The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1881.

—Every now and then we take up an American newspaper containing an article on "village improvement," generally giving a description of some village in which a general improvement association was started some years ago, and showing the result of the labors of such institution. In a recent publication we saw a description of the village of Stockbridge in western Massachusetts. This village in 1853 was far from being either handsome or picturesque, but during that year, by the untiring efforts of one young lady a society was established, which has accomplished wonders. The village is now considered the prettiest, neatest and cleanest little town in the State. The trees that were set out twenty six years ago are now, and have been for years, elegant shade trees. The society commenced by obtaining from each adult member a subscription of $1.00, and from each child under a certain age, 25 cents. They then took charge of Laurel Hill, belonging to the village, and made a park or pleasure ground of it. After that the village cemetery was operated upon. The old tumble-down wooden fence was replaced by a neat iron railing, inside of which was planted a spruce hedge which is now kept at about fifteen feet in height, and makes a splendid wall of solid evergreen. Walks and carriage drives were then laid out, handsome shade trees and shrubbery planted, old monuments and tomb stones that had got "hove" by the frost were induced to take an upright position, and, in short, the whole cemetery was completely renovated and beautified. The streets of the village were next attacked; sidewalks were straightened and gravelled, new sidewalks constructed where required, crossings laid down, and shade trees planted along the sides of every street. Since then the improvements were continued along the roads leading to the town, and now, as we said before, owing to the operations of this society alone, Stockbridge is the prettiest little town in Massachusetts.

We have numerous small villages in this valley where there is plenty of scope for the operations of such associations,—aye, and there is in every village at least one pretty young lady capable of starting just such an one as the Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge. Many of our villages are without sidewalks, and but few of them have shade trees on the streets. We could name several of them where pedestrians are compelled to walk in the street in frequent danger of being run over by fast-trotting horses, and where in winter they often have to jump into a snow bank, knee deep, to get out of the way of fast approaching teams. Would it not be well for the young folk of some one of those villages to set an example to the rest of the County by inaugurating an "Improvement Association?" A good example is all that is required,—no fear but it will be followed. Let a commencement be made and we will soon be able to boast of the finest towns and villages in the Dominion.

Come, young ladies, who among you will be the first to respond to this appeal? We venture to say there would be no trouble in starting and carrying out the objects of an Improvement Society in any village in the County if a determined effort were made by some plucky young lassie. It requires only a little courage and the expenditure of a little spare time, and a few smiles to accomplish it.

Such an institution would do a vast amount of good in any village. It would encourage sociability and create a friendly feeling among the people, as well as a pride in our homes.

We hope our suggestions will not be thrown aside and forgotten; but be seriously considered by the young people, and that we will very soon have the pleasure of recording the doings of an inauguration meeting somewhere. The most enterprising village in the County will make the first move.

Freight Report of D. W. R. Read and Co.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23rd, 1881.

Petroleum this week has saved us, without petroleum freights, would been but nominal; in twenty-three sail charters for all trades, seventeen were for Oil, principally to the Mediterranean and Baltic. Not a single sail vessel was chartered in Philadelphia this week for grain to Great Britain, and the demand from there and Continental Ports has temporarely stopped. Contradictory reports reach us, as to the European Crops, and as in the past, glowing accounts of the rich harvest promised are industriously circulated by the "bear" interest, while poor crops, intense heat, want of rain, and a heavy demand for American products are as vigorously sounded by the "bull" faction, to get at the real facts of the situation is difficult, but the determined attitude assumed by the grain holders and the firm prices maintained, would incline us to believe that the true state of the case is known to the principal operators and that the European harvest is less bountifully promised than is represented. We cannot disguise the fact that legitimate trade, such as exportation, is suffering from the speculative fever now rampant keeping cereals above their real value, and obliging Europe to look elsewhere for their requirements.

The demand for Petroleum tonnage still continues, and had we but the support of grain as well, would no doubt see higher freights ruling. The next month will decide in a great measure the amount of business likely for the balance of the year, and though at the moment the result appears uncertain, we have every confidence for brighter times.

Yours &c.,

D. W. R. READ & CO.

THE COMET.—We saw comet No. 2. on Saturday evening, the 30th ult., about ten o'clock. If none of our contemporaries sighted it sooner, we claim this comet as ours, and shall name it the "Morrison's Comet."

