

The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, DECEMBER 4, 1878.

GERMANY.

Perhaps in none of the principal European nationalities are internal affairs in a more perplexing condition than those of Germany. Financial matters are not only embarrassing to the Government, but among merchants and the industrial classes generally the stringency in monetary matters is severely felt. When peace was concluded between Germany and France only a few years ago, while the result of the war was a source of national exultation to the former, the condition of the latter was an object of almost universal commiseration. It was generally believed that many decades would roll away before the debt of indemnification would be paid. It appeared then that the future of Germany would be distinguished for unclouded prosperity, and that France shattered and torn by the war, would be pecuniarily straitened, and that it would be many years before she could regain her former status among the Great Powers of Europe.

Few years, however, have elapsed since the peace just alluded to was entered into; and to-day the Republic of France is in a far more prosperous condition than is the German Empire. The indemnification debt has all been paid—all the material interests of the Republic are flourishing—and the spirit of general contentment animates the masses. But in Germany internal aspects are dark and gloomy. The Emperor has an immense standing army which is a security against external aggression; but the people, groaning under the pressure of internal taxation, are restive, and sedition, though aged, choked, and partially smothered by physical force, is in the minds of millions of discontented people. It is like the underground fires of a volcano; but it is distinctly indicated by the dissemination and spread of socialist principles. The regalistic attempts made upon the life of the Emperor, are the specific acts of individuals, who represent the seditious tendencies of multitudes. Perhaps in no European country, except in Scotland, are the lower strata of the people better educated, and intellectually more enlightened by reading than in Germany. "Nationalism" in religion is one of the mischievous elements in that country, and weakens those moral restraints, which are essential to the support of social order, and to due submission to civil authorities. A spirit of restlessness and discontent may long slumber among a people before it is developed in acts of outrage and lawlessness.

Through the medium of the European Press, we receive alarming intimations from time to time that the German people are far from satisfied with the iron rule of Bismarck, and abominate his government policy. The expense of carrying on the government is enormous; and unbearable taxation is thereby necessitated. The keeping up of the standing army alone is a heavy pressure on the material and industrial resources of the Empire, and the people are writhing under it.

The German mind has strong philosophical tendencies, and it naturally ruminates on the elements of national society is formed, and not only sneers at the "divine rights of kings," but it regards hereditary titles as nuisances in the earth. From what we have said in the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the internal affairs of Germany are ominous of serious impending trouble. The following dispatch is significant:—

"BERLIN, Nov. 27.—It is announced that on the Emperor's return he will declare Berlin in a state of siege under the provisions of the Socialist Law."

The Capital of a great Empire "in a state of siege," not against foreign invasion, but against its own people, betokens anything but judiciously applied good government. Germany's great army may be all effective against the hostility of outside foes, but it can do little toward making its own people contented and peaceful. Bayonets and artillery may crush opposing armies, but they cannot subdue that which is sentimental. Soldiers may be stricken down in battle; but popular opinions cannot be reached by physical means. A besieged Capital, under the circumstances indicated, has an ugly look.

YANKEEDOODLE POLITICS.

Ever since Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency of the great American Republic, seventeen years ago, the republican party has had the ascendancy. When the civil war, after the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of human lives, and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, was brought to a close, there were thousands of desolated homes—thousands of sorrowing families—thousands of mourning—the ravages of battling hosts, as they marched, "skirmished and fought," left thousands of plantations in the southern States comparatively valueless, and the Republican party were masters of the situation. The Democrats were apparently crushed forever, and seemed as lifeless as Ezekiel's vision of dry bones. The

primal cause of the war was no doubt the irrepressible policy and determination of the southern slaveholders not only to maintain slavery in that portion of the Union where it already existed, but to force it into the new States that were being admitted as members of the Confederacy.

At the close of the war, however, four millions of enslaved Negroes were emancipated into the heaven-chartered enjoyment of personal liberty. This was a noble achievement, so far as the reputation of the United States in the eyes of the friends of civilization and Christianity was concerned; but the internecine conflict had heaped up a mountain of national debt, had crippled the finances, and paralyzed the commercial activity of the country. The democratic party being virtually defunct, the Republican party, both in Congress and in the Administration had all their own way; and because there was no vigilant opposition to efficiently criticize the measures and policy of those in power, there were great wrong-doings both in legislation and in executive action. Improvident measures were hurried through Congress, and reprehensible administrative acts aroused a spirit of dissatisfaction. The democratic party, though in a state of dormancy, had not wholly lost its vitality. The abuses of the governing power roused it into activity; and it is impossible that to-day, it is in such a state of vigor, on the first opportunity, as to be able to seize the helm of state. At the last Presidential Election the republicans had little to boast of, and and subsequently they have probably rather lost or gained in the confidence of the Republic. Although the present occupant of the White House at Washington has mainly endeavored to do what was fair and right, and especially in the matter of a sound national currency, we doubt not that the party, of which he is the exponent, will be defeated at the polls two years hence.

