Continued from first page.

'Her mother will consent to be sister to darling Winnie, and mistress of his beautiful home.'

'Did you intend to reply to that valentine, Little Red Riding-hood?'

'I do, Wolf.'

'Then reply immediately.'

She put the prettiest baby off her knees, gave it a kiss on its sweet red mouth, and whispered, but not so low but that Jack Trueax caught the words, 'Darling, go give that kiss to papa.'—*Harper's Weekly.*

Miscellaneous.

HABITS OF THE BLACK BEAR.

A letter dated Bethel, Me., March 12, printed in *Forest and Stream*, gives the writer's personal observations of the habits of the black bear as follows:—"These hot days remind old hunters that the bears are about awakening out of their long winter sleep. They go into den at different times in different years, according to the abundance or scarcity of berries. In years of plenty they prowl about until the last of December, and even the first of January; at other times they have been known to den up in November. Sometimes they make their quarters in a nice, snug room in a ledge; at others, in hollow standing trees, under the bottom of trees partly turned up by the roots, and even under large bush-heaps when the snow gets deep. They often come out in mid-winter, in a heavy thaw, and take a round turn of a mile or more and return to their old quarters again thus showing that it is the warm weather which brings them out, and not because they have got their nap out. I have often seen where the bear has camped on the snow crust by breaking boughs of evergreen or tearing dry-rotten logs to pieces for a nice, warm bed. They sometimes leave their winter quarters early in March, and make some other place a temporary abode until spring opens. I have known them to lay themselves away for six months at a time in a cave in a ledge in the deep recesses of the forest in utter solitude, where the dampness of the rocks only added to the dismal surroundings. They are supposed by many to suck their claws during their long isolation, but they do not; neither do they require any nourishment, for the exhaustion of the system is so little that they usually come out in the spring in as good condition as they enter their dens in the fall—generally fat. Before going into the den they eat very little for some time and so prepare themselves by degrees for long fasting; and when they come out in the spring they are very dainty for a long time. They first eat spears of green grass, then frogs and fish as soon as the little brooklets open. After the snow is gone and the fish work up the little streams in the woods and herbage begins to spring up, the bears begin to follow the shores of ponds and streams in search of food and other bears. At this seasons they rub their feet deep in the ground and make deep steppings, and all other bears that happen along in these paths will step in the same foot-marks. So hunters set their traps in one of these deep tracks and cover it so that they all look alike, and they are sure of the first bear that comes along. At this time, which is about the first of June in Northern Maine, the bears will stretch up against a fir tree and bite large strips of bark and wood from the tree. Some people supposed this is to obtain balsam to heal their toes which they have sucked all winter, and so made tender. I suppose it is done because they feel savage, and want to try their teeth. Others suppose it is done to let other bears know that they have been there. The next move they make, after a week or two of this tramping, is to traverse second growth land, or where a few years before extensive forest fires have destroyed the original trees and much down timber is the result. Here they finish up the summer, tearing rotten logs to pieces for the ants and grubs they can find, until berries begin to ripen. The cry of the bear varies according to the circumstances which occasion it. If in a trap, the adult will make a grunt, squeal or coarse noise, very loud and long; if calling their cubs from some distant point where they have left them, the sound is like the voice of a women calling loudly, and if they are merry giving notice to each other while feeding or in company and not far apart, they whistle quite sharp and loud, and if they are merely giving notice to each other while feeding or in company and not far apart, they whistle quite sharp and loud, and if suddenly startled by man or beast, they usually make a loud snort, which is like three or four coarse whistles together."

NEW GOLD FIELD.

The San Francisco correspondent of the London *Times* writes of the recent discovery of rich gold mines in British Columbia, which, he says, are likely to prove better fields for the investment of British capital than any of the mines of California or Nevada. A gigantic ledge of gold ore has, according to this authority, been struck at Cariboo, which is stated to be from 20 to 30 feet in thickness and several miles in length. A company in operation have an ore tunnel which averages $100 to the ton, which far exceeds the proportion on the famous Comstock lode. Other diggings in the same Province are reported to be turning out extremely well, and, as soon as good roads have been constructed thoughout the country, there is pleasing probability of marked development in this direction. What is chiefly wanted is capital to carry on the operations now in hand and to lead new discoveries.