—F. Primrose, D. D. S., will be at his office in Bridgetown, from Thursday, Aug. 4th, for two weeks only. li

—It is estimated that the total immigration into the United States during the fiscal year was 668,000, the largest in the history of the country.

—The North Sydney *Herald* says: The catch of fish along the coast of Nova Scotia is the largest known for thirty sears.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 18th ult., says: Of the 500 deaths which occurred in this city from the effects of excessive heat, three fourths, if not a larger proportion, are traceable to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors.

PICTOU COAL.—The *Standard* says: 4,468 tons of coal were shipped from Pictou last week. The Halifax Coal Company are now raising coal in large quantities from their new mines, and will begin shipping in a few days. They are now running two new slopes and one vertical shaft into the new seams, which are of excellent size, and of the very best quality of coal. At the Foord pit the work of emptying by means of water boxes continues. The water is lowered from six to nine inches daily.

—Don't take your eggs to J. W. Beckwith's. If it were not for him we would not have to pay so high for them. li

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.—On Sunday last Mr. N. B. Kaizer picked up at Hunting Point, near Hall's Harbor, a bottle containing a slip of paper on which the following was written with a pencil: "Ship *Edgar* sprung a leak 15th day from Parrsboro. Crew all mutinous. Capt. shot twice. Crew left in boats. Short of provisions and water. Long. 40 west, Lat. about 47, H. B. Dotty." The Edgar is a Yarmouth ship, and sailed from Parrsboro last month for England.—*Kentville Chronicle.*

A NOVA SCOTIAN ABROAD.—The following appears in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: The American Palace Sleeping Car Co. was organized in New York yesterday, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The inventor of the car to be used is Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Nova Scotia, who is also the inventor of Clarke's box and cattle car. Mr. Clarke is now in Chicago completing the organization of "Clarke's Cattle Car Company." The incorporators of the Sleeping Car Co. are Messrs. C. S. Bushnell, Shepherd Homans, Frank Allen, A. H. Ward, General Sickles, ex-Senator A. H. Cragin, Fred J. Stone, E. H. Dillingham, and J. H. Parsons. Mr. Clarke is a Truro boy.

Last Day's Shooting at Wimbledon.

AN INTERESTING MATCH.

The following is a resumo of Saturday's proceedings at Wimbledon:

The chief event of interest to-day was the small-bore match between the British and Canadian's. The former were represented by Martin Smith, Wimbledon; Baker, London Rifle Brigade; Humphrey, Cambridge University; Murphy, Dublin; Lieut. McKerrell, London Scottish; and Sergt. Gilder, of Harrow. The Canadian team was composed of Sergt. D. Mitchell, 13th Batt.; Sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th Royals; Lieut. N. Mitchell, 32nd Batt., all four of whom are brothers; Sergt. Pain, 13th Batt.; Private Mason, 13th Batt.

The weather was all that could be wished for long range shooting, the light being a dull gray, and the wind steady. The ranges were 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. At 800 yards the British made a total score of 424 points out of a possible 450. Baker and Murphy each made 74, within one point of a full score. The Canadian total at 800 yards was 406, 18 behind the home team. At 900 yards the Canadians shot very wildly, while the English increased their lead, finishing this range with an addition of 63 to their lead. The scores were: Home Team, 415; Canadians, 352. At 1,000 yards the Canadians were a little steadier, but here again they dropped 36 behind their adversaries.

The following are the total individual scores:—British—Baker, 212; Gilder, 209; Smith, 208; Humphrey, 202; Murphy, 201; McKerrell, 190. Canadians—T. Mitchell, 193; W. Mitchell, 191; Mason, 190; D. Mitchell, 182; C. Mitchell, 177; Pain, 172. Grand Totals: British, 1,222; Canadians, 1,106. This gave the British team the victory by 117 points. The Canadians were much surprised and their Captain was greatly annoyed at the bad beating.

Earl Brownlow, Captain of the English team, in announcing the numbers, congratulated the Canadians in having fought an up-hill fight pluckily, and hoped that they needed no assurance that United Kingdom marksmen would always be glad to see them competing on the ground.

