Miscellaneous.

Beaconsfield Under Fire.

Those who closely watched the health of the deceased gentleman, says the London 'Lancet,' in speaking of Lord Beaconsfield's disease, during the last fifteen years particularly cannot fail to have noticed the struggle which has been maintained by the mind against, and to some extent at the expense of, the body.

While Mr. Disraeli sat in the house of Commons his life was an almost continuous effort. His imperturable bearing, his habit of emotional self-restraint, his almost uniformly placid style of delivery—artistically, and always as the result of purpose, never involuntary, varied by lighter and brighter passages of elocution—were the fruits of effort.

The statusque posture, the motionless face, the abstracted or seemingly indifferent manner which the superficial observer mistook for indications of a constitutional lack of sensibility, were, in truth, tokens of the intensity of the emotional nature they disguise. Lord Beaconsfield was a man of profoundly deep feeling and a highly sensitive temperament, but with an indomitable will, habitual to self-control, the customary expressions of such feeling as he possessed were interdicted. For example, in place of movements of the ordinary excitomotor type, the noble Lord's physical habit was in the later-middle period, and toward the end of his career in the Commons characterized by slight and seemingly automatic but really conscious acts of the slightest kind often repeated. It was very curious and profoundly interesting to study these emovements from the psychological standpoint. Under the ordinary circumstances, Mr. Disraeli would sit for long stretches of time during the violent or terribly irritating attack of a political opponent with nearly closed eyes as though asleep.

When the onslaught waxed furious, he would, as though with all-engrossing intent, fix his gaze at the toes of his boots, moving them slowly so as to bring all points under observation. If the taunts or reproaches hurled at him were of so grievous a nature as to make any other man furious, he would straighten himself and brush some particle of dust from the front of his buttoned frock-coat, or from the sleeve of his left arm. Then he would examine his nails, and as a climax, when few statesmen so assailed could avoid some token of emotional restlessness, he would perhaps take out his single eye-glass, and fixing it firmly, look for an instant at the clock in the front of the gallery opposite Mr. Speaker, dropping the glass with one quick elevation of the eyebrow; this last mentioned trick being the only part of a series of actions which, though familiar to his observers, was never a mere matter of habit.

Probably—and it is worth nothing in reference to the recent incident of his approaching the Ministerial bench in the House of Lords after the division at the close of the Candahar debate—the noble Lord was less a man of habit in the true sense of the term—that is, as implying the regulation of large cross es of actions to the sub consciousness, to be performed automatically—than the average brain worker. The fact is interesting as throwing light on the type of his physio-mental constitution, and as illustrating the character of strain which the life and enterprise of the deceased statesman imposed on his mind power.

It was practically too late when Mr. Disraeli became Earl of Beaconsfield to prolong a valued life by the means adopted. Speaking now freely, we believe the deceased statesman would have lived longer if he had not thus late retired to a scene of comparative quiet upon which he ought, in the interest of his health, to have entered when the Queen urged him to do some years before. As it was, Lord Beaconsfield was deprived of his accustomed mental stimulus at the precise moment when he most needed it, and, although his immediate personal feelings were those of relief, the physical ease was purchased at too great a price.

Mormon Despotism.

