ESTABLISHED 1873.

The Weekly Monitor

IS PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$1.50 per annum, in advance; if not paid within six months, $2.00

Communications solicited on all matters of public interest, to be accompanied with the writers name, which will be held, if so desired, strictly confidential. Anonymous communications go to the waste basket.

H. S. PIPER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 9. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1881. NO. 30.

Big Offer.

WE will send the MONITOR to any address for $1.50, from this date to January 1st, 1883.

Another Offer:

We will send FREE to anyone, (canvassing on the above offer) who will send us the names of twenty-five subscribers accompanied with the Cash, a copy of

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

Weekly Monitor

Advertising Rates.

ONE INCH.—First insertion, 50 cents; every after insertion, 12½ cents; one month, $1.00; two months, $1.50; three months, $2.00; six months, $3.50.

ONE SQUARE, (two inches).—First insertion $1.00; each continuation, 25 cents; three months, $3.50; six months, $6.00; twelve months $10.00.

HALF COLUMN.—First insertion, $5.50; each continuation, $1.25; one month, $8.00; two months, $12.00; three months, 15.00; six months, $22.00; twelve months, $40.00.

A COLUMN—First insertion, $10.00; each continuation, $3.00; one month, $14.00 two months, $20.00; three months, $28.00; six months $40.00; twelve months, $80.00.

Yearly advertisements changed oftener than once a month, will be charged 25 cents extra per square for each additional al ertion.

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures **Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.**

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ready - Made CLOTHING!

BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from Montreal, a large and well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing & Buffalo Robes.

consisting of

Men's Ulsters, Youths' Ulsters, Men's Over Coats, Reefers,

All a

Splendid Assortment of

FALL SUITS

Pants and Vests. Also,

1 Doz. Very Fine Buffalo Robes.
Horse Blankets.

All the above will be sold very LOW FOR CASH.

BEALES & DODGE.

Middleton, Nov.. '78

MONCTON Refined Sugars.

ALL orders for the above received on or before the

LAST DAY OF MAY,

will be filled and delivered the

FIRST WEEK IN JUNE,

—BY—

W. B. TROOP.

Granville, May 23rd, 1881.

CELLULOID

TRUSS.

I HAVE been appointed agent at Annapolis and adjoining Counties for the sale of this celebrated Truss manufactured by PENFIELD & Co., of Philadelphia, and have now on hand a complete assortment of the same.

I sell at manufacturers' retail prices. They are warranted

NOT TO RUST, NOT TO BREAK, NOT TO WEAR OUT.

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Elastic Stockings, etc.

G. T. BINGAY, M. D.,
Aug. 17.—6m Medical Hall, Annapolis.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Hon. W. C. Whitman, late of Lawrencetown, in the Coun y 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

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.

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Parlor and Church Organs.

For Power and Quality of Tone, Rapidity of Action, and Promptness to Response, they are Unsurpassed.

A careful examination of the insuruments will convince the public that both interior and exterior are honestly made.

In beauty and elegance of case they far exceed any Organ manufactured in the Maritime Provinces. They are AS LOW IN PRICE as is consistent with first-class workmanship, and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

Parties Desiring a

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

Will find it their advantage to Correspond with

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,
Or visit their Warerooms, George St., Annapolis.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK.

Steamer "EMPRESS."

Between St. John, Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting at Digby with the Western Counties Railway for and from WEYMOUTH, YARMOUTH, &c., and at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, for and from KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX, and intermediate stations; also, with the Stage for Liverpool. And at St. John with the International Steamship Co., and the Provincial and New England All Rail Line for Portland, Boston, and other points in the United States and Upper Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, June 6th and until further notice, the splendid, fast, and staunch sea-going Steamer EMPRESS, will leave her Wharf, Reed's Point, St. John on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at EIGHT O'CLOCK. Returning will leave Annapolis for Digby and St. John, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons after arrival of Express Train from Halifax.

Fare—Annapolis to Digby.....75c.
" St. John.....$2.00
Fare Digby to St. John.....$1.50

The splendid Steamer of the Intercolonial Steamship Co. leave St. John on Monday Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for Portland and Boston, thus forming connection with "Empress" each way every trip.

Express Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leave St. John at 8.15 a. m. and 9 p. m. every day, excepting Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Through Tickets from Annapolis, Digby and all Stations on the Windsor and Annapolis and Western Counties Railways, to Boston and Portland, issued at special reduced rates.

Baggage Checked Through. Low Rates Freight.

Further information to be obtained of P. INNES, Esq., General Manager W. & A. Railway, and the Station Agents of that Company; also from S. BRIGNELL, Esq., General Superintendant, and the several Station Agents of the Western Counties Railway, and of

R. B. HUMPHREY, GENERAL AGENT.
45 Dock St., St. John.

E. M. ANDERSON, Agent at Annapolis.

By request Return Tickets, at One Fare, will be issued from Annapolis and Digby, respectively, to St. John, on Saturdays, good to return on Monday following. These tickets to be confined exclusively to these days, and not to be transferable.

St. John, N. B., June 1st, 1881.

Books, - - Stationery.

Buckley & Allen,

OFFER during the Autumn Season, at low prices a large stock of STAPLE STATIONERY, and School supplies. Fancy Stationery, and Stationers' Sundries. Novelties in Ink Stands and Paper Knives. Special inducements to purchasers of Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums. An immense variety of Bibles, Church Services and Prayer Books. All the Seaside, Franklin Square and Standard Libraries. Complete supply of the Poets, large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Books. Call and inspect for yourselves, Don't forget the address

BUCKLEY & ALLEN.
124 Granville St., Halifax.

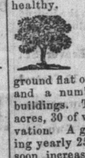
GREAT BARGAIN!

THE Subscriber offers for SALE or RENT or private Contract,

His Beautiful Residence at

LOWER MIDDLETON.

The House contains 11 rooms, all in thorough repair, Good Stabling for 3 or 4 Horses, Carriage House and Wood House. The grounds consists of 2 acres in a high state of cultivation with a very fine orchard of 100 or more superior trees, (choice varieties of fruit) nearly all which are in bearing, some trees producing yearly 3 Barrels or more. The Guarden is also well stocked with a good variety of Fruit trees. The situation is convenient to Railway Station, Post Office, and within 5 minutes walk of three places of worship. Location desirable, and very healthy.



ALSO, Small Farm, situate in NORTH WILLIAMSTON, about two miles from Lawrencetown Railway Station. The House contains 6 Rooms, the ground flat only being finished. Good Barn, and a number of useful and necessary outbuildings. The Farm consists of about 70 acres, 30 of which are in hay and under cultivation. A good Orchard, in bearing, producing yearly 25 to 30 barrels, and with care will soon increase to 100 or more barrals. Cuts about 14 tons Hay yearly, with a superior chance to increase largely at a very small outlay. Location public, healthy, convenient and desirable particularly to a person with moderate means. Possession at once if desired. Terms for both places easy.

EDWARD H. PHINNEY.
Middleton, Annapolis County, May 1st, 1880.

BRIDGETOWN Drug Store!

THE subscriber has removed the Bridgetown DRUG STORE to

QUEEN STREET,

where you may find Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet articles, Sponges, Brushes, and perfumery. Stationery, &c., Choice Tobacco, Cigars and Confectionery.

Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Terms Cash.

J. DENNISON.
n8 3m

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.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

HATHEWAY LINE.

From Foster's Wharf, Boston.

Safety! Speed! and Comfort!