☞ Thirty-six years ago the Samoans were a heathen, barbarous people, without any written language. The whole population, thirty-four thousand are now a professedly Christian people. Ordinances of religion are observed, and there are schools in every village. They are a church-going people, both on Sundays and week-days." The Bible has been translated into their language and they have an increasing Christan literature. From Somoa the gospel is being sent to islands beyond, and the voluntary Samoan contributions to the cause of Christianity average upward of $5,000 a year. About sixty Samoan students are now in the training institution there, which sends forth some twenty students yearly.

THE LAND OF MIDIAN.

There is gold in the Land of Midian. Captain Burton's expedition returned to Alexandria on April 20th, after an absence of eighteen weeks. He found everywhere evidence of ancient mining operations, and brought back with him twenty-five tons of specimens, including all the precious metals, torquoise, alabaster, sulphur, coins, inscriptions, fragments of glass and potteries, and a variety of relics from thirty-two ruined cities. He discovered important traces of gold and quartz, threaded with veins of silver, yielding, according to a correspondent of *The Times* (London), 15 per cent. to a careless process. The inhabitants of Midian have been brigands for hundreds of years, and are now exceedingly hostile to strangers; but the Keedive intends to work his new property and to protect the miners whom he will send thither. Capt. Burton describes it as a land of ruined mines, with shafts, tunnels, furnaces, workmen's towns, and princely cities—a land once rich and prosperous as mining could make, and now the very picture of dreary desolation. On the banks of a wild watercourse he found the ruins of a beautiful little temple, built of white and variegated alabaster. The northern wall had been washed away, and the adjacent bed was strewn with fragments of columns, vases and capitals, all cut in the simplest and purest style of Greek art. This is ancient Midian, where the children of Israel, after the Exodus, made war upon the mining population, slew their kings, burnt their cities, and spoiled them of "gold, silver, brass, iron, tin, and lead, jewels of gold, chains and bracelets, rings, earrings and tablets;" the wrought jewels of gold, at the command of Moses, being brought into the Tabernacle as a memorial.

HEATING A WHOLE CITY FROM ONE SOURCE.

The time is not far distant when we will turn on hot air, or heat in general in winter, and that we also will be able to ventilate our rooms with refrigerated air in summer, and even compressed air for the production of power, in the same simple way that we turn on hot and cold water, or gas for illumination.

We have already mentioned the plan which was to have been executed at Lockport, N. Y., to heat that city by steam, and we are pleased to be able to state that it has been highly successful. Three miles of pipe properly covered with non-conducting material, laid underground through some of its principal streets, radiate from a central boiler house, and fifty different dwellings and other edifices, including one large public school building, have been thoroughly warmed all winter. Dwellings more than a mile distant from the steam generator are heated as readily as those next door. Steam meters are provided, so that each customer need pay only for what he consumes. It is claimed that the system can be so developed as to furnish steam at 50 pounds pressure transmitted through 20 miles of pipe, thus supplying power for engines and manufactories, and steam for cooking and laundry purposes, for extinguishing conflagrations, for clearing streets of ice or snow, or protecting hydrants from frost.—*Ex.*

ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN.

It is a common occurrence for children to get beans, grains of corn or other substances up their noses. The following is a simple remedy, and is worth remembering:—

"Order the child to open its mouth, apply your mouth to it, and blow rather hard. The offending substance will be expelled from the nostril. It would naturally be supposed that a person who had once witnessed the success of this expedient would never forget it, and yet I know a mother of excellent memory on general subjects, who, after seeing a bean thus expelled from the nose of her own child, failed to recall the expedient when a similar occasion presented itself four or five years afterward. Hence the necessity of publishing the same scrap of valuable information from time to time.

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

The Dominion Line steamer "Ontario," Capt. Roberts, which arrived at Quebec on Monday last, had on board a number of immigrants for the Little Saskatchewan Colony, North-West, Canada. They are pioneers from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and if their report is satisfactory upwards of 600 are to follow. Each of them possesses some means, sufficient to start them farming in their new homes. In addition, Mr. C. J. Whellams, who is escorting them to their destination, has instructions to purchase for others who are following, altogether, 4,000 acres in lots of 320 acres. Mr. Whellams believes several thousands will make for the Little Saskatchewan during this and next year, provided the pioneers' report is satisfactory.—*Montreal Daily Witness.*

MARKS OF MATCHES.—To clean off the ugly scratches left on paint by lighting matches upon it cut a sour orange or lemon in half; apply the cut half to the marks, rubbing for a moment quite hard; then wash off with a clean rag, dipping first in water to moisten it and then in whiting. Rub well with this rag, dry thoroughly, and nine times out of ten the ugly marks will vanish. Of course sometimes they are burned in so deeply that they cannot be quite eradicated.