The first colony that went to Utah was composed of only a few huudred people; now the Church claims that it rules some one hundred thousand followers in the Territory. The first comers had a large percentage of Americans, who were drawn into the toils before the full enormities of the institution were divulged, but of those who have connected themselves with the Mormon Church during the past thirty years quite nine tenths have been from Europe, and from the very lowest classes of European society. The immigration has increased from a few hundreds annually to a few thousands. Last year more than three thousand came, and this year a heavy increase over that number is expected. The children of school age, as returned by the Mormon authorities, number forty thousand. Those too young to attend school, together with those above school age and still under the age of twenty-five years, must number quite thirty thousand more. It is clear that the Mormon kingdom in Utah is composed of foreigners and the children of foreigners. It is necessarily so. It is an institution so absolutely un-American in all its requirements that it would die of its own infamies within twenty years, except for the yearly infusion of fresh serf blood from abroad. Few Americans could ever be made to bear the unquestioned and unquestioning obedience which is exacted from this people. The government is an absolute despotism. Every ward in the city, every small precinct in the country, is under the control of a bishop. To him the people have to submit all their affairs, temporal as well as spiritual. His advice amounts to a command, and a command which must be obeyed. The bishops report to the elders, the elders to the seventies, the seventies to the high priests, the high priests to the presidents of stakes, they to the patriarchs, they to the twelve apostles, and they to the president and his high counsellors. Down the same scale the orders are sent. These leaders are the same as God to the blinded thousands of Utah. At the last October conference the burden of the harangues to the people was to impress upon them that the chiefs, being daily and regularly inspired by God, could make no mistake, could do no wrong. The discourse of Elder Orson Pratt is full of this business, and he did not fail to warn all who doubted that they would be damned. At the same conference another elder explained that the people must obey their leaders in financial as well as spiritual affairs, even as the people did in the days of Moses.

Through such a system it is easy to see how an ignorant and fanatical people are held under absolute control by the heads of the organization. In Brigham Young's time he was a more absolute ruler than was ever the Czar of Russia. Since his death the president, John Taylor, and his first counsellor, George Q. Canson, make the controlling power; and give direction to the whole system. Both are Englishmen. A favorite expressiou of Brigham Young's used to be, 'We follow the forms of a republic, but this is a kingdom.' It is a kingdom, or rather a despotism, so all embracing that intelligent Americans at a distance do not believe the truth about it when it is told. — C. C Goodwin, *in Harpers Magazine* for October.

Mormon Aggression. — The superb organization of the Church is held complete in all its details; nothing is permitted to be neglected. No general ever held an army under more perfect control than Taylor and Cannon hold the whole body of the Mormon people. Through tithes a tremendous fund is secured annually, with which the priests strengthen any weak spot in their position. Their lines are solid from within, and toward the world the organization bristles everywhere with the defiance of disciplined strength. More and more missionaries are sent out annually, and the annual increase of bigoted, priest-enslaved foreign creatures to join the 'kingdom' in Utah is very great. From Utah colonies are selected, and sent wherever a place presents itself. In this way the valleys of Colorado, and Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Washington Territories are being swiftly appropriated, and wherever these colonists go they carry with them joyfully their badge of slavery to a few men in Salt Lake City who, as they believe, are the vicegerents on earth of the living God.—C. C. Goodwin, in *Harper's Magazine* for October.

London Journalists.

Athough it has its head-quarters in and around Fleet Street, it is hard to say where journalistic London begins and ends. Time was when the 'writer for the press' did not consider that his calling made it necessary for him to 'mix in society,' to belong to the best clubs, and have an establishment of his own where the greatest in the land should not be ashamed to visit him, but should gladly grace his board and interchange family courtesies at his wife's receptions. The Potts of Dickens would be as hard to find in the country to-day as the Shandon of Thackeray in London. As Bohemia has laid aside its long pipe and 'two of gin,' its sawdust floors and pewter pots, so has journalistic London advanced from the tavern corner, the sponging house, and the gutter to take a foremost place in the best society of the time, combining with literary London to make an intellectual aristocracy that bids fair to hold in general estimation a standing equal to that of hereditary rank and fortune. Liberal Premiers and Liberal cabinets are credited with showing a more genuine respect for journalism than their Conservative opponents, though both have long since ceased to keep the London editor where Lord Chesterfield detained Dr. Johnson, a patient and despised waiter on greatness among lackeys in the hall. Now and then a London journalist unconsciously reveals the old state of things when he scoffs at some successful rival who has ventured to refer familiarly to a distinguished person, just as Mr. Lawson was attacked for speaking in some past controversy of the Premier as his 'friend Mr. Gladstone.' Remembering the proverb that hawks do not eat hawks, journalists should not disparage the social distinction of their class. A great journal like The Daily Telegraph wields as powerful an influence as Mr. Gladstone, and to suggest that the director of such a power has not sufficient standing to meet Mr. Gladstone on equal terms, especially at a time when The Telegraph was supporting the Gladstone policy, is to discount the general status of the journalist, and depreciate the very power which the press claims for itself as the fourth estate of the realm. Besides, who does not remember Lord Palmerston's famous rebuke to Mr. Disraeli when the caustic leader of the opposition suggested, in a Parliamentary debate, that there were London editors who were politically influenced by their reception in 'the gilded saloons' of the wives of ministers?