Colonel Gibson, Captain of the Canadian team, replied that he was not surprised at their being beaten, but was much disappointed at being so badly beaten. They were not, however, sent over to fight a small bore match with the crack shots of the mother country. Small bore shooting was practiced by very few in the Dominion. Still, as it was known that some of their best small bore men were coming over, and as Sir Henry Halford suggested a friendly long range match, he thought that, whatever might be the result, it could not but be very pleasant to fight side by side with a home country team; although beaten and beaten badly, he must say the victory represented fairly enough what the mother country could do when pitted against Canadian long range shots, and hoped that at another time they would give a better account of themselves.

The meeting was brought to a close by the presentation of the prizes by the Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the young Princes. An immense throng was present.

Altogether the Canadians carried off £250 in money prizes, two badges of the Queen's Sixty, two of St. George's, three grand aggregate badges, and the Kolapore Cup.

An Escape from Siberia.

FOUR THOUSAND MILES ON FROST—SUCCESS THAT HAS ONLY ONE PARALLEL.

Geneova Despatch to the London News.]

I have obtained from M. Dobagorio Mokrievitch, the Russian Socialist, of whose presence in Switzerland I informed you on Thursday, a personal narrative of his escape from Siberia. M. Mokrievitch is about thirty-three years old. He is the son of a country gentleman and highly educated. In 1872 he joined a secret political society, and for six years was actively engaged in what he calls the revolutionary propaganda in Southern Russia. Although constantly tracked by the emissaries of the ThirdSection, it was not until 1879 that he fell into their hands. In January of that year he was at Kieff, conducting a secret printing office, which, one day during his absence, was entered by the police. Three of Mokrievitch's companions, Brandtner, Ossinsky and a third, who died without disclosing his name, drew their revolvers and made a vigorous resistance, but were finally captured, and Mokrievitch was taken the next day. All four were tried by court-martial. Brandtner, Ossinsky, and the unknown were hanged, and Mokrievitch was sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude in Siberia. In June following he and some other state convicts were sent to the central jail of Mtzensk, whence early in July they set out on their long journey for Oust Kara, where they had to undergo their sentences. They travelled part of the way via Nijni Novgored by railway, steam boat and on horseback. The remainder of the journey, 1,450 miles, had to be done on foot and in chains. They marched at the rate of about 15 miles a day, the nights being passed in so called *etapes*, small houses swarming with vermin, and unspeakably filthy, where all classes of prisoners, of both sexes, were compelled to sleep huddled together on bare boards. Between Krasnoyarsk and Irkoutsk M. Mokrievitch and two of his companions, Izbitzkey and Orloff, changed names and dresses with three ordinary convicts who were under sentence of perpetual exile. This, M. Mokrievitch assures me, is a very common expedient, and can be effected at a cost of a few rubles.

His destination was now that of the peasant whose name he had taken, a settlement in the Province of Irkoutsk. Izbitzkey and Orloff got away before reaching Irkoutsk, probably by the connivance of the guard. Orloff was soon recaptured. Izkitzkey has never been heard of since, and is supposed to have perished of hunger, or been devoured by wolves in the trackless forests of Eastern Siberia. On November 13, 1879, a few days after leaving for Balaganask—his final destination—M. Mokrievitch also gave his escort the slip. As soon as his flight was discovered a number of Bouryats, half savage Mongol horsemen, as keen as sleuth hounds and as cunning as red Indians, were sent after him, but he succeeded in evading their pursuit and reached Irkoutsk. To avoid recapture, which he had gone west would have been almost certain, he made off toward the Chinese frontier, and after a journey of 4,000 miles, performed mostly on foot. He underwent terrible hardships, and met with many adventures. Without the frequent aid and generous hospitality of the country people, who are noted for their kindnesss to fugitive convicts, he could not possibly have made good escape, and lest he should expose those who helped him to the vengeance of the Russian Government, he does not desire to make publicly known the exact direction which he took. M. Mokrievitch's journey across Russia, though not unattained with difficulty and risk, was child's play compared with his walk through Siberia. Furnished by his friends with false papers, he succeeded in getting safely out of the country, and a few days ago reached Switzerland, where he feels free to breathe and call himself by his right name. Except Wiatrowsky, in the last century, M. Debagorio Mokrievitch is the only State prisoner condemned to hard labor that ever escaped from Siberia. Lapatia, who escaped from Irkoutsk, was an unconvicted exile, and Bakounine an involuntary settler on the Amoor, was taken away by an American merchant ship.