BOSTON & NOVA SCOTIA

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

THE First Class Side-wheel Steamship "SECRET," Capt. Simpson, leaves Annapolis every Thursday, after arrival of Express train from Halifax, for Boston direct. The very best accommodation. Numerous Staterooms, and a Fast Boat!

The Steamship "HUNTER," Capt. Ludlow, sails as usual Every MONDAY, P. M.

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.

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

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

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

Good News for the FARMERS.

MEADOWVALE

FLOUR & PLASTER MILL!

THE subscriber has, in addition to his flour mill, put in operation all the necessary machinery for grinding gypsum, or plaster of paris, for fertilizing purposes, and invites public patronage. These mills are run by water, of which there is an abundant supply, and are situated about one mile south from Wilmot Station, and anyone sending plaster by rail can have the same ground and delivered at the station at small cost for truckage.

JAMES CROCKER, Proprietor.
Meadowvale, March 23rd, 1881.

AMERICAN GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON!

TWO BALES AMERICAN

Cotton Warp

AT 1.25 PER BUNCH.

Handsome

AMERICAN PRINTS,

Dark Colors! Fancy Borders!

AMERICAN

White Cottons,

CORSET JEANS
WHITE SHEETINGS,
COTTON BATTINGS,
CHECKED SHIRTINGS,
WHITE AND GREY COTTON FLANNELS
COMFORTERS.

From GREAT BRITAIN,

Mantles & Dolmans

PLAIN AND FANCY

WINCEYS!

In Stock:

Union and Wool SHIRTINGS!

Mens' Undershirts and Drawers,

Youths' do., do.,

Ladies' Undervests.

NEW GOODS arriving weekly.

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO.

Sept. 28th, 1881.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Emory's Bar to Port Moody.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tender for Work in British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a lump sum for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the West end of Contract 60, near Emory's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles.

Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westminister, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st Janaary next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examining the ground during the fine season and before the winter sets in.

Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the Office at New Westminister, is instructed to furnish Contractors all the information in his power.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to F. Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Railways and Canals, and marked "Tender for C. P. R."

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881. } 12inst41

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Kinsman Neily, of Brooklyn, in the County of Annapolis, will render their claims duly attested to James Oscar Neily, of Brooklyn, and all persons indebted to the above named estate will make immediate payment to James Oscar Neily, of Brooklyn.

JOHN FITZRANDOLPH, JAS. OSCAR NEILY, } Adm.
Brooklyn, Sep. 28th, 1881. 13it37

NOTICE!

THE subscriber will sell

FOR THIRTY DAYS

the balance of his

Summer Stock

VERY LOW!

in exchange for

Early Rose POTATOES,

Eggs, Wool, Socks, Yarn, Beans, Oats, &c., &c.

N. F. MARSHALL,
Middleton Station.

MUNICIPALITY OF ANNAPOLIS, S. S.

NOTICE!

COLLECTORS for County and Railway Rates are hereby requested to take notice that unless the Rate Rolls placed in their hands for collection are fully accounted for at least forty days previous to the Annual Meeting of the Council for 1882, proceedings at the expiration of that time will at once be instituted for the recovery of any balance due on account of said Rate Roll.

Sureties on collector's Bond are hereby required to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

J. G. H. PARKER,
Clerk of Council.

Sept. 19th, 1881.

TO LAWYERS.

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

Poetry.

Faith.

Fain would I hold my lamp of light aloft,
Like yonder tower built high above the reef;
Steadfast, though tempests rave or winds blow soft,
Clear, though the sky dissolve in tears of grief.

For darkness passes; storms shall not abide.
A little patience and the fog is past.
After the sobbing of the ebbing tide
The surging flood returns in joy at last.

The night is long and pain weighs heavily;
But God will hold his word above despair,
Look to the east, where up the lucid sky
The morning climbs! The day shall yet be fair.

The Tuneful Liar.

MULES OF TEXAS.

Mule of Texas, ere we part,
Tell me why you will not start;
Or, if really you must balk,
Pray excuse my wicked talk;
Hear my vow before I go,
I'll be even with you, though.

By your long tail unconfined,
Wooed by every passing wind;
By those heels, so wondrous swift,
Which can men o'er tree-tops lift;
By those ears that droop so low,
I'll be even with you, though.

By those ribs I long to baste,
By your show of d. b. taste,
By the melancholy bray
That alarms folks miles away;
By your stern resolve to whoa,
I'll be even with you, though.

Mule of Texas, I am gone;
Think of me sweet, when alone,
For I fly to get a club;
Then your blamed old back I'll drub.
If I can not make you go,
I'll be even with you, though.

—*Boston Post.*

Select Literature.

The New Girl.

'Now, Charlie, you'll be sure to remember.'

'To remember what?' said Mr. Meredith, with a hopeless expression of insanity on his countenance. Kate Meredith dropped both hands despairingly at her sides.

'Charles!' she exclaimed, 'you don't mean to say that you have forgotten already?'

'My dear,' said Mr. Meredith, fumbling in the depth of his overcoat pocket for a missing glove, 'I have not forgotten, but I don't exactly remember.'

'The oysters,' suggested his wife.

'Oh, yes; the oysters,' said Meredith.

'And the two ounces of double zephyr.'

'Exactly,'

'And the depot hack to be waiting for your cousin from Philadelphia at two o'clock.'

Mr. Meredith slapped his hands on the table. 'She is coming to-day, I declare to goodness!' he ejaculated.

'And a dozen Havana oranges for desert, and two pounds of white grapes, and some of those delicious little Naples biscuit—oh, and let them send up a girl from St. Clair.'

'A—which?'

'A girl, you goose. For general housework. Phebe went home this morning with a faceache, and I can't be left alone with company coming and all. Mind she's a good cook and understands waiting at table.'

And Mr. Meredith rushed off to catch the 9.30 express, whith a kaleidoscopic confusion of grapes, zephyr wood, depot hacks, oysters, and servant-maids careering through his brain, which boded ill for Mrs. Meredith's domestic plans.

While that lady, clasping both hands over her head in a sort of tragic despair, rushed down into the kitchen, where a very good looking man of twenty-two or twenty-three was on his knees in front of a range, trying to coax a most unwilling fire to burn.

'Well?' said he.

'Tom,' cried she, hysterically, 'can you make a lobster salad!'

'Like a book,' said Tom.

'And coffee?'

'I learned in Paris.'

'Good. And I can make buttermilk biscuit—and between us we can get up a decent lunch for a young lady from Philadelphia. As for dinner——'

'Well?' again remarked the young man with a soot-bespangled nose.

'Providence must provide,' sighed the young matron.

'There's an old chintz-colored rooster in the barnyard. If I could catch him I'd have a chicken stew.'

'Tom, did you ever make a chicken stew?'

'No.'

'Then you do not know what you are talking about,' said the lady with some asperity.

'Yes I do, too. Onions, potatoes, celery, pearl barley, with a pinch of salt——'

'Nonsense!' interrupted Mrs. Meredith. 'Go pick that lobster out of its shell, and leave off romancing. You are a deal better at poetry and newspaper sketches than you are in the kitchen; though to be sure,' with a twinge of conscience, 'goodness knows what I should do without you just at this particular emergency, you dear old darling.'

The lobster was only half picked out of the shell, the buttermilk biscuit was still unmixed, and Mrs. Meredith' with a pocket-handkerchief tied around her pretty brown hair, was dusting the little drawing-room, when there came a ring at the door-bell. She put the perturbed head out of the window in a most unceremonious manner.