The sneer was aimed at Mr. Delane, who was constantly invited to Lady Palmerston's parties. The House of Commons did not see this more quickly than Lord Palmerton did. The fine old Englishman at once denounced the slight attempted to be put upon the integrity of journalism, and amidst the cheers of the Commons he paid a splendid tribute to the character of Mr. Delane, the editor of The Times, concluding by saying that it was a source of pride and gratification to possess the personal friendship and enjoy the society of a man of Mr. Delane's high honor and varied acquirements. In press circles the late Lord Beaconsfield is credited with other personal slights of journalists; and this is strange, seeing how intimately his career was at one time bound up with literature and the press. He was the "Runnymede' of The Times, and he must have contributed many a brilliant article to the papers in his early days. But when he was one of the gilded youth of London, pressmen were 'poor devils' to be sneered at and contemned; and in his later days the brilliant statesman and satirist was not able to shake off the social traditions, axioms, and customs of the time when he was a beau of the first water, and the centre of a fashionable set that wiped its feet on journals and jonrnalists. — Joseph Hatton, in *Harper's Magazine* for October.

DYE WORKS,

GILBERT'S LANE, - - - SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MEN'S CLOTHES, of all kinds, CLEANSED or RE-DYED and Pressed, equal to new LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, &c., Cleaned by a NEW PROCESS, every week day. SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS DYED. FEATHERS, KID GLOVES, TIES, &c., &c, CLEANED OR DYED.

☞ All Orders left at the following places will receive prompt attention. PRICES LOW Macauley Bros. & Co, 61 Charlotte street; W. P. Moses & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Killer, Truro, N. S.; P. H. Glendenning, New Glasgow, N. S.; Wm. Shannon, Annapolis, N. S.; Chipman & Etter, Amherst, N. S.; Miss Wright, Digby, N. S.; Robt. Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I., or at the **DYE WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, ST. JOHN, N. B.**

A. L. LAW, Propriptor.

H. S. PIPER, AGENT, BRIDGETOWN.

J. G. H. PARKER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, and REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Practise in all the Courts. Business promptly attended to.

OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's NEW BUILDING, Bridgetown. 71y

35 PER CENT!

AS 35 per cent is now the duty imposed on American Furniture, the Subscriber wishes to inform the public generally that

HE DOES NOT INTEND

raising the prices of his FURNITURE, as may be seen in his list below; but intends making

Still further Reduction,

as he hopes his Sales will increase under the New Tariff. He has his FACTORY fitted up with the MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY, and is running full time. He also intends adding to his now large STOCK, and can offer better inducements to Customers.

PARLOR FURNITURE, in Suits, from $60.00 to $120.00.
BEDROOM SUITS, in Pine, from $25.00 to $40.00. A good suit for $28.00
SOFAS, $19.00 to $24.00.
WALNUT CHAIRS, $3.50 to $6.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in solid Walnut $8.00 to $10.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in Marble Tops $14.00 to $16.00.
BEDSTEADS, $2.50 to $3.00.
WASH STANDS, $1.00 to $1.25.

Please call and examine my STOCK, and you will find as good an assortment as is generally kept in large Cities, and as times are hard I will sell at Prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN B. REED.

Bridgetown, April 2nd, 879. 50tf

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist, has removed his Dental Office to his more commodious apartments in the

JAMES MESSENGER HOUSE,

so called, first door west from J. B. REED'S FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, where he will be better prepared to wait upon his friends and patrons.

Dr. S. F. WHITMAN.

Granville St., Bridgetown, May 25th, 1881.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of BENJAMIN D. LEONARD, Esq., late of Clarence, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same to Edwin K. Leonard, duly attested to within six months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said Edwin K. Leonard.