Perils of the Czar.

If any of the reports from Russia are true, the life of the Czar is far from safe. There has been a feeling that the immediate danger would subside, at least until some particular act created an excitement. But the Nihilists are active and alert, and the great danger is that it is impossible to tell who are and who are not members of their organization. It surpasses nobody to find an officer very near to the Czar himself imbued with Nihilistic doctrines and ready at a given signal to act in behalf of the revolutionists. It appears that it had been intended to remove the Czar by the same means by which his father was assassinated, but the attempt was postponed to give him an opportunity to inaugurate a more liberal policy of government. The details of the plot, as now revealed, were such that there is no reason to believe the attempt upon his life would have failed. It was to have been made upon his own yacht, during his passage across the gulf, from the mouth of the Neva to the Peterhoff palace. The yacht was manned by people especially selected for supposed loyalty to their sovereign, and yet, upon subsequent investigation, no less than three of the officers were found to be in possession of glass bombs, of the same character as those used in the assassination of the late emperor. It appears to have been a very narrow escape, and the incident is said to have made a deep impression upon the mind of the Czar.

Garfield.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
July 31, p. m.

The President has passed an excellent day from just after a. m. dressing till about 6 p. m. He has had his head and shoulders elevated by a frame beneath the mattress. He has taken and relished amply a supply of nourishment and continues to improve in his general condition. The appearance of the wound at the evening dressing was in every way satisfactory.

P. M.—The rise of temperature has been quite insignificant. At present his pulse is 104; temperature, 99; respiration, 20. (Signed as usual).

WASHINGTON, JULY 31.

Secretary Blaine sent the following telegram to Minister Lowell to-night: "The President is steadily improving, and I shall henceforth omit my daily telegrams. Not hearing from me you may infer that all goes well."

The favorable condition of the President continues and the physicians still feel greatly encouraged at the prospect of his early convalescence.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A Washington special says: Dr. Agnew was asked how many splinters of the rib were taken from the wound to-day. "A dozen or fifteen," was the reply. "You felt them with your fingers?" "Yes, and pushed the shattered rib back in its place." "Do you consider the President's condition favorable?" "Yes; decidedly favorable. He has slept nicely since the operation and is doing well." The midday examination was concluded at 1 p. m. The physicians informed Private Secretary Brown afterwards that the President was doing well. They declined to give any further particulars. Dr Agnew said it seemed to be of little use to give anything to the press, for what was sent away did not reach its destination in safety. Reports have been received here to-day that bulletins have been posted in New York city to the effect that a piece an inch long had been sawed from the rib; that the bullet had been extracted; and a third that the President was dying; whereas the fact was that a number of shattered pieces of the rib have been extracted from the wound.

The consulting surgeons have decided to have new instruments made for the better cleansing of the wound of the President which instruments are to be ready for Dr. Frank H. Hamilton to take on with him to-morrow evening. Heretofore the drainage tubes have had several perforations for the purpose of drawing off the pus along the whole track of the bullet, so far as the tube can reach, but the course of the missile has been such that the flexible tube could not be sent to the extreme depth. Now it is not considered necessary to have more than two perforations at the side, near the inner orifice, which is also open. This will enable the surgeons to inject disinfectants far down into the wound without wasting any force by the liquid escaping by the other holes nearer the mouth of the wound. A flexible metal rod is to be made to fit the interior of this tube so as to cause it to turn at an angle in the wound, and when the metal rod is withdrawn to leave the rubber tube at the desired angle. By this instrument it is expected to more clearly drain away the pus from the deeper portions of the track and prevent the formation of pus cavities. Other instruments have also been ordered, the nature of which it is not deemed advisable yet to state, but which are said to be for the determination of the exact position of the bullet.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—*Salem Post.*

Sardines.

In the town of Robbinston, Maine, (near Eastport) and located upon the west bank of the St. Croix river, is a canning factory that is doing quite an extensive business in putting up an article called American sardines under the superintendence of Mr. Sidney Balcom, of the firm of Hartt & Balcom, of St. Andrews. This is the second year's operations, and the company employ sixty hands, who put up for market ten thousand cans of sardines per day. The fish are caught in wiers and brought in small boats to the wharf upon which the factory is located. It is no uncommon sight to see a boat arrive with ten hogsheads of fish taken from one seine. The fish come in with the tide and are caught by the hogshead in seines, from which they are scooped into boats. The price paid ranges from five to ten dollars per hogshead. The heads, tails and entrails are removed, after which they are spread upon dryers, then cooked in oil and sealed in tin cans manufactured during the winter. All the refuse is cooked, then pressed to extract the oil, and the pomace barreled for fertilizing. The canning season is from May to October. The business is said to be very profitable, but, like the canning of vegetables, may be overdone.

