an arrangement whereby the rays of the sun are reflected from any number of mirrors upon a common focus. Happening to direct the light from two ordinary looking glasses upon the same surface he noticed that the resultant heat was about doubled. He proceeded with his experiments, and succeeded in reducing wood to ashes and metal to a liquid state by simply concentrating upon them the reflected light of the sun from twenty small mirrors with flat surfaces. The principle is an unexplainable one. It has never hitherto been suspected that lapping one ray of sunlight upon another increased the heat. The model, patented by Mr. Calver consists of a number of small looking glasses, arranged in rows upon a frame so fixed that they can be converged upon any one point. A working model, of which he has a number, was exhibited to a reporter in the yard in the rear of his residence. Forty innocent, guileless looking, fifteen cent framed mirrors, each 3¾ inches by 5¾ inches, were arranged upon a frame propped up like an artist's easel, and bearing a striking resemblance thereto. Facing the easel was the fragment of what was once a barn door, also propped up, and partly covered with a worn and faded sheet of zinc that bore unmistakable evidences of having been burned through in several places. It was but the work of a minute to converge the forty mirrors upon a space three and three-quarter inches by five and three-quarter inches upon the barn door, and then the revelations began. As each mirror cast its quota of sunlight upon the common store, the parallegram of light grew whiter and more dazzling, until at last it looked like a patch of electric light. But little patience was required to await results. In less than thirty seconds a thin, curling puff of smoke gave evidence of the progress of the experiment. In a minute the board was bursting out in flames. The focus was then shifted upon the zinc. In a few moments it began to turn color, and then shrink as if anxious to get away where it was cooler, and then in less than three minutes the entire surface covered by the focus was literally melting, drop by drop. To melt zinc requires a temperature of over 200 degrees of Fahrenheit.

The most wonderful feature about the whole thing is the brilliancy of the light. Each mirror adds not only heat, but light. The forty mirrors produced a light more brilliant than an ordinary electric light. A hand, held so as to intercept the focus, becomes as white as driven snow. A white handkerchief defies ordinary sight, and conveys but an impression of beautiful, impossible whiteness. It is as hard to look at as the sun itself.

The possibilities of Mr. Calver's invention are boundless. With a combined square surface of twenty feet of mirrors, lead melts quicker than thought, wood bursts into a flame and is gone into ashes, and iron melts in less than 20 minutes. Each mirror adds so much to the heat and light, and Mr. Calver has found by actual experiment that a comparatively small collection of mirrors, each one foot square, will melt all known metals in a very few moments. He has produced over 4,000 degrees of heat with his mirrors. By calculation it is shown that 1,000 mirrors, each a foot square, will melt iron and steel with the rapidity almost of thought.

There are processes, too, by which even this enormous quantity of heat can be condensed, and made to preform incredible facts. A concave mirror placed at the focus of the large mirrors, will throw a pin point back towards the mirrors, should their numbers be increased by several thousands, capable of eating through a solid mass of steel ten feet thick like a flash, and as easily as a needle goes through a cheese. Mr. Calver's forty mirrors boil water in less than no time. An egg placed in the water is done hard quicker than by fire. Meat and vegetables are cooked in ten or fifteen minutes. A half hour's sunshine any time between 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. in the summer will do the cooking for an ordinary sized family for a week if necessary. By the mirrors engines can be run, wells dug, mines worked, ore melted and refined, every kind of cooking performed, and, in short, there is no variety of industry in which they cannot successfully compete with mule power, stream or electricity.

There are many curious things in connection with Mr. Calver's discovery. More heat can be gotten from the mirrors in winter than in summer, strange as it may appear, for the earth is then over 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun. Three thousand degrees Fahrenheit decomposes water, and this heat can be readily produced with the large mirrors, 1,000 of which, one foot square, will run the largest engine in the world. In the West the process of concentrating the sun's rays will be of immense benefit. Statistics show that there are over a million square miles of territory in the United States where there is, on an average, but one cloudy day in the month. All the rest are clear. The heat produced by a thousand-foot-square mirrors will do more work in fifteen minutes than can be ordinarily done a day, and a day's steady work will outstrip a week's progress by other methods. The heart mirrors will make ice as easily as they will melt steel. A few large sized ones will operate a machine large enough to usher into existence 100 tons of ice a day. It is the intention of the inventor to vigorously protect his patent, and to shortly begin the manufacture of his mirror furnaces.