EDWIN K. LEONARD, sole Executor.

Clarence, July 2nd, 1881.—3m

Hatheway Line.

Boston & 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, N. S., and will return from Annapolis every MONDAY, p. m., at 3.30 o'clock, via. Digby, making close connection with the trains of the W. & A. R. Railway for Halifax and intermediate stations.

Through Freight Tariffs.

BOSTON AND	General Mdze. Rate per 100 ℔ CLASS. 1st	2d	3d	4th	Flour, Meal, Apples and Potatoes. 100 bbl. lots. ⅌ Bbl.	Under 100 bbl. ⅌ bbl.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	32	26	22	16	22	26
Roundhill	36	30	24	18	24	29
Bridgetown	37	30	25	18	25	31
Paradise	39	32	26	19	26	22
Lawrencetown	41	34	27	20	27	34
Middleton	42	34	27	20	27	34
Wilmot	43	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	44	36	29	22	29	37
Aylesford	45	37	31	22	30	38
Berwick	45	37	31	22	30	38
Waterville	45	37	31	22	30	38
Cambridge	45	37	31	22	30	38
Coldbrook	46	37	31	22	30	38
Kentville						

No freight received on day of sailing.

☞ Classification of Freight same as W. & A. Ry. Tariff.

Smalls to be charged as one hundred pounds FIRST CLASS, but no less charge than 50 cents.

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

A charge will be made for Customs Bonding Charges.

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

T. S. WHITMAN, Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of ABEL W. FOSTER, late of Granville, County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render their accounts against said estate duly attested, within three months from the date herein—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EVELIN G. FOSTER, Administratrix.

Bridgetown, May 23rd, 1881. 3m

Spring Stock for the Season of 1881 now Complete.

The Best Value in the Market Offered to WHolesale Buyers.

AMOST extensive stock of Writing Papers, Oblong, Square and Official Envelopes, Bill Papers, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers, Blotting, Tissue and Oil Papers, Wrapping Papers, Paper Bags and Shop Twines, Ledgers, Cash Books, Journals, Day Books, Copying Letter Books, Invoice Books, Bill Books, Time Books, Index Books, Traveller's Order Books, Oblong, Note and Exercise Books, Mark Twain's Scrap Books, Puck Books, etc, Wallets, Purses, and Pocket Books, Stephens' Black, Blue Black and Copying Inks, an endless variety of Eagle and Common Penholders, Inkstands, Esterbrook's and all the leading Pens, Faber's Pencils, Slates Slate Pencils and School Chalk.

The stock of Birthday Cards, far surpassing any ever shown in Halifax, (order a 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 dollar lot.)

School Books, every book used in the Maritime Provinces for sale.

Second supply of Room Paper and Bordering just opened. Window Blind Paper, Plain and Satin, Green and Buff. Also—a large variety of American Figured Blinds at lowest prices.

THOS. P. CONOLLY,
Central Bookstore.
Cor. George and Granville Sts., Halifax, N. S.

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 indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said J. W. Whitman.

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

Lawrencetown, July , 1881. 143m

Carriage and Hardware STOCK EMPORIUM,

MIDDLETON, Annapolis County, N. S.

WE beg to call the attention of **Carriage and Sleigh Builders** to our complete stock of Goods suitable for their use. By late importations, we have in stock:

SLEIGH RUNNERS and RAVES,

LATEST PATTERNS, BASSWOOD PANELS for Sleigh Backs and Dashers, 40x36 and 36x18.

Whitewood Boards,

16 and 18 inches wide, free from KNOTS and CHECKS—WELL SEASONED.

PLUSHES, FELTS, and CORDS for Sleigh-Coverings

AMERICAN MOSS, (XX) CURLED HAIR, (XX), and all UPHOLSTERINGS requisite,

HALF-OVAL NOSING IRON ½, ¾ and ⅞.

SLEIGH STEPS, WROUGHT SLEIGH COUPLINGS,

SLEIGH and SLED SHOE STEEL, all sizes.