Bright Eyes Married.

THE PRETTY INDIAN MAIDEN WEDDED TO THE MAN WHO BEFRIENDED THE PONCAS.

OMAHA, July 26.—Bright eyes, the young Indian maiden of the Omaha tribe, whose appeals on behalf of the wronged Poncas made her know throughout the country, is married to Mr. L. M. Tibbles of this city, a gentleman who interested himself in restoring the Poncas to the lands of which they were dispossed in Dakota two years ago. Bright eyes is a refined, well-educated, Christian young woman, who would readily pass for a Caucasian brunette, She is about 20 years of age, of delicate and regular features, and pleasing manners. She attended school in Elizabeth, New Jersey, for several years, and was an apt pupil. She has only recently returned to her old home. She first appeared in public on behalf of the Poncas in the winter of 1879 and 1880, and her pathetic appeals did much to hasten the righting of the wrongs heaped upon the tribe.

Mr. Tibbles is a journalist of this city who was employed by the council for the Poncas to visit and advise with the Indians on a course of proceeding to secure their legal rights. He was hounded by Government spies, who maltreated and threatened to kill him, but he accomplished his object. Mr. Tibbles went east with Standing Bear, a Ponca chief, and made appeals for aid for the tribe. Bright Eyes joined them, and they met with good success on their mission. The acquaintance then formed between Mr. Tibbles and Bright Eyes led to their betrothal.

—Under the administration of her young King, Spain is prospering, and great progress is being made in every direction. Although naturally the richest country in Europe, for many years, owing to the bad management of her finances and domestic revolutions and outbreaks, Spain has been comparatively the poorest, and at one time her credit was so low that she could not borrow a dollar anywhere. Now her financial condition is wonderfully improved, and the development of her resources is adding wealth to the state as well as to the people.

—Mr. Whitney, a Massachusetts man who has lived in South Africa, proposes to introduce the raising of ostriches in San Bernardino County, California, starting with one hundred pairs. He says that twelve years ago only forty ostriches were domesticated in South Africa where now there are 150,000.

—Warren Smith has, after an examination by Hon. Dr. Almon, Dr. Cameron, and other medical men, been ordered to desist from rowing for a year."

New Advertisements.

August, 1881.

Gentleman's Suites,

JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO.'S
GENTLEMAN'S
SUITES!
—AT—
$8.55, $11.40, & $12.15
the suit.

BOYS & YOUTHS'
SUITES!

BALANCE OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
Reduced to Cost.

WANTED.
200 Doz.
GOOD WOOLLEN SOCKS.

ON HAND:
FLOUR, SUGAR, MOLASSES!
—AT—
LOW RATES.

Bridgetown, N. S., August 3rd, 1881.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber's premises on the 27th July a THREE YEARS' OLD MARE COLT, very large, stands nearly 16 hands and handsome, a light bay approaching a tan, some white on one fore and one hind foot—a few white hairs in forehead above the line of her eyes. Black mane and tail, color much lighter on belly and legs, well broken to all kinds of harness.

Any person giving information which will lead to the recovery of the colt shall be handsomely rewarded by

JACOB B. WESTCOTT.

Gaspereau, Kings Co., Aug. 1st, 1881.—2i

Baby Carriages!
Croquet Setts!!

WE have received a supply of the above articles, which will be sold out low.

BENT & KELLY.

Bridgetown, July 27th, 1881.

MONEY to Loan.
$4000.00
to loan on good real estate security.
Apply to
E. RUGGLES, Barrister, &c.,
Bridgetown, July 27, 1881. 5t20.

SIGN OF THE CLOCK.

Samuel Legg,
WATCH MAKER,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.,

HAS taken the shop lately occupied by E. C. Lockett, where he is prepared to do all work in his line at lower rates than are usually charged. All work warranted.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELERY, SPECTACLE BOWS, ETC.,

repaired at short notice.