'Who is there?' she demanded in a high contralto.

'Does Mrs. Meredith live here?' retorted a woman's voice. And at the same moment the young matron caught sight of a neat black leather bag, a black alpaca dress, and a shawl of the plainest Highland plaid.

'It's the new girl, thank Providence!' said Mrs. Meredith, as she ran down the stairs, thanking honest Charlie in her heart for his unexpected promptitude.

'Come in,' said she, opening the door wide, 'I am so glad that you are punctual, my good girl. From the Clair's intelligence bureau, I suppose. No, don't take off your things up here; the servant's room is down stairs; you may as well come directly down to the kitchen.

She led the way down, followed by the new girl, whose countenance bore a rather bewildered expression.

'What is your name?' she asked patronizingly.

'My name? Oh, its Martha,' replied the stranger in confusion.

'Martha?' critically repeated Mrs. Meredith. 'What an ugly name! I think I shall call you Pattie. Have you good references?'

'I—I believe so.'

'I think,' said Mrs. Meredith, surveying her from top to toe, 'you are a little overdressed for your situation; but of course you have plainer clothes when your trunk comes?'

The stranger lifted a pair of blue eyes to the tall form girdled around with a towel, who was vigorously wrestling claws off a stupendous lobster at the table beyond,

'Do you keep a man cook?' asked the girl.

Mrs. Meredith drew herself up. 'Certainly not. That is my brother, Mr. Selwyn, who is kindly assisting me to make a salad.'

'But he is not doing it right. He will never get the meat out of the shell in that way. Let me show you, Mr. Selwyn.'

And with deft fingers she loosened the white fibre from the shell in a manner that made Mr. Selwyn cry 'bravo!'

'And now, Pattie, I will show you where things are, and leave you to get up as nice a lunch as you can, for at 2.30 o'clock we are expecting my husband's cousin from Philiadelphia. I want everything in perfect order.'

'I will finish that salad,' said Tom, who had secretly been watching the pretty face and trim figure of the new domestic, 'now that I have commenced it. But you need not look perturbed, Pattie, if that is your name. I will be careful not to get in your way. And you ask my sister if I am not a handy sort of a fellow around the kitchen.'

Kate shook her head surreptitiously at Tom behind the screen, but he resolutely affected not to perceive the warning gesture.

Half an hour afterward he came to the dining-room, where Mrs. Meredith was arranging her best lilac and gold china.

'Kate, she's a jewel; a gem of the first water. Depend upon it, she has not always worked in the kitchen. I quoted Shakespeare, apropos of something or other, and she recognized the grand old words at once, her eyes brightened, and you should have seen the color come into her cheeks.'

'Quoted Shakespeare to a common kitchen girl?' cried Mrs. Meredith in amazement.

'But I told you she is not a common kitchen girl.'

'I don't believe in high life below stairs,' said his sister disdainfully.

The lunch came up at 2.30 in perfect order, but no cousin from Philadelphia arrived; no hack rolled up to the door.

'How provoking,' said Kate. Miss Meredith must have missed some connecting train. Charley will be so vexed. But however, I do not so much mind company coming in at any time, now that I have got an excellent girl.'

The dinner of delicately roasted quail and rabbit fricasse, with a desert of custard and jelly, was duly served at precisely 7 o'clock, at which hour Mr. Meredith pounced in, hot and flushed with the haste he had made.

'Where is she?'

'Where is who?' dried Kate.

'My cousin from Philadelphia.'

'Not come?'

'No.'

Mr. Meredith drew a sigh of mingled relief and regret.

'Then, after all, it is not so unlucky,' said he.

'What is not so unlucky? My dear Charles, you are expressing yourself altogether in a riddle.'

'That I forgot all about the oysters and the zephyr wool, and the servant girl?'

'Forgot?'

'Yes—forgot! Isn't that plain English!'

'But you did not forget,' remonstrated Mrs. Meredith. 'You sent her. She is now in the kitchen.'

Mr. Meredith started. 'I have sent no one. Never thought of the girl from that moment to this I give you my word and honor.'

'Then who did send her?' ejaculated his wife slowly.

'Ring the bell. Let us have her up here. Who knows but she is one of those confidence women, with an eye to the forks and spoons?'

'As he spoke he jerked the bell-chord with some energy. In a minute or so the new girl came up curtseying.

Mr. Meredith uttered an exclamation of amazement.

'Why, it is Martha Meredith!' shouted he. 'It is my cousin from Philadelphia!'

And he clasped her in his arms with a shower of kisses which made honest Tom's hair stand on end.

'I wish she was my cousin from Philadelphia,' he muttered in a stage whisper aside. Kate turned as scarlet as a pepper-pod.

'Oh, good gracious,' she cried, clasping her little hands nervously, 'and I took her for a cook.'

'And I am a cook, cousin Kate, when occasion requires,' said pretty Martha Meredith, making her peace with a kiss.

'Don't be vexed at me for humoring the joke; indeed I could not help it. And I will show you how to make meringues, glaces, and the Neapolitan to-morrow.'

And they all sat down happily together to the roast quails and fricasseed rabbits. And Kate and Martha went to the international bureau on the morrow, established a Milesian damsel in the roundings, and Tom, leaning over his sister's shoulder, whispered:

'Didn't I tell you she was a gem of the first water?'

A Famous Boniface.

A man has just died whose name is almost as well known as those of contemporary statesmen and poets; whose praises and whose good works have been in the mouth of everybody that ever ate or drank at his establishments; and who, to the art of dining, has held the place which the artists of the *London Punch* and *Puck* hold to the art of pictorial humor, or Spode and Wedgwood to the art of pottery. This man is the famous Delmonico, who, fifty years ago, came from Switzerland to his uncles, then established as confectioners in New York, and during that time has been proprietor in that city of six or eight restaurants bearing his name. He was generally conceded to be at the very head of his profession, and gourmets and bonvivants, of world-wide experience, have confessed that there was not his equal anywhere. Not to speak of private dinners, some of the most distinguished people of the United States, as well as the most eminent foreign visitors, have dined at his establishments. Dickens and the Duke Alexis, Tyndall and Prince Arthur; all the Presidents of the United States from the days of Jackson; Longfellow, Emerson, Bryant, Bayard Taylor; the great journalists, Greeley, Bennett, and Raymond; Morse, the inventor of the telegraph; have been entertained there; and many a name high up in the record of military and political achievements has been registered there. During his American days Louis Napoleon was often a guest of the down-town establishment in Broad street, where the nephew of his uncle often indulged in tricks of sleight-of-hand, which he greatly enjoyed. Delmonico's most costly dinner was provided at the expense of the famous railroad confidence man, Sir Morton Peto, who expended at the rate of $250 or £50 a plate, on the 100 guests he invited to the banquet. The saloon was smothered in flowers, the wine cost $25 a bottle, while Clara Louise Kellogg received $1,000 and a diamond bracelet for singing two songs. At another dinner a number of snow-white swans swam to an fro in the centre of the table.