President Hayes has had to contend not only with the misdeeds of his predecessors, but the present financial depression is being used by blatant demagogues and wily politicians, who oppose him, to divide the ranks of the republicans. A greenback currency party, (made up of both ambitious democrats and dissatisfied wily politicians) has recently sprung up, and assumed portentous proportions on the political arena. This new party, taking advantage of the present business depression, are appealing to the suffering classes, and promising prosperity on the adoption of the policy they propound. The masses of discontents in the United States, as elsewhere, for the most part, are too ignorant to know, that legislation can do little either to cause or to impair the local prosperity of the country. They think any change must necessarily be for the better, and will listen to the most absurd promises that are dishonestly made by unscrupulous demagogues.

The prospect then is that the new party element will operate to the disunion and the defeat of the Republic. The State Elections, just now taking place, demonstrate the fact that the greenbackers, as an organized power, are not to be regarded with indifference or contempt. The great American Republic is our nearest national neighbor, and we cannot divest ourselves of an indirect interest in its affairs, politically as well as commercially.

WONDERFUL.

In some mountainous countries there are often marvellous inequalities in the temperature of the atmosphere and in the general aspects of the weather. We are credibly informed by tourists and geographers that in the region of the Alps, especially in Switzerland, on some of the peaks it is severe winter, while only a few miles below it is delightful summer. We had always believed that our own comparatively level country such disparities of weather could not possibly exist. We clip the following from last Friday's Digby Courier:

"Nearly the whole month of November has been marked with disagreeable weather. Heavy rainfalls, bad roads, etc., have made the past 29 days very unfavorable to outdoor laborers."

The weather here was the reverse of what the Courier describes it to have been in Digby. At Bridgetown more than two-thirds of November days were blessed with a large proportion of sunshine. On only one or two days were we visited by high winds, and the weather, for the most part, was agreeably pleasant for the season. Meanwhile, there was little frost. On the 8th of the month, snow fell to the depth of six inches, but it soon melted. On Tuesday last it rained nearly all day, but the remainder of the week and month were fine.

How different November must have been in Digby, which is only thirty-five miles distant, and the intervening country is quite level. The Courier does not say whether or not, during the unpleasant weather which he describes, the "phosphorated waters" of the Basin were much disturbed by the winds. How dreary is the present season of the year, when compared with the late Summer, when "the fragrance of the new-mown hay mingled with the music" of pleasure-seekers.

A SPLENDID OFFER! Read it!

The Monitor will be greatly improved during the ensuing year. It will furnish all the local news, notices of meetings, etc., etc., giving information that every resident of this County ought to have, and cannot deprive himself of without being likely to lose many times the cost of the paper. The Village, Farm, Town and County Talk on subjects of local interest, will be supplied fully in our columns, besides much interesting reading. All this can be had at scarcely 3 cents a week, or only \$1.50 for the entire year!

AND BETTER STILL.

Almost everybody knows the high value of the American Agriculturist, a journal that has just completed its 37th successful year. It is large, beautiful journal, full of plain, practical, reliable, most useful information, for every man, woman and child. It prints every year 700 to 800 original ENGRAVINGS of labor-saving, labor-helping contrivances, many of them home-made; also of animals, plants, construction of buildings, etc., etc. The American Agriculturist also constantly publishes exposures of the various humbugs and swindlers that prey upon the people with their artful schemes. These exposures save tens of thousands of dollars to its readers every year.

With all its splendid features, and an outlay of over \$25,000 a year in collecting and preparing information, engravings, etc., the circulation is so large that it is supplied to subscribers, post-paid, for only \$1.50 each year.

BUT

We are happy to announce that we have made arrangements to furnish to cash subscribers, *both the Monitor and the American Agriculturist* for the small sum of only \$2.30 a year, both post-paid which is but a trifle over four cents a week. Who will not smoke one cigar less a week, or save four cents from some other needless expenditure, if necessary, to constantly supply himself and family with both of these journals? Remember, only \$2.30 pays for the Monitor and the American Agriculturist, sent post-paid for a whole Year. Please tell your neighbors of this. Send in your subscriptions at once. The American Agriculturist is just entering its 38th Annual Volume, and now is the time to subscribe.

AND STILL BETTER.