Bridgetown, July 25th, 1881.—3m

TENDERS!

SEALED tenders will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Municipality of Annapolis, up to noonon

SATURDAY, August 13th,

for the erection and repairs of a suitable building as a

POOR HOUSE,

said building to be built either of Wood or Brick. Parties tendering must specify the amount for which they tender in either wood or brick, and no tender will be received unless it specifies the amount for which the tendering party will build in either or both of said materials.

It is to be further understood that the party whose tender is accepted is to enter into a good and sufficient Bond to the satisfaction of the undersigned, for the due performance of his contract, subject to inspection, said inspection to be chosen by the undersigned.

Cash will be paid monthly, less twenty per cent., as the work progresses to completion, subject to the report of the inspectors.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Clerk at any time after noon on Friday, the 29th July, inst.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED VIDITO,
STEPHEN E. BENT,
JOSEPH BUCKLER,
Committee on Tenders on Public property.

Bridgetown, July 17th, 1881.—Jour.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANNAPOLIS and HALIFAX to LONDON.

THE new Steamer "CREOLE," 1,370 tons register, 750 H. P. effective, J. W. Liddell Commander, will be placed on the route early in October.

The steamers of this line will discharge at the Fruit Warehouses, London Bridge, thus saving an extra handling and lighterage or cartage.

They can be fitted for the carriage of Dead Meat provided freight arrangements be previously made.

First class Passenger accommodation.

For further particulars apply to the brokers.

Tatham & Co., 9 Gracechurch Street, London: Chipman Bros. Halifax, N. S.; F. H. Mitchell, Annapolis, N. S.

Bills of Lading can be obtained from brokers. n14

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

—I have just received a fresh Stock of—

AMERICAN and CANADIAN FLOUR!

Consisting of the following brands:

Superlative, Buda, Bridal Vale, Goldie's Star, Chester, Gilt Edge, Perfection, White Duck,

—AND—

HOWLAND'S CHOICE EXTRA.

ALSO—a fresh stock of Fine Ground

CORN MEAL!

J. W. Beckwith.

THE REASON WHY

Goods are sold so low at the LONDON HOUSE is because it has become the fashion in Bridgetown to almost give goods away, and I not wishing to be behind the times, offer the following inducements:

Ladies' Sun Shades	25c. each	Good wide Ribbons	8c. per yard	Cretonnes from	16c. to 25c. per yard
" Corsets	25c. per pr.	Print Cotton	8c. per yard	Ladies Serge Boots	65c. per pair.
" Sun Hats	20c. each	Grey and White Cottons	from 8c. to 10c.	Mens Linen Hats, 30c., Linen Caps,	40ct.
Childrens Sun Hats	20c. each	Good Wide Lace Curtains	25c. per yd.	Brooms	18c.

Good Hard Soap, full weight, 4c. per Bar. Toilet Soap 3 cents per Cake.

JUST RECEIVED: Flower Pots, Milk Pans, & Crocks, 1 crate Stone Ware, 1 crate Tea Pots,—at prices as low as at any other house in the trade.

WANTED.—BUTTER and EGGS, at highest market prices.

W. M. TUPPER.

Bridgetown, May 4th, 1881.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

NEW, ELEGANT, DURABLE & CHEAP.

Call and examine our Stock and Prices.

BENT & KELLY,
BRIDGETOWN. - - N. S.

July 6th, 1881.

For Sale!
NEW AND SECOND HAND
WAGONS
TERMS EASY. B. STARRATT.
June 27th, 1881.

WANTED!!!

A WOMAN and ASSISTANT to take charge of Cooking, &c., at Boy's Boarding House.

Apply with reference to

W. M. MC VICAR,
10tf Wilmot, N. S.

HATHEWAY LINE.
BOSTON AND NOVA SCOTIA,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

THE STEAMSHIP HUNTER will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Thursday P. M. for Digby and Annapolis, and will Return from Annapolis every Monday P. M., at 3.30 o'clock, via Digby, making close connection with the Trains for Halifax and intermediate Stations.

Through Rates on Apples and Potatoes to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, West Indies, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, West Hartlepool, and Continental Ports.

Invoices with value and weight, must accompany all Through Freight.

Free of Boston Wharfage.

For further particulars apply to P. INNES, General Manager, and the several Station Agents of the W. & A. Railway, and to

Hatheway & Co.,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.