He imported his own wines and cigars, generally having $2,000,000 worth of them in stock. His expeditures were over a million a year, more than $100,000 of which were for wages alone. His chief cooks getting from $4,000 to $6,000; his head waiters $1,500 a year. At 2 hours' notice he served a lunch for 150 persons, at an expense of $1,500 to James Fisk, Jr.; and Tweed ordered a supper for 500 persons at the wedding of his daughter two months in advance, without stipulating the price, but paying the bill the next day after it was served. The general popularity of Delmonico's was so great that when, several years ago, he offered the restaurant at auction, in order to cover his losses in an old speculation, his creditors refused the sacrifice, saying that 'Delmonico's' was an institution and must be preserved. He seems to have been consistent and devoted to his art to the very last, paying it the sincere tribute of his respect by dying of the gout.

—There is in Albany, N. Y., a most attractive piece of art and mechanism. It is in the form of a landscape painting in oil, and has only recently reached there from Switzerland, where it was made at an exponse of £5000. The painting alone would not, perhaps, attract unusual attention, were it not for the fact that, on the face of the landscape which it represents, there are at least a score of diminutive human beings and animals, so arranged as to be kept in continual motion by a nicely balanced set of clockwork machinery, which is hidden from view. The scene represents a Swiss rustic cottage in the left foreground of the painting, surmounted by a tower, on the side of which is a clock dial denoting accurate time. In the centre background is a running stream of water, on which can be seen, as it moves along, a number of sail vessels and steamers. To the right is seen a very natural representation of a waterfall, the water, as in the stream, being in continual motion. Dogs, cats, babies, children and adults are shown in the centre foreground, each puppet having some particular duty assigned it, which the fine mechanism of the affair assists in carrying out.

The Varieties of Steel.

Originally, the word steel was applied only to iron which contained such quantities of carbon as would cause hardening when the red hot iron was cooled suddenly. This definition still applies, but, in addition, the term cast steel applies to all of the products of the crucible, the Bessemer converter, and the open-hearth furnace, whether such products are too low in carbon to harden or not. The steels that are not cast steels are known in the market as blister steel, German steel, shear steel, and double shear steel. Blister steel is made by heating bars of wrought iron, bedded in charcoal, in hermetically sealed chambers. The carbon of the charcoal penetrates the hot iron, converting it into a crystalline mass of crude steel; large blisters rise on the surface of the bars, giving the name blister steel to this product. German steel is blister steel rolled down into bars. It is used mainly for tires and common springs, but is being rapidly superseded by the cheaper grades of cast steel. Shear steel is made by taking a high heat on blister steel and hammering it thoroughly. Double shear steel is made by cutting up shear steel, piling it, heating it, then hammering again. The best shear steel is made from the best wrought iron. The sheer steels are very useful on account of their toughness and the ease with which they can be welded to iron, and when of good quality and well worked, they will hold a very fine edge. Crucible steel is made by melting in a crucible either blister steel, or blister steel and wrought iron, or wrought iron and charcoal, or wrought iron or scrap steel, or, in short, a great variety of mixtures, which depend on the quality of steel to be produced. Crucible steel can be applied to any purpose for which steel is used. Generally, it is better than any other steel—that is to say, crucible steel made by melting blister steel and tempered to suit by mixing iron of the same grade in the crucible, is always better than German or shear steel made from the same blister.

Bessemer steel is made by blowing air through melted cast iron, thus burning silican and carbon out of the cast iron. After the silican and carbon are burned out, melted spiegeleisen or ferro-manganese is added to the charge. The carbon in the spiegel recarbonizes the steel to the desired point, and the manganese unites with and removes the oxygen which the air used leaves in the steel. Open-hearth steel is made by melting in a very hot surface, a charge of pig iron. To this melted iron, which is called the 'bath,' is added either wrought iron, or scrap steel, or iron ore, and the whole is kept hot until all is melted. The wrought iron, or scrap, or ore, reduces the carbon or silican in the bath to such proportions as are desired in the steel. Bessemer and open-hearth steel are much alike in quality. They are used mainly for rails, boiler plates, ship plates, bridge and other structurial purposes and machinery. The better qualities are also used largely for springs. The best spring steel, like the best tool steel, is simply that which is made from the best material. Quality of material, chemically speaking, being equal, the best spring steel is that which is made from crucible cast steel, as the crucible process is less crude than either of the others.—*Ex.*

—It appears that New York hsa by no means abandoned its idea of a World's Fair. A combination has been made, it is, said among the railroads on the basis of $5,000,000 in cash subscriptions, the plan being to raise the capital first and to popularize the plan afterward. The Central and Hudson River road will put one million into the scheme. A correspondent of a Boston paper who made some enquiries was told that New York was really further ahead in "the vital matter of raising money than Boston." Frederic Talcott said he understood that the rumor concerning the new capitalists interested in the matter were founded on fact. The whole truth would come out when the ground was settled upon One million dollars, Mr. Talcott had been told, had been offered for the Jumel estate at Inwood, on the Hudson, for a site, and would probably be accepted.

The Great Eastern.

A few particulars concerning the famous steamship may not be uninteresting. She is 22,827 tons builder's, 18,915 tons gross, and 13,344 tons net register, and was built from designs and under the superintendance of the late Mr. I. K. Brunel by the firm of Scott, Russell & Co. Her dimensions are: Length, 680 feet; breadth 83 feet, and depth, 60 feet. The brokers states that she is fitted with four cable tanks, occupying some cargo space and most of the dining saloons, but that all can be easily removed and the ship fitted as originally. The nominal power of her paddle engines is 1000 horse, and her screw engines are 1600 horse power. Her boilers, which are tubular and situate amidships, are eight in number, of which six, by Forester, were new in 1867, and the other two, by Humphreys, Tennant & Co., were new in 1870. The number of plates in the hull is 30,000, and about 3,090,000 rivets were used in fastening them. No less than 10,000 tons of iron was used in her construction, and she was the first vessel fitted with steam steering gear. She has been employed in various ways, but, perhaps in none more successfully than the laying of the Atlantic cable.

For Girls Who Go Back on the 'Old Woman.'

'Come here, sir, and sit down beside me, and let me give you a little talking to. I wish to speak to you of your mother. It may be you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any act of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I don't mean for you to run at it and shake your skirts and tell it to "shoo," as you would a hen, nor do I expect you to get on the other side of the fence and throw old oyster cans and pieces of barrel stave at it. But I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast, and when your mother comes down and begins to express her surprise, go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten up her dear old face. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, far more, and yet if you were sick that face would appear to you to be more beautiful than an angel's, as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear old face. She will leave you one of those days. Those burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. There, there, don't cry, she has not left you yet. She is down in the kitchen stringing beans for dinner, and if you feel so badly you might go down and finish them and let her change her dress and rest an hour before dinner. And after dinner you might do up the dishes while she takes a little nap. Then you might take down her hair and do it up for her. You need not wind it over your finger and fuss to make sp

The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1881

THE GROWTH OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Gradually, very gradually, and chiefly by a new generation of farmers, has the attempt to grow wheat been resumed; but now that the attempt has been crowned with success, we may expect that larger and still larger breadths of land will be sown, until we shall be able to supply our own population with bread. The occasional partial destruction of the crop should form no greater cause of loss to the farmers of Nova Scotia than to those of Ontario, or the Western States, where such evils exist in as great a degree as they do here. On the other hand facts are being developed in our midst that are full of encouragement. During the present year the MONITOR has more than once told its readers, on the best possible authority, of a production of *thirty* or *forty* bushels yield of clean wheat per acre,—a return equal to the acreage obtained in the wheat fields of our great North-West. Let our farmers take these facts for their true value, and their determination will be strengthened to continue their efforts, until they shall become the suppliers of home demand in the article of bread stuffs, and thus be able to employ paid labor on the farm, as in the factory, or the mine, with profit to themselves and advantage to the country.