— A melancholy drowning accident took place at Fredericton on Saturday afternoon last, by which two ladies, Mrs. John Babbitt and Miss Maggie Chestnut, lost their lives. The latter lady it appears started to go in bathing with a young daughter of Hon. A. F. Randolph. They waded out some distance into the the river, when suddenly they stepped off a shelving rock and sank,—on rising to the surface Miss Randolph came up so near to the rock that she managed to scramble out of danger, but Miss Chestnut rose too far away to reach the rock again, as she was unable to swim. Mrs. Babbitt, who had been sitting on the bank watching them, did not realize the danger the girls were in at first, but as soon as she did so, plunged in to the rescue of Miss Chestnut, and being unable to swim, after a few minutes' struggling they both sank.

The little girl, immediately on reaching the shore started for assistance, and gave the alarm to a man who could do nothing except go for further assistance, as he could not swim. A number of men soon arrived from Springhill and prepared with boats and grappling irons to recover the bodies. After an hour's searching the body of Mrs. Babbitt was recovered near where she went down, the water not being more than nine feet in depth at the spot, and was immediately taken to a house near, and every possible means used to resuscitate the vital spark but without avail. The body of Miss Chestnut was not recovered until next morning, when it was found floating past a raft of logs. Naturally stout, her body was swollen terribly.

Mrs. Babbitt was the youngest daughter of the late Wm. Turnbull, of Bear River, Digby Co., N. S., and would have been thirty-eight years old next September. She was married to Mr. Babbitt, jeweler, eight years ago and leaves two children, Isabell, seven years of age, and Harold Randolph, five years old. She was a sister of W. W. Turnbull, C. G. Turnbull, Mrs. C. E. Burnham and Mrs. Fales, of St. John, and of Mrs. A. F. Randolph, Mrs. Judge Steadman and Mrs. Henry Chestnut of Fredericton.

Mrs. Babbitt was a highly esteemed lady, and especially beloved by her near friends.

Miss Chestnut was the only daughter of Mr. Henry Chestnut, hardware merchant. The sad affair has called forth much sympathy for the bereaved husband, parents and relatives of the deceased ladies.

*Women that have been bedridden for years have been completely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

— The Baptist convention of the Maritime Provinces takes place at St. John, N. B., on Saturday, the 19th of August.

☞ With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample.

New Advertisements.

GRAND
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL
Concert!
By the Graduates and Pupils of the Institution for the Blind, Halifax, N. S.
—IN—
Victoria Hall,
BRIDGETOWN,
Tuesday Eve., August the 15th.

The Musicians who are to take part in this concert are Messrs, Chisholm, Taylor, Maclean and Corbett.

The recognized skill and ability of the Artists engaged is a sufficient guarantee that the Concert to be given will be in every way a First-class Entertainment

The programme will comprise a pleasing selection of Classical, Operatic and Popular Music, including Vocal Solos, Duetts and Quartettes, Concerted pieces for Piano and two Violins, &c., &c.

Admission 25 cents, Reserved Seats 35 cts., Children 15 cts., Reserved Seats for Children 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the door.

Doors open at 7.30 p. m., Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, p. m.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

IMPORTANT to the PUBLIC.
Education Free to the Blind in Nova Scotia.

During the session of the Provincial Parliament of 1882, a law was enacted whereby provision was made for the free education of the Halifax Institution for the blind, of all blind persons between the ages of ten and twenty-one years.

If there be any such persons in your vicinity, you are respectfully requested to communicate with Professor A M. Chisholm, who accompanies this party, giving him the name, age, and Post Office address of the individual, in order that arrangements may be made for such person or persons to enter this institution.

C. F. FRASER.
Superintendant.
Institution of the Blind, Halifax, N. S., June 21st, 1882.

FOR SALE!
An American built, Side Bar,
Top BUGGY,
New Style and but little used. Original cost $300, will sell for $150.
Terms easy.
B. STARRATT.
Paradise, August 1st, 1882. n16tf

New Advertisements. New Advertisements. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

American HAYING TOOLS!