In fact everything that Sleigh and Carriage Builders use in their trade, will be found in our establishment.

MASURY'S PAINTS and LAKES, ground in Japan expressly for Carriage Builders, and in all the leading colors. TRANSFER ORNAMENTS.

GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE LEAF and BRONZE POWDERS.

We would call the attention of Horse-shoers and Carriage Smiths to our

American Snowball Shoes,

our very superior brand of

HORSE-SHOE IRON,

to the excellent quality of our *Small Rounds and Flats.*

MONEY'S HORSE NAILS, CARRIAGE MALLEABLES.

WROT-CARRIAGE GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

This, with our usual stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, makes one of the best assorted stocks in the Province.

Wholesale and Retail.

BESSONETT AND WILSON.

Middleton, Annapolis Co. nov.17

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y. Summer Arrangement. Time Table,

COMMENCING MON., 6th DAY JUNE, 1881.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express, Daily.	Pass. & Freight Mon., Wed. and Friday only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 45	8 52	3 00
14	Windsor Junc—leave	8 22	10 13	3 50
			P. M.	6 15
46	Windsor	9 40	12 30	6 37
53	Hantsport	10 00	12 54	7 05
61	Grand Pre	10 22	1 21	
64	Wolfville	10 30	1 36	7 17
66	Port Williams	10 35	1 44	7 25
71	Kentville—arrive	10 50	2 00	7 40
	Do—leave	11 05	2 30	
83	Berwick	11 36	3 18	
88	Aylesford	11 50	4 06	
		P. M.		
95	Kingston	12 04	4 29	
98	Wilmot	12 12	4 40	
102	Middleton	12 23	4 53	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	5 17	
111	Paradise	12 48	5 28	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	547	
124	Roundhill	1 20	6 13	
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 40	6 40	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Pass. & Freight Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays only.	Express, Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave	.....	.....	8.00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	.....	6 30	2 15
6	Round Hill	.....	6 56	2 35
14	Bridgetown	.....	7 22	2 54
19	Paradise	.....	7 42	3 07
22	Lawrencetown	.....	7 55	3 15
28	Middleton	.....	8 20	3 31
32	Wilmot	.....	8 37	3 42
35	Kingston	.....	8 51	3 51
42	Aylesford	.....	9 24	4 06
47	Berwick	.....	9 46	4 20
59	Kentville—arrive	.....	10 40	4 50
	Do—leave	6 30	11 15	
64	Port Williams	6 50	11 35	5 00
66	Wolfville	6 57	11 45	5 16
69	Grand Pre	7 10	11 57	5 22
77	Hantsport	7 36	12 30	5 30
			P. M.	5 54
84	Windsor	8 15	1 15	6 17
116	Windsor Junct	10 15	3 40	7 35
130	Halifax—arrive	11 00	4 30	8 10

N. B.— Trains are run on Railway Standard Time—15 minutes added will give Halifax time.

Express Trains run daily.

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John at 8 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Digby and Annapolis, and leaves Annapolis on arrival of Express Train from Halifax, at 1.40 p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, for Digby and St. John.

Steamer "Hunter" leaves Annapolis every Monday at 3.30 p. m., for Boston direct, and returns from Boston every Thursday p. m.

Western Counties Railway trains leave Digby every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3.30 p. m., on arrival of Steamer "Empress" from Annapolis, and every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1.00 p. m., for Yarmouth and Intermediate Stations, and leave Yarmouth at 7.45 a. m., daily, for Digby, connecting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays with Steamer "Empress" for Annapolis and Halifax.

International Steamers leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

St. John & Maine Railway trains leave St. John at 8.15 a. m., and 9.00 p. m., daily for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Through Tickets may be obtained at the principal Stations.

P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, 1st June, 1881.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS,

BKT. GEO. E. CORBITT."

WITH 100 PUNCHEONS

CHOICE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES!!

WHICH WE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

A. W. CORBITT & SON.

FOR WEST INDIES,

Bark

"Geo. E. Corbitt,"

Will be put in the berth for Demerara on her arrival from West Indes. All parties wishing to ship potatoes or hay will please apply immediately to

A. W. Corbitt & Son.

CARD.