We must not omit to note the contrast of *then* and *now* in farm buildings, farm management, and farm imp e-ments. Before the advent of the century the best of farm houses and barns, with but few exceptions, were constructed of logs, mostly used in their round form, the interstices being filled with mosses and clay, and seldom consisted of more than three rooms, with a chimney made of clay and wood, and the floors of hewn timber. These first dwellings of the first settlers gradually gave place to small frame buildings, without any attempt at architectural congruity, and the log barn soon afterwards was displaced by a framed one of more ample proportions, but of less warmth. These, again, in their turn, have disappeared and their places are beginning to be filled with a greatly superior class of buildings, in which are to be found all modern improvements, and such an attention to architectural effect, as tends to make them objects of beauty as well as usefulness. A few years ago our ploughs, rakes, cultivators, forks, hoes, spades and shovels were imported from the neighboring Republic, and were frequently manufactured from the wood which had been exported by the very men who used them, and thousands of dollars were paid away annually for the value of the labor employed in their manufacture, thus adding another rivulet to feed the stream of money outflow from our coffers to those of a foreign people. But this is happily now changed: our farm implements are to-day chiefly made in our own Dominion, and their cost is saved in the country; nay, more than this, the *labor* and the *laborers* are also saved in and to the country. In regard to farm management there has also been a wonderful advance made, but one that cannot be very accurately described, nor truly estimated. The use of artificial manures, now becoming common among our farmers, is effecting a material change, not only in the quantities of crops raised, but in the variety produced and the qualities obtained. Subsoiling and draining are on the increase, and the quality of the the stock bred has been largely improved, much to the interest of the grower. The horned cattle, horses, sheep and swine of the present are unmistakeably superior to those of any former period in our history, and reflect much credit upon the thrift, intelligence and wisdom of the men who have striven thus to improve upon the method and customs of their fathers. Improvements in these particulars may be specially noted in the noble township of Wilmot, and in upper Annapolis.

In no branch of profitable industry have we suffered retrogression, or even allowed ourselves to stand still. A hundred years ago we had not a single artificial harbor upon the northern shore of the county; nay, fifty years ago, and within the memory of living men all articles of export from the coast were carried from the shore to the ship in boats or rafts, a thing which could only be effected when the weather permitted, which was not too frequently the case during the autumn and spring season,—the periods when a market was sought for our surplus production. Now, and for more than a quarter of a century past, breakwaters have existed at every available cove along the shore; as witness those to be found now at Margaretville, and Port George, where considerable villages have, in consequence, grown up, and at Port Lorne, Hampton, and Parker's and DeLap's Cove, from which our coasters convey annually immensely increased quantities of agricultural and other products to the United States and the sister province of New Brunswick. These art harbors all afford extra facilities to those more immediately employed or interested in the shore fishery carried on along this otherwise forbidding coast. Hundreds of boats are used in this industry to-day where ten were employed a few years ago, and the nets in use have exhibited a similar increase. Let our fishermen take heart, then, and, by the added skill gained by experience and patient industry, pursue a business that seems capable of almost unlimited expansion, and of yielding an almost certain and ample profit. Their present compared with the past may be taken as a good augury for the future, and it only remains for them, by renewed and persistent effort, to secure and realize its fulfillment.

Let us now turn for a moment to the existing means of cheap and rapid travel and transit, as compared with the facilities of a century ago. Then, a mail from the new capital to the old required fourteen days for the transmission. An Indian trail, a bridle path, and, at the close of the century, a rough and almost impassible carriage-road—such were the gradations in the means of locomotion on the great highway, or mail route through this county. On foot, on horseback, and not until 1827 by mail coach; a fort night, a week and then twice a week. The cost of transmission of a letter was then twenty or thirty cents,—of a passenger, by coach, eight or ten dollars, and two days jolting and discomfort. Such is a true statement of the condition of affairs in the days of our grandfathers, and even of some of our fathers, and we need not indicate by words to our readers the change that has since taken place,—daily communication with the capital, by railway, at a comparatively nominal cost; letters delivered from our post offices daily at a charge of three cents; way mail carriers in all the settlements near and remote throughout the county, and a thousand letters carried now for ten then. But we must reserve further comparison for the present.

— The natural markets for the produce of Annapolis county are Halifax, St. John and Boston. Other markets are being opened for us in England, but they don't *naturally* belong to this county more than to other parts of America. We are situate almost midway between Halifax and St. John. There is a difference in the number of miles, but the time required to reach either place is about the same. To some extent we are excluded by a hostile tariff from the Boston market; and until we can have a fair reciprocal trade with the United States our business with Boston must be limited. We should therefore devote our energies to the attempt to obtain the control of the Halifax and St. John markets for a great many articles of produce and manufacture which it is within the capabilities of this county to supply.

We will mention a few of them. Early vegetables or "garden sass," cranberries, peaches, oatmeal, canned goods, including clams, pickles and garden seeds.

Early vegetables are largely imported into St. John and Halifax every spring, and find a ready sale. We could just as well supply those cities with such produce, but our people make no attempt to raise vegetables in advance of the season, as is done in the United States. The introduction of hot beds and cold frames into their operation would in a short time drive this class of foreign produce out of our markets entirely, and we could command the trade.

Of cranberries there are hundreds of barrels annually imported from Boston. We can raise this fruit here with as little trouble and at less expense than it can be produced in any part of America, and we could not only supply our home markets but would find a ready sale for thousands of barrels in Great Britain at highly remunerative prices. Peaches could be raised here as easily as in Michigan, which is fast becoming one of the best peach-producing states of the Union. We only require to obtain early sorts,—"Crawford's best" is the variety almost exclusively grown in Michigan.

Nearly all our garden and field seeds are imported, while we might as well and better grow them ourselves. A seed garden in the neighborhood of Bridgetown would pay well.

In New York and Boston there is an immense demand for canned clams. Annapolis Basin alone could produce enough of this bivalve to supply the New York market, and there is a first rate opening for some enterprising man in the township of Clements to make a fortune in that business.

What but lack of enterprise hinders us from having a pickle manufactory? Thousands of dozens of pickles annually come into the Province from England. We can raise at least as good cucumbers, cauliflowers, onions, beans, and peppers as they do in England, and we can raise them cheaper. Why then should Crosse & Blackwell, Morton, Lazenley and Barnes have the trade? It would cost but a trifle to start this enterprise. A small cheap building, a few gross of bottles and labels, one or two brass boilers, a few barrels of vinegar, the produce of a few acres of land, and a handful of energy are all that would be required. Now who will start a pickle manufactory?

Lastly, we believe there is not an oat mill in the western part of Nova Scotia, and we now depend chiefly on Ontario for our supply of this article. If the people of Ontario would take our produce in exchange for Oatmeal we might just as well get it there as to manufacture it; but they will take nothing from us but the hard cash, therefore it would be much better for us to manufacture our own meal, and thereby keep some of the many thousands of dollars of the circulating medium in our own Province that are now annually sent to enrich Ontario. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are every year sent out of Nova Scotia in cash for just such articles as we could produce and manufacture cheaper at home, and until our people fully realize this fact, and energetically endeavor to counteract the evil there will always be a scarcity of money in the Province, and our markets which naturally belong to our own people, will be controlled and commanded by the Province of Ontario and by foreigners.