☞ The Chinese are themselves about to work a coal-field. The superstitions which have up to the present time prevented the explorations of one of the largest coal-producing countries in the world have been overcome. A mandarin has permission to form a company to work for coal at about 120 miles west of Cheefoo, and to introduce all modern scientific appliances, and to make a tramway to the sea.

☞ Two thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds of arrowroot have been contributed by the natives of the New Hebrides Islands, the past year, to help pay for the translation and printing of the Bible in the Aneityum language.

☞ Plant grape vines, for there are few plants that do so well in a variety of soils and climates, while there is no more delicious fruit, or that may be cultivated with less trouble; and yet none is more commonly neglected by the farming community.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, &c.,

For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out.

And in all Colors.

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Artificial Stone Paint, { For preserving Wood, Zinc, and other Buildings, giving them the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c.

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Bridgetown, July 19th, 1876. 6m n15 **HUGH FRASER.**

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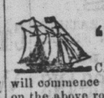

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CAPT WM. GESNER, Master, will commence running on or about the 15th, on the above route. We are now ready to receive applications for freight or any business in the above line. Freight received at any time free of storage on board. Freight carried at the lowest possible rate, and satisfaction guaranteed. For further particulars apply to Captain on board, or to
n47 tf R. H. BATH, Agent.

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THE Subscribers have lately received per "Atwood":—
100 bbls. Choice Flour.
100 do. K. D. Corn Meal, "Gold Drop,"
100 Bags Fresh Graham Meal,
50 " Cracked Corn.
Arrived to-day per "T. B. Harris," direct from Mills:—200 bbls Flour, "Mistletoe," "White Eagle," and "Avalanche." Also in stock—50 Boxes Layer Raisins, do. ½ boxes. "Porto Rico" Sugars, Teas, Biscuits, Spices, &c. Salt, coarse and fine, Pickled, Dry and Smoked fish. A few casks of Kerosene, by cask 25 cents. Agent for Higgins, Crow & Co's. Confectionery.
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Opposite Railway Station.
Annapolis, Jan. 16th, 1877.

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AT LOW PRICES, to suit the times.
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A gentleman, having tried in vain every advised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure. He will be happy to forward the particulars to any sufferer on receipt of a stamp and directed envelope. Address J. T. SEWELL, Esq., Lisburn House, Fulman, London, England.

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The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use os internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically.*

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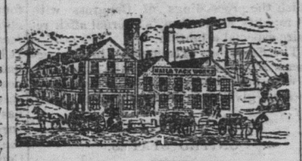

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Neatly and promptly executed at the office of this paper.

Agricultural.

IMPROVING WORN FARMS.

The laws of Nature are all favorable to the intelligent farmer who understands them and brings his own operations into harmony with them. The method of enriching farms is precisely the same as that employed by individuals to enrich themselves in the mercantile world. The man who is successful in acquiring wealth earns every dollar that he can, and whenever he gets a dollar he sets it to work also, either by employing it in his business or putting it out upon interest. Just so the farmer who understands his business saves every ounce of vegetable matter and returns it to the soil, and there employs it in making, or rather in catching, other materials of the same nature. That great scavenger of the universe, oxygen, is constantly going about seeking what it may devour. Whenever the vital forces cease, be it in a leaf in the remotest forest, or in an animal in the crowded city, oxygen immediately begins the work of destruction, tears down the solid tissue, and returns it in a gaseous form to the common stock in the great laboratory of Nature. In a word, wherever decomposition, combustion or respiration is going on, the forces of Nature are at work restoring what has already been used in the vegetable kingdom back to the great manure pile of the world. And all that the farmer has to do is simply to employ vegetation matter he already has on his farm in assimilating matter from this common storehouse.