G. W. Gunter, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE at house of Mr. JAS. CRAIG, MIDDLETON, N. S.

REAL ESTATE! REAL ESTATE! For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his

Dwelling House & Property,

situated near the business centre of the village of Bridgetown. Size of lot 90 feet deep, and 180 feet front. There are suitable outbuildings and all in first-class repair. House well isolated. The Garden is favorably known as one of the best in the town, is thoroughly drained, and last year produced ten barrels of good apples, together with cherries, plums, pears and all the small fruits in abundance. There is a never-failing well of water, filtered through gravel and brick, with new pump. The property is too well known to need further description, and is in every way desirable for intending purchasers.

A new and first-class

COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,

by the celebrated artist (late) Albert Weber of New York, can be bought on favorable, terms from the subscriber.

INSURANCE!

in all its branches a specialty, and attended to promptly. Fires and loss of buildings are so frequent of late that property holders (isolated) should insure when they can secure $1000 for a small premium of $6.25 per annum, in first-class companies. Losses promptly settled.

ALBERT MORSE.
Barrister-at-Law.

Bridgetown, April 12th, 1881. 3m

CITIZENS'

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Company OF CANADA.

Sir Hugh Allan, President.
Henry Lyman, Vice President.
Archibald McGoun, Secretary Treasurer.
Alfred Jones, Inspector
Gerald H. Hart, General Manager.

CAPITAL:

1,188,000.00.

Policies of Insurance issued by the above Company on the most favorable terms. Isolated or detached dwellings insured for one or three years at very low rates.

Agent for Annapolis County

H. CROSSKILL

MIDDLETON.

Middleton, Jan. 3rd, 1881.

DENTISTRY.

Primrose Bros.,

DENTISTS,

(Graduates of Philadelphia Dental College.)

OFFICES.—Lawrencetown and Bridgetown.

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE.

Strong Iron Axles and Springs. Apply to GILBERT HILL, COX BROTHERS.

Bridgetown, August 17th, 1880. n19tf

NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS,

MANUFACTURED AT

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

Plain and Ornamental Stone Work,

—SUCH AS—

WINDOW CAPS, SILLS, WATER TABLES, CHIMNEY TOPS, Round & Square, STONE EDGING, STONE STEPS of any design, COPING for Cemetery purposes, BURIAL CASES, CHIMNEY THIMBLES,

Monuments & Head Stones

of all descriptions; Ornamental Vases, Drain Pipe, Flower Pots, Flagging for Walks and Platforms, and all kinds of Stone work that can be manufactured.

We will warrant this Stone to stand any kind of weather, and the longer exposed the harder it gets.

We have now in the Woodland Cemetery, Annapolis, a lot of Coping, manufactured recently, which the public can inspect for themselves.

Orders solicited—satisfaction guaranteed.

Artificial Stone Works.

Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 16th, 1881.

New Cloths!

JUST ARRIVED:

John H. Fisher,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

One Door West of the Intercolonial Ho

Bridgetown, June 15th, 1881.

Vegetine.

CONDUCTORS TAKE IT.

Blotches, Pimples, Humors on the Face and Neck Disappear.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY for RHEUMATISM!

MONTREAL, P. Q., Oct. 17, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I most cheerfully add my testimonial to the great number you are daily receiving in favor of your VEGETINE. I have been troubled with rheumatism for several years; also with blotches and pimples breaking out upon my face and neck.

A friend recommended VEGETINE, and, after using several bottles, I have had no more trouble with rheumatism, and the blotches on my face and neck have disappeared. I have recommended VEGETINE to some of my friends who were troubled with rheumatism, and they have used it with good success, and I will recommend it to all who are troubled in the same way. Yours truly,

VICTOR PIGEON,
Passenger Conductor Grand Trunk Railroad.

Vegetine.

Dr. Callier Surprised.

VEGETINE CURED HIS DAUGHTER

CALLIERSVILLE, Chilton Co., Ala., May 15, 1878.