BAPTIST FINANCIAL WORK. — On Monday night last an interesting address was delivered in the Baptist Church by the Rev. Mr. Warren, who has been commissioned, as noticed in our last, to hold a series of meetings in different parts of the country in regard to the vital interests in connection with the Baptist denomination, and to solicit the "sinews of war," in order that the good work of the past may be fully supplemented and increased in the future. Only a very short notice can be given, owing to our limited space. In fact, as meetings will be held in every section of the country it is not necessary to detail the lecture. Mr. Warren commenced by expressing his pleasure at the full attendance, and spoke of the substantial aid that the members of other denominations were giving to their respective churches, and hoped the good example would be contagious. He then proceeded to show how the now powerful Baptist denomination first took its rise, paying an eloquent tribute to the men to whose staunch and wellsdirected endeavors the church owes so much. The work that is being done by the Home Missions was then touched upon, and from that the Rev. gentleman led his hearers to the Foreign Missions, showing that the men who sacrificed so much to spread the gospel to the heathen, should receive the aid that was so necessary for effective work. Said that the year opened with a clean sheet; and said the result of foreign missionary work up to the present time was most encouraging. Acadia College was next in order. He showed how it was first started; the difficulties it has encountered, and how nobly they have been surmounted; the good work it has done and is doing, the facilities it possesses for a thorough educational course; how necessary such an institution is, and then proceeded to give some financial details that made it necessary to call for aid. He then spoke of the general principles that make it incumbent on Christian people to respond to calls, according to their means, to aid in the furtherance of religious and educational interests. He then said that an average of one dollar per member of the Baptist body throughout the Province would be all that was necessary to support their institutions. He concluded by hoping that the members of the denomination in this district would respond liberally to the calls that would soon be made upon them personally.

We must congratulate the convention upon having secured the services of a gentleman who is so well fitted for the work he has undertaken, and believe that at the end of his two months, work a large amount will be placed to the denomination's credit.

— The decrease in the public debt of the United States during October was $13,311,458.

— November Nos. Butterick's Fashion sheets on sale at Mrs. Millers.

— MESSRS. Runciman, Randolph & Co's new store is being re-painted.

— President Arthur contributes $33,000, eight months salary, to the Garfield fund.

— Eggs are strong at last week's prices at J. W. Beckwith's, notwithstanding the lull in the Boston markets. 1i

— Call and inspect J. W. Beckwith's large stock of Ladies' and Gent's Fur Hats and Caps. 1i

— To arrive to-day, a cargo of flour per Iona, for J. W. Beckwith. None will be sold lower. 1i

— Dominion Parliament will not be called for the despatch of business until the 2nd week in February.

— Landry's Monthly for November received, replete with articles of musical interest. Only 60 cents a year.

— Potatoes are being shipped in such quantities to the States that the freight cars on the St. John and Maine Railway cannot receive them all.

— Amount of apples exported to Great Britain up to the 29th Oct., 1881: Liverpool, 36,660, Glasgow, 14,086; London, 2,788. F. H. M.

— A collision with a tug-boat, damaged the Secret's bow, consequently she will not make her usual trip this week, some repairs being necessary.

— The Mechanic's National Bank of New Jersey has suspended. The defalcation of some $2,600,000 by the cashier, caused the trouble. It is roughly estimated that the bank will pay 50 or 60 per cent. to depositors.

OXEN.—Mr. Isaac Durling, of Lawrencetown, went lately to Antigonish and bought one or more carloads of oxen and sold them on his return to the farmers at private sale and public auction.

THE "EMPRESS."—Whelpley's new skate is reliable, durable and self-adjusting, has no wrenches, keys, screws or nuts to lose, and can be fitted in a moment. For sale by wholesale and retail at Clark, Kerr & Thorne's, St. John, N. B. See adv.

— The Rev. D. W. Johnson, A. B., will deliver a lecture on Martin Luther, the "Hero of the Reformation," to-morrow evening, the 398th anniversary of the birth of the reformer, in the basement of Providence church. Admission 10 cents.

— Schr. Forest, Capt. Nicholson, arrived safely in port on Friday night last. Some anxiety was felt in regard to her, during the late severe storm. After taking in a load of cord wood down the river, she will make one more trip to Boston before laying up for the winter.

— St. John, N. B., is fully up to the times. A married man named Moffat has eloped with the wife of a man named Joseph McAvity. The deserted man is as happy as a man who has just had an aching tooth pulled; while the deserted woman is just the reverse.

— The last Canadian *Gazette* contains the following appointment:

As Queen's Counsel—E. Tilton Moseley, of Sydney, C. B.; G.T. Moore, of Liverpool, N. S.; T. C. Shrieve, of Digby, N. S.; C. S. Harrington, Wallace Graham, N. H. Meagher, R. Sedgewick, and Hugh McD. Henry, all of Halifax.

— A clothes line thief or thieves has been at work in Clarence. On washing day evening of last week, the lines of the neighborhood were stripped and appropriated, together with a pair of shoes from Jackson's store. We understand other parties missed articles.

— The advantages of having thorough and efficient school teachers, can be plainly seen in the marked improvement of the scholars in the public school here during the last year. Another advantage is that parents in other districts are sending their children to our school, whose tuition will, of course, go toward reducing our taxes.

— The demand for those $5 Overcoats and $4 Reefers, at J. W. Beckwith's, has been so great that his stock was exhausted, and he was compelled to telegraph to Montreal for a further supply, and they are now coming as fast as an express train can carry them. Expected to-morrow. This supply will be sold at a still greater discount. 1i

— The horses in Centreville appear to be afflicted with the suicidal mania. A horse belonging to Mr. S. D. James lately turned himself into compost material by hanging himself by his halter; and in the next barn a horse belonging to Mr. Wm. Ingles caught his hind foot in a halter, and was thrown and injured so badly, that the owner was compelled to shoot him.

— St. John has suffered another severe fire. On the night of Nov. 4th, A. Christie & Co.'s planing mill, on Waterloo and Peter Sts, was burned to the ground with all its contents. The lower floor was occupied by several tenants.—A. Lordley's spice mills, E. Barnhill's machine shop, &c., who, however, saved considerable of their stock. Several adjoining buildings were also consumed. Christie & Co. lost $20,000. No insurance. Other losses about $6,000. Insurance light.

WE ARE NOT ASLEEP, ARE WE?—The *Journal* furnishes the following in regard to what freight the steamers are carrying away from our shores. The Empusa is a criterion of the fall trade, and the Secret and Atwood of the weekly trade. These exports of course include a portion of the adjoining Co.

The steamer Empusa sailed on Wednesday morning last for London. Her cargo consists of 9,000 barrels of apples, and 3,000 boxes of smoked fish, valued at $25,575 Quite an amount of freight beyond the carrying capacity of the steamer was offered. One of the barges and a schooner had to return from the steamer without discharging their cargo.

The schr. Atwood sailed for Boston on Friday. Her cargo consists of apples, potatoes and cordwood, valued at $2,168.

The steamer Secret, which sailed on Thursday evening for Boston, took as cargo, 856 bbls. potatoes, 537 bags do., 124 bbls. turnips, 57 do apples, 60 cases eggs, valued at $2 500. She had 76 passengers.

— More Coat, Pants and Vest makers wanted at J. W. Beckwith's Tailoring Establishment.