J. W. BECKWITH desires to call the attention of the public to his splendid assortment of
AMERICAN HAYING TOOLS,
All of the newest patterns, fine finish, and extra material,—notwithstanding the fact of their being American, he is selling them
Lower than any other Tools of the same grade in the Market.
☞ Call and prove for yourself. No trouble to show Goods.
IN SCYTHES,
The first in order is the
AMERICAN CLIPPER!
The best Scythe in the market in Style, Quality and Price. The next in grade is
"SILVER STEEL,"
And following this is the
"EMERALD SWEEPSTAKES,"
The latter is a New Design.
All the above Tools are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are being sold at Wholesale Rates.
J. W. Beckwith.
Bridgetown, July 11th, 1882.

Baby Carriages.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
As the season is pretty well advanced I shall offer the balance of my stock of BABY CARRIAGES AT CLEAR SMALL ADVANCE
THOMAS KELLY.
Bridgetown, July 25th, 1882.

TO LOAN!
In Annapolis County, at 6 per cent. on real estate security, a large sum of
MONEY,
in large or small amounts. Address,
ALFRED WHITMAN,
Barrister, &c.
n43] 42 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S

OIL TANK
FOR SALE.
ONE of Thurber's New York Perfection Oil Tanks, capacity 60 gallons.
H. CROSSKILL.
Middleton, 10th July, '82.

W. B. Almon Ritchie
BARRISTER, &C.,
Annapolis, - - N. S.
n13 3m

NEW GOODS!
JULY 3RD.
BLACK broche Silks, Black Moire Watered Silks, Black guaranteed Gros Graine Silks, Colored Gros Grain Silks, for dresses and costumes, Black and colored Trimming Satins, White Black Watered Sash Ribbons, Black Beaded Mantle and Dress Trimmings, White Hercules Braids, Phrygian Laces, French Woven Corsets, Ladies' long Lisle Jersey Gloves, Ladies' 4 Button Chamois Leather Gloves, Gentlemen's French Kid, Gold Cape and Cheverette Gloves, Gentlemen's London made Linen Collars (all linen), Black French Cashmeres, Applique Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace Curtains, New Working Canvasses, Lace Braids, full assortment of all Lace Work. A full assortment of Black and Brown Lilk Sun Shades, superior dye and finish—now on sale.
MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON, & ALLISON.
St. John, N. B., July 19th, 1882.

OX WAGGONS,
Haying Tools, &c.
The subscriber offers for sale,—
2 new OX WAGGONS,
1 second hand riding WAGGON,
1 do express do.,
American Scythes,
Canadian do.,
American Snaths,
Hay Rakes,
2 and 3 tined Hay Forks,
Scythe stones,
Scythe Rifles, Grind Stones and Grind Stone Fixtures.
J. L. MORSE.
Upper Clarence, July 10th, 1882.—n13tf

Acadia S. S. Co.
[LIMITED.]
A SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Acadia Steamship Company (Limited), for the purpose of taking into consideration the placing of a Steamer on the Line between Annapolis and the West Indies, as well as other important business, will be held at Whitman's Hall in Annapolis, on WEDNESDAY, August 9th, 1882, at 11 o'clock, a. m. By order of Directors,
THOS. S. WHITMAN, Sec'ty.
Annapolis, July 8th, 1882.—n13tf

FOR SALE.
THAT well-known BUSINESS STAND, opposite the Bridgetown Railway Station, being all the real estate of the late N. H. BECKWITH, deceased. The property consists of seven-eighths of an acre of land in two lots, on which are a Comfortable Dwelling House, finished throughout, with a good frost-proof cellar under the whole building; a Shop, 18x38 ft., two stories high, with three rooms on lower flat, and four on the upper; a good size Barn and other outbuildings. Two never-failing wells of water. 25 Apple Trees are on the place, yielding from 10 to 15 bbls. good fruit annually.
For further particulars enquire on the premises; or to F. BECKWITH, Kentville, or to WM. ROY, Margaretville.
Bridgetown, June 7th, 1882. n8 13i

NOTICE.
IN POUND, Two Yearling Heifers, color red, one with white spot in forehead and on top of shoulder. Also one two years' old Steer, mark square crop off left ear and slit in the end of same; the right halfpenny on top, swallow fork in end. Heifers not marked. Steer spotted red and white. The owner can have possession by proving the same and paying expenses.
ARTHUR P. DODGE.
Middleton, July 3rd, 1882.—12tf

MONEY
TO LOAN.
ON FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
W. D. ALMON RITCHIE.
Annapolis, July 7th, 1882.—n13 tf