If he does this, if he carefully husbands and returns to the soil all the waste materials in the shape of manure, and markets his produce in a concrete form, in wool, in cheese, live stock, etc., and couples this with a judicious system of rotation and cultivation, such as is best adapted to his soil and climate—why, his farm must grow richer from year to year and all you would have to do in order to learn how fertile a farm was, would be to inquire how long it had been tilled, for this accretion from the world's common stock is more than sufficient to make up for what is taken away in the shape of market produce. In practice, however, an old farm is too often a synonym for a poor one. Many farmers will not only use up all the vegetable matter originally stored up in the soil, but they will even let their land lay without any crop upon it, thus depriving it of the opportunity of drawing from the common storehouse, while it is being washed into the nearest brook and being overrun with weeds. Thus they actually starve their lands to death without any compunctions of conscience, or their otherwise sensitive pocket nerve discovering from whence its sensations of poverty originally come. A good crop in the hands of a good farmer is better for the soil than a poor one, as it sets free more matter that is locked up in the soil, and assimilates a greater quantity from the atmosphere. One reason why clover enriches lands faster than any other crop, is because it assimilates more matter from the atmosphere than any other crop.

ACTION FOR SLANDER.

A case was lately tried at Owen Sound, in which Dr. More, of Thornbury, brought an action against Mr. McKenny, chemist and druggist of the same place, for slander. The slander consisted in the statement, openly and repeatedly, made that the death of a patient, under the care of Dr. More, was caused by improper treatment, and that he could prove it in a court of law. The doctor requested him on two different occasions to retract and apologize; this he refused to do, and insisted that the case should go to court and stated that he was prepared to prove the charge. The doctor had, therefore, no alternative but to go on with the case. There was not the slightest foundation for the statements made by McKenny; and when the case came up for trial the plea of justification was dropped, and the defendant pleaded "Not Guilty." The evidence, however, went to those that he had repeatedly made the statements charged against him. The Judge charged very strongly against the defendant, and the jary brought in a verdict for plaintiff with nominal damages, the plaintiff having stated in his evidence that he did not seek damages. The Judge granted a certificate for full costs. It would have a most beneficial effect, if a few more such individuals were brought to book for their reckless and wanton assertions regarding medical men in the treatment of their patients.

COAL IN CHINA.

China does not seem to be wanting in productive coal fields, though her production annually is put down at the low figure of 3,000,000 tons, one-third of which is anthracite. This certainly is a very small amount to do the warming and cooking of 400,000,000 people and we have no account of great areas of forest in that empire to take the place of coal. Northern China is as cold in temperature as the Middle States of our Union. Hence, if the above mentioned supply does the work for that country, economy in the use of fuel must be extreme. And yet it is stated that the anthracite coal area there is equal to an output of 300,000,000 tons for 2,400 years. It is found in all the eighteen provinces, but the knowledge of working the mines is exceedingly buagling, as the art is still in its infancy. There will be a need of importing a force of skilled miners and mining engineers in order to give the people a chance to learn how to do the work expeditiously and economically. The time may come, and not be far distant, when the expansion of this interest may surprise not only the world but the Chinese themselves, if such a thing is possible.—*Fall River News.*

☞ The widow of a circus man named Spencer, made a dying request last week in New York, thas her funeral should be as magnificent as wealth could make it. Her wish was respected. The flowers alone cost the sum of $1,000. The coffin was made of Spanish silver. She gave $10,000 to erect a wall about her grave, and the interest of $1,000 to decorate her tomb, and the balance, $19,000 to her relatives! Such is the power of human vanity.

☞ Hood called the slamming of a door by a person in a passion "a wooden oath."

Joker's Corner.

A PATRIOT'S IGNOBLE REPULSE.

He was a stranger to Danbury, and somewhat inebriated, we are sorry to say. Where he came from, and where he was going, were facts that did not transpire while he was among us. His first appearance was in the bank. There was an old gentleman at the patrons' desk, laboriously endorsing a check. The stranger went up to him, slapped him on the back without ostentation. The old gentleman's pen was just in the act of completing the tour of the letter *Z.* The jar sent it up to the north-west corner of the paper, and thence into the desk. The writer turned about in unmitigated astonishment.

'What do you want sir?' he demanded, with his spectacles reeling around on the end of his nose from the effect of the shock.

'I come to see you about Taylor?' said the stranger.

'Taylor? What Taylor?'

'Zach., of course; President, you know,' explained the stranger with an agreeable smile. 'Lays down there now; not a stone to mark his grave, by Jinks!' and the stranger's face suddenly grew serious.