The publishers of the American Agriculturist have secured Marshall's new, large, magnificent STEEL PLATE, "THE FARMER'S PRIZE," one of the finest works of this great artist, whose pictures of Washington and Lincoln are of world wide reputation. So fine is this new work that Mr. Marshall received \$3,000 for engraving the steel plate alone. It was so highly valued that thirty good judges subscribed \$25 each for 30 copies for the first or artist proof, and no copy of the picture can be bought for less than \$5.00.

But the publishers of the American Agriculturist, having large facilities for multiplying it, they proposed to present this splendid Engraving, on fine Plate Paper (22 x 28), delivered post-paid, to every subscriber for volume 38 of that Journal, who sends 20 cents extra to cover cost of packing, mailing and postage on the engraving.

THEREFORE.

Subscribers can secure through this Office, the MONITOR and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST both post-paid for one year; and also (delivered free) a copy of the above-named Steel Plate Engraving that will be a great adornment to any home—ALL THREE for the small sum of only \$2.50.

The Three would be CHEAP at \$3 or \$10.

BEAR RIVER ITEMS.

MARRIED.—Suddenly, at Bear River, at the residence of the bride, Nov. 27th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., by the Rev. C. Jost, David Rice, Esq., of Bear River, one of the oldest and wealthiest men of the place, and Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Turnbull, were joined in the holy bands of matrimony. The happy groom took his new-made wife to his own residence on Saturday evening last, and after being duly saluted by the military order, they were left to pursue the remaining days of their life in peace. Such is life.

The Dutch Club in this place purpose having an entertainment in a few weeks in order to procure the necessary funds to enable them to buy an organ for the club-room. The cause of temperance is prospering. The Society now numbers some hundreds and yet there is room for more.

HANTSPOUT ITEMS.

Our Hantsport correspondent sent us the following items last week; but they were accidentally overlooked:—

"Messrs. Churchill launches to-day a fine ship of thirteen hundred tons called the Bristol."

We have started a Brass Band of 14 pieces and vacancies in Lyndis Asylum are rapidly filling up.

An attempt was made to burglarize P. B. Meade's store last night, but some noise frightened the burglars and they fled, leaving some chains and hammers behind.

A lady of the village has a common cart-horse named that has been used thrice a day for nearly eight years and is good yet. Let your lady friends best this.

A severe gale of wind, accompanied with rain, prevailed here on Monday night and Tuesday morning.

—Thanksgiving day.

Work has again been suspended on the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway.

Missionary Meeting at Providence Church (Methodist) on Friday evening. Several big guns are to be present.

The Rev. John Cameron will preach in the Presbyterian Church, at this place, on Sabbath morning next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

According to "Western Chronicle" diphtheria is raging on Baxter's Harbor Mountain. Fourteen cases in that vicinity.

As will be seen by notice in another column, the Merchant's Bank of P. E. I. is expected to resume operations in a few days.

The Government Grant will be paid to Teachers, or their Order, at the office of the Inspector of Schools, on and after Friday next, 6th instant.

During the visit of the Vice-Royal party Halifax was much infested with thieves; but the efficiency of the police force prevented them from doing much damage.

Thanks to friend Alfred Marshall, of Clarence, for his donation to the sanctuary of this office, of a fine lot of Golden Drop Apples, some of which were thirteen inches in circumference.

COUNTY COURT.—The December sitting of the County Court, for Annapolis County, will commence on Tuesday next, in the Court House in this town. O yes! O yes! All ye who have business with the same can govern yourselves accordingly.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

[For the Monitor.]
COMPLIMENTARY.

Messrs. Editors, There is not, I presume, any law on our statute books prohibiting a person from making complimentary allusions occasionally to the gentlemen of the fourth estate. The remarkable infrequency of allusions of this kind has indeed almost led one to suspect the absence of such a law. Your editorial omniscience can easily remove all uncertainty from my mind on a question of so much importance.

Society owes much to the pains-taking and ill-rewarded disciples of Faust. Our modern editor is greater than the ancient Archimedes. The old mathematician undertook to make more the world if he had a fulcrum upon which to rest his lever. Our editor has found this fulcrum in the Press, and, putting his hand on the lever, he has bent the world off spinning.

Periodical literature is fast becoming the dominant educational power in our land. The newspaper is the popular library. It is the principal channel through which the masses receive their general information, and the almost exclusive agency through which they become acquainted with the great events of daily life. To render this agency as efficient as possible in exercising a salutary influence upon the popular mind should be the highest ambition of every respectable publisher; and an intelligent public should be magnanimous enough to heartily patronize such a publisher, and supply him liberally with the means necessary for the promotion of his worthy enterprise.

Your neatly-printed and well edited paper, allow me to say, Mr. Editor, deserves the unstinted support and approval of its readers. Considering its limited circulation and the smallness of the remuneration, you must necessarily receive in its publication, your excellent paper is far in advance of its Provincial contemporaries in the amount and quality of original material furnished weekly, and in the splendor of its local items and general selections. Your editorials are frequently and deservedly complimented for the appropriateness of their topics, the correctness and elegance of their diction, and the valuable information with which they invariably abound.