EYES FRONT!
THE subscribers call attention to their large and varied stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &C.,
COMPRISING:
GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, PRINTS, CRETONNES, TICKINGS, DUCKS, DRILLS, SHIRTINGS, OSNABURGS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, COUNTERPANES, PILLOW COTTON, SHEETINGS, LAMBREQUINS, FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTH CARPETINGS, &C.
Dress Goods,
In Black and Colored Cashmeres, Debeiges, Brilliantines, &c. &c., Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Parasols, Thread and Kid Gloves,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
From a nice Suit for $5, to the finest Canadian and English Tweed Suits,
BOYS' AND MENS'
FELT and STRAW HATS,
Newest Styles.
MENS' WOMENS and CHILDREN'S
Boots & Shoes!
a speciality.
FLOUR,
KILNDRIED MEAL,
OATMEAL,
TEA,
SUGAR,
TOBACCO,
MOLASSES,
CORN STARCH,
EARTHENWARE AND CUTLERY.
All the Products of the country taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.
The whole Stock has been carefully selected, is kept continuously replenished, and will be sold at Lowest Cash Prices, as we mean to do a LIVE BUSINESS.
FREEMAN AND MITCHELL.
Lawrencetown, June 21st, 1882.

LONDON HOUSE!
Spring, 1882.
JUST RECEIVED:
One Car Load ROOM PAPER.
One Car Load HATS and CAPS.
One Car Load BOOTS and SHOES.
One Car Load CANADIAN TWEEDS.
One Car Load HARDWARE.
DAILY EXPECTED:
CAR LOADS OF GREY AED WHITE COTTONS, PRINTS DRESS GOODS, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.
All of which will be sold at a very small advance on cost, owing to the immense amount disposed of every day.
As gigantic advertisements are the order of the day, and not wishing to be overlooked, I advertise the above quantities. Persons having any doubts as to quantity and low prices, will please call and satisfy themselves.
☞ Highest market price paid for Eggs.
W. M. TUPPER.
Bridgetown, April 4th, 1882.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale the desirable HOTEL PROPERTY situate in the town of Annapolis, known as the
"American House."
If premises are not sold at private sale the same will be offered at Public Auction on FRIDAY, 1st September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, together with the Household Furniture, consisting of the usual articles generally required in a first class house.
☞ Furniture may be purchased at private sale until the above date.
RICHD. J. UNIACKE.
Annapolis, July 8th, 1882.—n13 tf

THE "PERFECT"
SPRING BED!
The only reliable bed in the market.
A new supply of the above just received and for sale by
THOS. KELLY, Sole agent.
Bridgetown, June 28th, 1882.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having nearly completed his
Spring Stock
is now prepared to sell goods of all kinds as cheaply as if got by the Car Load.
AGENT FOR
Barrington Company's Ammonia FERTILIZER
for Garden and house Plants.
WANTED:
100 Doz. GOOD STRAW HATS.
Highest Market prices paid for Butter and Eggs.
A. D. CAMERON.
Cor. Court & Granville Sts. Bridgetown.

WISDOM & FISH,
Mill, Steamboat, and Railroad Supplies,
41 DOCK ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth, and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe, Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbitt Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Rich's Patent Saw Sharpener and Gummer, for Grinding Saws.
Estimates furnished; Lowest Quotations given on Special Supplies. [n8

HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS!
AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER!
AT
RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO
Corner Queen & Granville Streets,
Established, 1844.

Carpetings!
TAPESTRY, WOOL, UNION CARPETS SUPER UNION DO.,
Hemp Carpets!
HEMP AND WOOL STAIR CARPETS, 4-4 & 6-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, TAPESTRY SLIPS & RUGS,
Axminster Rugs!
New Designs! New Styles!
For value cannot be excelled.
TOILET SETTS & TIDIES,
CAMEO SETTS,
WHITE COUNTERPANES, Cold. Borders,
VALANCE LACE & LAMBREQUINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS,
CRETONNES,
TABLE LINENS. in plain and fancy borders,
TABLE NAPKINS,
6-4 Scarlet & White Tablings,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
We also call attention to our very large stock of
DRY GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED.
Especially to
Black Cashmeres,
Merinoes & Henrietta Cloths.
And to our choice display of PRINTS.
RELIABLE GOODS AND RELIABLE PRICES!
WANTED.
10,000 lbs. WOOL.
Bridgetown, N. N., May 17th, 1882.