'What do I know about that?' said the old gentleman, grabbing up the pen.

'Ain't you going to do anything about it?' demanded the stranger, catching hold of the desk to steady himself.

'Go way! you're drunk!' pettishly exclaimed the old gentleman, discovering this and the horrid scratch on the check the same time.

'Drunk yourself, you old fool!' retorted Mr. Taylor's friend, looking about for the man who stood back of the counter when he came in. Not seeing him, however, he gave the old gentleman a cordial invitation to go soak himself, and departed. The moment he got outside the door, the cashier of the bank appeared from under the counter, and gazed absently at the ceiling.

The stranger next went into Morrill's toy store. Mr. Morrill, who is a thin, tall person, was endeavoring to sell a lady a horse and waggon artistically constructed of tin, and elaborately colored.

'Good afternoon,' said he with a merchant's conductive smile.

'How are ye?' responded the stranger. 'Are you the proprietor?'

'I am.'

'Glad to see you. Will you just step one side a moment? I want to see you on special business.'

Mr. Morrill took the new-comer to the end of the room, and then looked anxiously at him.

'You are nicely fixed here, I imagine,' said the stranger peering around. 'Dolls with yaller hair, painted dogs, primers, tops, etcettery. Did you ever think' he suddenly added, 'that while you stood in the midst of all this glitter, like a god in a barrel of cream, the grave of Pres. Taylor has no stone to mark the spot?'

'You'll excuse me, sir,' said Mr. Morrill, nervously glancing towards the waiting lady; 'but you spoke of a matter of importance.

'Ain't it a matter of importance that the grave of the illustrious dead should be hid away under weeds like a bag of stolen apples?'

'I know, sir,' said Mr. Morrill soothingly. 'But you see I'm very busy just at present; and while I naturally feel a deep interest in Mr. Taylor's affairs, still there's a lady here to purchase a horse and waggon.'

'Of course you are a man of feeling,' graciously complied the stranger. 'Just gimme ten cents, and I'll see that Zach. Taylor has an obelisk over his mound before night.'

'You'll have to excuse me;' said Mr. Morrill moved back to the lady.

'Ain't you goin' to give me ten cents, you old shrimp?' demanded the stranger, with an uncomfortable rise to his voice.

'What do you mean?' grasped the mortified and astonished merchant.

'I want ten cents for the illustrious dead,' yelled Mr. Taylor's friend.

'You'll go out of this store, or I'll put you out,' threatened Mr. Morrill.

'You'll put me out, will you, old flat-stomack?' derisively snorted the stranger. You'll pick me right up and drop me in the gutter, I suppose, you old lath, and the grave of a president as bald as your skull. Gimme ten cents, or I'll cut off your ear, and shove you under the door.'

'Mr. Morrill was struck dumb with horror.

'By Godfrey!' suddenly ejaculated the stranger, smiting his forehead in a paroxysm of grief, 'to think of Zach. Taylor down there waiting for an obelisk—a tiny little obelisk—and his only authorized agent snapped up by two quarts of bones in a borrowed suit of clothes! I won't stay in a town like this. I won't stay a minute longer. I shall go back of some freight house and break my heart, and be laid away with laurel and spices.'

And he straightway departed. An hour later he was sitting on a plank in the lock up, waiting for a freight house and laurel and spices to come along.—*Danbury Newsman.*

When he was a young man he rushed into a burning building and gallantly dragged her out by the hair of her head. They were married the next winter, and now she rushes in and drags him out by the hair of the head whenever she feels like it. Such is true love.

'Pa,' said a little boy, five years old, 'I saw a lion and a lamb lying side by side in the meadow this morning. 'Tut, tut, Jams. Don't tell such stories,' said the father. 'I tell you I did,' persisted the child; 'but it was a dandelion.'

An Illinois lover, anxious to ingratiate himself with every member of his sweet-heart's family, asked her little brother:—

'Does your sister Annie ever say anything about me?'

'Say anything about you!' yelled the urchin. 'You bet she does. Why, only this morning she said if your shoes had rockers on they'd make nice cradles for Sissy's dolls.'

'I've get something in my pocket to give you when I go away,' said a gentleman to a little girl. 'Then I wish you'd go right off,' was the frank response.

Damaging reflections — Breaking a looking-glass.