TO SPORTSMEN AND ALL OTHERS WHO WISH TO MAKE MONEY — R. H. Bath is offering cash for five thousand pairs of Partridges delivered in Bridgetown. Also two thousand dozen heads of Cabbages. Rush along boys and get the money. 1i

COAL DISCOVERED.—There is considerable excitement at Hantsport over the recent discovery of a Coal deposit at Blue Beach, about 2 miles from the town. A company has been formed and are now engaged in building a breakwater to keep the tide out. The coal it is said is of a superior quality and burns as well as any coal that can be got.—*Windsor Mail.*

— The fruit steamer Zoe arrived at Annapolis on Saturday morning last and sailed for Halifax yesterday to finish loading. She is to leave Halifax for London on or about the 13th inst.

Sir John Glover, Governor of Antigua, was a passenger by the Zoe, and passed through this town on the train on Saturday, bound for Halifax.

MATRIMONAL. — Another of our Bridgetown boys abroad has gone over to the ranks of the benedicts. Mr. Henry S. Hoyt, now of New York, son of Mr. Chas. Hoyt of this town, is the deserter this time. He was married on the 27th ult., by the Rev. L. M. Baker, to Miss Harriet Choate, a New York lady. We wish the happy couple every happiness.

Mr. Hoyt is known as a very expert telegraph operator, and was for a number of years been in the employ of the Western Union Tel. Co., afterwards he was in charge of a branch of the American Union Tel. Co., now he has charge of the private telegraph of a firm of Wall Street Bankers.

— An Ottawa evening paper states that it is intimated by a member of Parliament that at the approaching session a move will be made in the direction of Canadian independence, on the ground that it is desirable that we should elect our own Chief Magistrate or President. The proposition is that his salary shall not exceed $20,000 a year.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Sir Alex. Galt, who is in this city, discredits the report that Canadians desire independence, and states the matter is one that comes to the surface occasionally through a few French-Canadians, and is not supported by public opinion.

— The St. John *Globe* says:—

"An honest appearing young man named Barton Ellis, who belongs to Lower Granbille, N. S., went to the police this morning to get aid in recovering between $45 or $50 that he lost last evening. He said he sailed in a coasting vessel and received a cheque for $50 of wages due him and had it cashed in the Maritime Bank. He was in Dunn's hotel, South wharf, last evening, and a couple of suspicious characters were about him and after he got out he missed the money. He could not say with any certainty that they relieved him of it, so the police could do nothing for him. He said he had to buy some goods for his people in N. S. with the money, and had gone through a good many storms to earn it."

— Terrific gales, that are leaving behind them a sad record of shipwreck and loss of life, are prevailing on the Newfoundland coast. On Tuesday, the 25th ult., a Cape Breton ship, Ontario, 200 tons, went ashore on a reef. Total wreck and all hands lost save the steward. On the same day a ship named the Michael Ray was lost. Crew, with the exception of one man, saved. On the same day a Newfoundland schooner, Helen, went down and all hands, consisting of eight men, two women and five children perished.

On the 27th ult., an unknown vessel drove ashore and stranded high and dry. Not a soul was on board of her, and everything moveable swept clean from her decks. The British barkentine, Elder, arrived at St. John's in a wrecked condition. She experienced a succession of gales for 30 days. The Emilia, a Newfoundland vessel, went ashore at Mansfield Cove. Total wreck. All hands perished in attempting to reach the shore in a boat. A trading schooner, the Mary and Louise, from Halifax, also went ashore. Total wreck. Crew saved with difficulty. A German barque, the Huntress, arrived in Fortune Bay on Saturday, the 29th ult., in a wrecked and waterlogged condition. One man lost. She is now lying in harbor with keel on the bottom and every sea making a complete breach over her.

Almost Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

— According to our contemporary, the head of a barrel of apples, branded No. 1 Baldwins, one of the Empusa's cargo, was accidentally knocked in,—the contents of the barrel rolled out—and, instead of No. 1's, apples about fit for the cider mill were exposed.

What is to be done with such unprincipled shippers? We have written columns on the subject, showing what a great error was being made in sacrificing the future for the present, and *this* appears to be the result of it. A few men, whose cupidity blinds them to every principle of right and justice, are doing all they can to make Annapolis County a synonym for dishonesty on the other side of the Atlantic, and are wilfully setting at naught the efforts of those who take a pride in their packages. We have one resort left, and that is to publish the names of all those who may come under our notice, who put up fraudulent packages. This will have the effect of rendering the beginning, middle and end of the object of their dishonest work of no avail, as the MONITOR goes to commission merchants in London, and it will put them on their guard.

A Fool once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays."—H. W., Detroit, Mich. —*Free Press.*

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD AT **Public Auction,** **On Wednesday, 23rd November,** 1881, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on the premises of BURPEE and GEORGE FITZ RANDOLPH, SOUTH WILLIAMSTON, the following.—

6 Sheep, 4 Cows, 1 Yearling Bull, 1 Calf, 1 three years old Colt, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Riding Wagon, 1 Truck do, 1 Ox do, 3 Harnesses, 15 Tons Hay. Together with Household Furniture and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

George Fitz Randolph.

South Williamston, Nov. 5, 1881. 2w

Whelpley's Empress SKATE.

The most Reliable, Durable, and Convenient self-adjusting Skate ever invented.

No Wrenches, Keys, Screws or NUTS TO LOSE.

Patented in England, the United States, and Germany.

Read the following testimonial from Mr. John Cummings, Champion Skater of the Maratime Provinces:

I have skated at six different places, giving exhibitions, and have used your skate (the Empress), each time, and I find them in every way satisfactory, and like them better than any skate I have ever used.

ALSO:

Whelpley's Wood Top Skates!

Cheaper and Better than can be Imported.

CLARK, KERR & THORNE.

Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

Sole Agents for Canada.

SEND FOR PRICES.

Nov. 8, '81. 2m

AUCTION!

AT THE CLOSE OF THE ESTATE SALE ON

THURSDAY, the 17th Instant, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

At the Homestead in Lawrencetown, the subscriber will offer the following Stock, etc. for sale, affording a rare opportunity for any person desiring to purchase.

His well known FLYING FRENCHMAN STUD

'FRED,'

9 Years Old, requiring no puffing; 4 driving horses, 3 Yearling Colts, all sired by the above horse, two of which took prizes as sucking Colts last year.

1 pair Splendid Working Oxen, 1 pair Steers, 3 years old; 1 Cow in calf; 2 Heifers, 2 years old; 2 Heifers, 1 year old; 2 Hogs,

1 NEW RIDING WAGON,

1 Express Wagon, 2 Ox Wagons, 2 Sets double Harnesses, 5 Single Harnesses, 2 Buffalo Robes, 2 Lap Robes.

TERMS.

Six months' credit, approved notes, with interest at 7 per cent.

C. B. Whitman.

Lawrencetown, Nov 7, 1881. 2i

Estate Sale.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Thursday, November 17th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Homestead of the late W. C. Whitman, Lawrencetown.

2 Yoke Oxen, 5 years old; 1 Yoke Steers, 3 years old; 2 Cows, 4 Colts, 1 to 4 years old. Sheep, 20 Tons Hay.

FARMING UTENSILS,

and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: — 9 months' credit on approved Joint Notes, for all sums over $5; under that sum Cash.

J. W. WHITMAN, C. B. WHITMAN, } Ex'trs.

Lawrencetown, Nov. 2, 1881.

Fire Engine For Sale!