Dear Sir—My daughter has been afflicted with nasal catarrh, affection of blader and kidneys, and is of scrofulous diathesis, and, after having exhausted my skill and the most eminent physicians of Selma, I at last resorted to the use of your VEGETINE (without confidence), and, to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice, and not as an advertising medium.

Respectfully, T. E. CALLIER, M. D.

Vegetine.

Worked Like a Charm---Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.

75 COURT ST. ROME, N. Y., July 16, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—One year ago last fall my little boy had a breaking out of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, his face being one mattered sore of the worst description. Noticing your advertisement in the papers, I purchased two bottles of VEGETINE, and, with the two bottles my son was cured. I never saw anything like the VEGETINE; it worked like a charm. I have been city watchman at Rome for years. This testimonial is gratuitous.

Yours respectfully,
HORATIO GRIDLEY,

Vegetine.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face

WESTMINISTER, Conn., June 16, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I can testify to the good effect of your medicine. My little boy had a Scrofula sore break out on his head as big as a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other, under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable VEGETINE completely cured him.

Very respectfully,
MRS. G. R. THATCHER.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., and Toronto, Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscribers are still importing and manufacturing

Monuments & Gravestones

Of ITALIAN and AMERICAN Marble.

ALSO:

Granite and Freestone Monuments.

Having erected Machinery in connection with J. B. Reed's Steam Factory, we are prepared to Polish Granite equal to that done abroad

☞ Give us a call before closing with foreign agents and inspect our work.

DANIEL FALCONER. OLDHAM WHITMAN

CARD.

Edmund Bent

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

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

Bridgetown, N. S., May, 1880. n5tf

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Agusta, Maine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive

Slipper and Larrigan Factory

the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

in all the leading styles.

By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.

Vincent & McFate,

240 Union Street, St. John, N. B

O. R. O. COLLAR

Best Now in Use, Largest Stock in Town, All Sizes.

New Jewellery—Rings, Brooches, Ladies Sets, Cuff Buttons and Shirt Studs, Fancy Goods, &c.

I will from this date to Sep. 30th sell for CASH at SMALL ADVANCES ON COST balance of Summer and Spring Goods.

EXPECT BARGAINS—As a special inducement I offer ten per cent. discount on all bill paid in full with CASH before 30th inst.

J. W. TOMLINSON

Lawrencetown, July 15th, 1880.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

Subscriptions will be taken at this office. Payments are made very easy and extend over a period of five or six years, enabling a person of very moderate means to secure this invaluable work.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, AND ALL KINDS OF LABLE WORK AT THIS OFFICE.

Agricultural.

The Fruit Foes.

CURCULIO, BLACK KNOT AND OTHER DISEASES.

Discussed by the Fruit Growers.

The summer meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario took place at Owen Sound on the 24th, and was well attended. Among those present from a distance were Messrs. D. W. Beadle, Secretary, of St. Catharines; E. E. Bucke, Ottawa; Beale, Lindsay; C. Arnold, Paris; McD. Allen, Goderich; Young, Trenton; Drury, Crown Hill, and P. C. Dempsty, of Albury, who presided.

In the discussion the information was elicited that the curculio is unknown around Owen Sound.

BLACK KNOT.

An interesting discussion followed with regard to the black knot, which seems to be the great plum pest in the northern part of Ontario. Nearly every one present could say something upon the topic. The following summary of what was said we quote:

As to the origin of the disease, nobody seems to he certain. It was at one time thought to have been caused by an insect, but the Secretary, who had given the matter great attention, had convinced himself that it was not caused by an insect, but was a diseased growth—whether fungus or not he was not prepared to say. He had not found the usual characteristics of fungus. One local grower asserted that thorough under drainage would keep orchards almost free from the best; while another told of his orchard, which was underdrained and had a gravel subsoil, that water could not possibly lie, and this year his trees were generally attacked. The present year was generally spoken of as one of the worst years for black knot, and instances were related of other particular years when the disease had been specially prevalent. The theory was broached that the hard winter and dry season had something to do with it, but none had watched the other years to know whether they corresponded in this particular. Blue plums were attacked worst, but all kinds were liable, the yellow not so much, the Pond Seedling being the only variety mentioned in which black knot had not been observed. Two or three advanced the theory that black knot was spread by propagating trees from suckers, but the President related an instance of trees that had been cut down because of black knot, and new trees propagated from sprouts at the roots were free from the disease. As to whether the disease spreads from orchard to orchard, some doubted it, but the general opinion was that it spread, the President relating how he was unable to keep down black knot in his orchard while his neighbor neglected to cut it out; but on asking his neighbor to cut it out, he was able to keep the disease down in his own orchard. The only remedy that was known was cutting out the knot and burning it as soon as it appeared. Several said that the way it had attacked the trees this year they would have to be cut down altogether. Trees on which it was allowed to remain would be killed in two or three years. Judge Macpherson raised the question of whether black knot would not attack forest trees, and related an instance of where it was seen in a beech tree, but Mr. Drury and others thought it was not genuine black knot, and that our forest trees were not in danger. Several said that the best thing that could be done was to enforce the Act now on the statute book. Something about the Curculio.

The Secretary, at the request of several local men, gave an interesting description of the curculio and how to deal with it. The insect, he said, made a small half moon shaped puncture in the plum, in which they lay their eggs. This developes into a worm, which penetrates to the stone, when the plum drops off. The worm then comes out and enters the ground, where it developes into the perfect insect and comes out again ready to repeat its operations. The way to deal with them was to go early in the morning and smartly jar the trees, having previously spread a sheet under, and then gather up an destroy them—this to be repeated each day until you find no more curculio.

APPLE BORERS.

The next question taken up was that of the borer in apples. Only one solitary case of it was reported in the neighborhood of Owen Sound. Mr. Beadle explained that it attacked the tree at the base, It was easily prevented by washing the tree with soft soap, potash, or alkali of any kind dissolved in water. This would destroy other insects also, and keep the bark smooth, and was one of the best applications that could go on a tree.

THE CODLIN MOTH.

The codlin moth is known in the Owen Sound region, although the proper plan of dealing with it does not seem to be understood. It was explained that the moth laid its eggs on the blossom end of the apple, or wherever the apple or crab apple touches against a leaf or other substance. The worm penetrated to the core of the apple, and after attaining growth came out to the surface, when it went for shelter in which to get into the chrysalis state. Mr. Beadle related that in Rochester he went to see a factory for apple drying, and found them carting away the pealings and cores. He asked where they were going, and was told to the jelly factory, where they made all kinds of jelly labelled with names of different fruits, but all made from the apple cores. They were flavored with the different flavors and readily sold for jellies of those fruits. He thought grinding them up in this way, or in a cider mill, was a capital way of getting rid of the codlin moth. The plan adopted was to put coarse brown paper or other substance rolled loosely around the trunk of the tree and tied in the middle. The worms which came out of the apple while on the tree, came down the trunk looking for shelter, and went into the pocket, while those which came out of the apples on the ground crawled up the tree and got caught in the pocket below. The papers could be united and the moths destroyed. The diseased fruit which had fallen should be picked up and destroyed.

Joker's Corner.

Neighborhood Mysteries.

'When a man axes me who libs nex' doah,' began Brother Gardner, of the Limekiln Club, as the triangle sounded to order, 'I answer him Brown, or Jones, or White, or whatever the name may be; but when he goes beyond dat, an' axes what salary de man airns, how often his wife changes bonnets, an' how dey makes seben dollars a week go furder dan I kin fo'teen, I becomes a clam. I has no business to know, and when I do know I won't tell. I used to have some curiosity in dis direcshun, but I has got ober it of late y'ars. When I know dat a sartin man, receivin' a salary of $12 per week, kin give parties, hire carriages, and dress his wife in silks, it makes me glum. Dat is, it used to. I used to wonder why I couldn't do de same thing on de same money, but I nebber could. When de ole woman used to tell me dat sartin women had new silks, new hats, new clothes, an' new shoes once a month de y'ar roun', an' we havin' to lib clus on de same money, it made me mad.