T. S. WHITMAN, Agent, Annapolis.
april 23—july 20.

Waggons for Sale!

THE subscriber has on hand and for SALE, a number of Carriages in all the latest styles, which he offers for sale CHEAP.

N. G. CHARLTON.

Lawrencetown, July 20th, 1881.—2i pd

Haying Tools

Special Bargains in Haying Tools.

Grindstones!

One ton choice Grind Stones daily expected. Grindstone Fixtures in stock at unusually low prices.

HARDWARE.

A good stock of Builder's and Carriage Maker's Hardware in stock and offered at low prices.

Carriage Trimmings.

In Cloth, Leather, Enameld and Oil Cloths.

Varnishes,

MASURY'S PAINTS, IN OIL AND JAPAN, WHITE AND COLORED LEADS, TURPENTINE, BOILED AND RAW OILS AND "CASTORINE," AN EXTRA LUBRICATING OIL, AT PRICES TO SUIT.

Balloon Fly Traps, Maslin Kettles, 3¼ to 8 quarts, a choice assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Zulu Breech Loading Guns, very low, Sole Leather and Shoe Finishings.

GROCERIES.

A good assortment of Groceries and Pure Spices constantly in stock. Anything in my line at bottom prices.

Call and see for yourselves.

J. H. Whitman.

Lawrencetown, June 28th, 1881.—1m

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

NEW
Spring Goods

Mrs. L. C. WHEELOCK

has received a large lot of

NEW GOODS!

consisting of

Blk. French Merinos
BLK. FRENCH CASHMERES
COSTUME CLOTHS, LUSTRES,
Plain and Printed Cambrics.
Silks and Satins,
Lace Curtains,
BLK. CRAPES,
PIQUES, MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
TOILET QUILTS,
Grey and Bleached
COTTONS,
UMBRELLAS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
LACE,
&C., &C.

A Full Stock of

MILLINERY

—AND—

Dress Trimmings

Orders in Millinery will receive prompt attention.

STOCK OF

Fancy Goods

replenished every week during the season.

WOOL!

Highest Price given for Good Washed Wool.

Eggs and Socks

taken in exchange for goods.

Lawrencetown, May 9th, 1881. n4tf

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER
South Farmington, N. S.

Sales attended to promptly, in any part of the County. Consignments solicited, prompt returns made.

June 29th, 1881. 3m

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A FRESH LOT of Summonses and Executions just printed and for sale at this office.

TWO-HORSE POWER
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The best in the market. Weight only 2,300 lbs. For prices and description, write to

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ALBION HOUSE!
New Premises!
18 KING ST., SOUTH SIDE,
St. John, N. B.

1881.
Spring & Summer.

WE are now in receipt of our Spring and Summer stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS!

which has been carefully selected in the best English, American and Canadian markets, and embraces the extent usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE,

and are prepared to offer special advantages to

Wholesale Buyers.

During the season we shall be constantly receiving fresh additions, keeping the stock at all times well assorted.

Socks and Homespuns taken in payment.

BEARD & VENNING.
11 King St., South Side.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Hon. W. C. Whitman, late of Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same to J. W. Whitman, duly attested to within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebtted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said J. W. Whitman.

JNO. W. WHITMAN,
CHAS. B. WHITMAN, } Executors.

Lawrencetown, July 16th, 1881. 143m

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Superph sphate!!!

IS the highest grade offered in the market, and therefore the cheapest to use.

It is analyzed by Prof. Lawson.

Buy no Fertilizer without an analysis.

The Ceres is to be had from the following agents:

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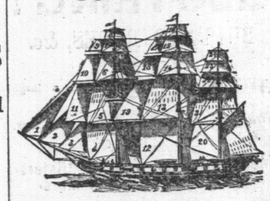

See Webster's Unabridged, page 1164, giving the name of each sail,—showing the value of DEFINITIONS BY ILLUSTRATIONS.

The picture in Webster under the 12 words, Beef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phrenology, Javelin, Ships, (pages 1164 and 1219) Steam Engine, Timbers, define 343 words and terms far better than they could be degned in words.

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has just received one of the finest lot of Cloths in all departments ever displayed in this town.

One Door West of the Intercolonial Hotel

Bridgetown, June 15th, 1881.