That you may be greatly encouraged and adequately sustained in your noble work is the sincerest wish of your CONSTANT READER.

Nov. 28, 1878.

[From the "Digby Courier."]

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IMPORTANT TO SEAMEN.—A new regulation has just come into force in the Dominion of Canada, whereby candidates for master's certificates of competency are required to have previously held a mate's certificate for a period of at least one year. The following is the regulation:—"A master must be 21 years of age, and have been either six years at sea, of which one year must have been as first or only mate with a certificate, and one year as second mate, or he must have been six and half years at sea, of which two and a half years must be second mate, during the last twelve months of which he must have been in possession of a first mate's certificate."

There is much agitation about the estate of Mrs. Seagr (colored) in Washington society. She is a very handsome octogenarian; and although Mr. Hayes out of Fred Douglass' office from her duties as Marshal at the White House, Mrs. Hayes persists in saying that she will invite Mrs. Seagr to attend her at the first Presidential reception. The cabinet ladies will call on her, without reserve. Senator Bruce himself is very dark, and is shaved in the chairs of the barbers of the Senate.

There is a Sunday-school at Antab, Central Turkey, which sometimes has an attendance of over 1,500.

New Advertisements.

THE BEST

Series of Readers
EVER ISSUED.

THE ROYAL READERS

Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for use in

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

A. & W. MacKinnay

HAVE RECEIVED PER STEAMER

56 CASES "ROYAL SERIES"

OF

School Readers.

Which they offer wholesale at a liberal discount.

GRANVILLE STREET HALIFAX, N. S.

The "ROYALS" are for sale by all the principal dealers in NOVA SCOTIA.

Three Trips a Week.

ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX



For Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway and Western Counties Railway for Kentville, Windsor, Halifax, and intermediate Stations, and with Stages for Yarmouth and Liverpool, N.S.

Until further notice steamer "SCUD" will leave her wharf, Read's Point every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, for Digby and Annapolis and return same day, connecting at Annapolis with Express Trains for and from Kentville, Windsor, Halifax and intermediate Stations. FARE.—St. John to Halifax, 1st class, \$3.00 do do do 2nd class, \$2.50 Return Tickets—St. John to Halifax and return, 1st class, \$5.00 do do do 2nd class, \$4.50

A. W. CORRIE & SONS, Agents at Annapolis.

SMALL & HATHWAY.

Nov. 3, St. John, N. B., April 2nd '78.

SELLING AT COST!

FANCY PAINTED STORE!

Bridgetown, N. S.

The Subscriber will sell his entire Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods AND GROCERIES

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Ruffs, Hosiery, etc., etc.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Woolen and Cotton Flannels, Factory Cotton Warp, Corsets, Rubber Covered Lap Robes, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas.

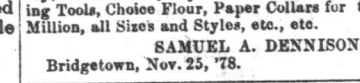
NICKLE CLOCKS,

Watches and Jewelry,

and a large assortment of Dry Goods, Cans, Whips, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glassware and Lamps, in great variety. Stationery, Confectionery, Spices of all kinds, Hay, Iron, Tools, Choice Flour, Paper Collars for the Million, all sizes and Styles, etc., etc.

SAMUEL A. DENNISON.

Bridgetown, Nov. 25, '78.



For Digby and Annapolis.

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New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies' and Gents' Fur Caps, Mens' Fur and Felt Hats, Lined Gloves and Mitts.

MUFFS, RUBBERS & OVERBOOTS.

J. W. TOMLINSON.

Lawrenceville, Oct. 21st, 1878.

N. B.—All Accounts due, must be settled by Cash or Note, on or before November 10th, 1878.

Something New Under the Sun!

MR. HARDING W. DODGE of Hampton, Annapolis Co., respectfully announces to the public in general that he is about opening a shop where he will be prepared to manufacture Buggies, Farm Wagons, Panel Doors, Window Frames, Sashes, Shutters, &c. Parties wishing work in his line will do well to call upon him as he has had a number of years experience in the United States in building all kinds of wheels, and is prepared to warrant his work. New hubs inserted in old wheels, spokes inserted without removing the tyres.

HARDING W. DODGE.

Hampton, Nov. 6th, 1878. 3ms

BRIDGETOWN Marble Works.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

FALCONER & WHITMAN

are now manufacturing

Monuments & Gravestones

Of Italian and American Marble.

ALSO:

Granite and Freestone Monuments.

Having erected Machinery in connection with J. E. 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. OLDFIELD WHITMAN.

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