ONE SECOND HAND FIRE HAND ENGINE in perfect working order, having been thoroughly repaired and repainted. Also, about 300 feet of LEATHER HOSE belonging to said engine. The above will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply to GEO. R. SMITH, Sec'y Fire Department.

Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 3—4i

Strayed!

From the pasture of Wm. Banks, of Arlington, North Mountain,

1 YEARLING STEER,

Color Red, with a little White on the end of tail. Marked, a Notch out of the upper side of the right ear, and bottom side of the left.

Any person furnishing information that will lead to the recovery of said steer, will be suitably rewarded either by Wm. Banks or by the subscriber. 3i

H. H. MORSE.

middleton, Nov. 9, '81.

FOR SALE!

A THOROUGH BRED ALDERNEY BULL. Seventeen months old. Also, a litter of Fine Ellesmere Pigs.

Apply to S. KINNEAR.

Middleton, Nov. 9, '81. 3t.5pd

New York!

Prices are low but

J. W. WHITMAN

SELLS

Superior Mill Blankets at $3.25 per pair.
Choice Heavy Counterpanes at 3.50 each.
Fine Large Silk Handkerchiefs at 50c.
Men's Undershirts and Drawers at 70c.
Improved Tubular Lanterns, at 65c.
Nice Warm Tweeds at 50c per yard.
Choicest Biscuits in the County, 26 varieties, from 9c. per lb.
Beautiful Prints at 8c. per yard.
Soft Towels, 6c. each.
Neat Lamps, 35c. "
Note Paper 6c. quire.
The Boss Apple Peacer, 1.20 each.

The Tea, 35c. lb.

Other goods so low that enumeration is unnecessary.

Good Produce Wanted!

Cash Not Refused.

Lawrencetown, Nov. 5th, 1881.

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 Advertisements. | New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

New Arrivals!

Direct from Great Britain, United States and the Dominion of Canada.

15 Pieces French Merinoes and Cashmeres,

Various Shades and qualities, from 40c. Call, inspect and price, or send for Samples.

Wool Serges and Costume Cloths,

For Ladies SUITINGS, with Fashionable Buttons and Trimmings in Cords and Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, and Satins to Match.

Dress Goods, in Great Variety of Qualities & Shades.

Ulster and Sacque Cloths in Zulu Nap, Seals & Beavers,

From $1.00 per yard. Fur Trimming to Match.

GERMAN, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies Ulsters and Sacques, in Latest Styles, from $1.90. Call and see them.

10 DOZ. UNDER SKIRTS, EXTRA VALUE, FROM 75C.

IN WOOL GOODS:

Ladies' Cardigan Jackets, Breakfast Shawls, Clouds and Scarfs, Children's Hoods, Etc., Etc.

LADIES GLOVES & MITTS.

Gents' Heavy Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Gloves and Mits. 250 Suits Undershirts and Drawers, direct from Mills. Ladies and Gents

FUR HATS AND CAPS

In Great Variety. Anything in the Dry Goods line called for, and not in Stock, is noted and ordered at once.
My GROCERY DEPARTMENT is always kept well stocked. 20 Casks of AMERICAN OIL, flash test, bought in June and July.

J. W. Beckwith.

24C. DOZ. PAID FOR EGGS At "LONDON HOUSE."

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL & WINTER GOODS.

EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN!

Ten Per Cent Reduction on Dry Goods for THIRTY DAYS only.

WANTED:—100 Doz. HOME-KNIT SOCKS.

Bridgetown, Aug. 31, 1881. W. M. TUPPER.

FLOUR. FLOUR.

Captain P. Nicholson

Has on hand and for sale a large Stock of FLOUR and MEAL, purchased at the lowest Cash Rates in the American Markets, and which he will sell at

Cost and Charges!!

The following brands in Stock:—
RIVERSIDE,
BUDA,
AYRSHIRE ROSE,
WHITE QIGEON, &c., &c.,

Bridgetown, Nov. 9, '81. tf

TO LOAN,

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, in Sums of Four and Five hundred dollars. Apply to ALBERT MORSE, Solicitor.

Office, Queen St. Bridgetown, Nov. 7, '81 5w

Teacher Wanted,

A SECOND CLASS Male Teacher is wanted for School Section No. 89, Tremont, K. C. A liberal salary will be paid to a suitable person.

By order of the Trustees,
CHAS. S. McGREGOR, Secy.

Tremont, Lower Aylesford, Kings Co. } 2w
October 31st, 1881.

NOTICE!

A SCHOOL TEACHER is wanted to take charge of a School in Nictaux School Section. Apply at once.

By order of the Trustees,
C. E. SPINNEY, Secy.

Nictaux, Nov. 7th, '81. 2ins

MIDDLETON.

The Subscriber has just received a Fresh supply of

Refined Sugar, PARIS LUMP SUGAR Oatmeal,

Raisins, Currants, Spices, Etc.,

which, together with the stock previously on hand, will be sold at his usual LOW PRICES.

— ALSO —

A CONSIGNMENT OF HANDSOME

PARLOR MANTLE ORNAMENTS!

at much lower prices than the same goods can be imported for to day.

Call and See Them.

H. CROSSKILL.

Middleton, Nov. 5, 1881.

Lunenburg, SS.

In the Supreme Court, 1881.

CAUSE: James Starratt, Senior, Pltff. vs. Alfred Starratt, Defdt.

UPON hearing read the affidavit of Eleanor Starratt, sworn herein on the 31st day of October, 1881, the original papers herein, and on motion, I do hereby order that Eleanor Starratt, Mather B. Desbrisay, and George E. Starratt, Executrix and Executors of James Starratt, Senior, deceased, be at liberty to enter a suggestion in an action wherein the said James Starratt, Senior, was Plaintiff and the said Alfred Starratt was defendant, and wherein the said James Starratt Senior obtained a Judgment for the sum of Seven Hundred and four dollars and forty seven cents, debt, and the sum of Fifteen dollars and Seventy Cents, costs of suit against the said Alfred Starratt, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1868, that it manifestly appears to the Court that the said Eleanor Starratt, Mather B. DesBrisay and George E. Starratt, as such Executrix and Executors as aforesaid, are entitled to have execution of the said Judgment, and to issue execution thereupon and that the said Alfred Starratt do pay the costs of this application, to be taxed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before a Judge of this Honorable Court, at Chambers, at the New Court House in Halifax, on Tuesday the Twenty-Ninth day of November, A. D. 1881; at eleven o'clock, a. m. And should no Chambers be held on that day, then on the next regular Chamber's day thereafter.

And I do further order that publication be made of this order in the Bridgetown Monitor, newspaper, published at Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, for at least twenty days.

And that a copy of said order be also served on the wife of Defendant, which shall be good and sufficient service upon the Defendant.

Signed, H. W. SMITH.

Halifax, Nov. 2nd, 1881.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Acadia Organ Co'y.

BRIDGETOWN, : : : N. S.

The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the above establishment.

FIRST-CLASS CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS

are now being turned out, which are UNRIVALLED in WORKMANSHIP! ELEGANT IN STYLE, AND ARE UNEQUALLED IN TONE.

All Lovers of Music wishing to purchase a First Class Instrument will do well to call and examine those of our manufacture at our Warerooms. MR. J. P. RICE is now canvassing the County, and will take orders for instruments at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Tuning and Repairing

Promptly and Thoroughly Attended to.

N. B.—Strict attention paid to correspondence. Address, Acadia Organ Co., Bridgetown N. S. B. O. Box 18.

FACTORY:—At Bridgetown, in connection with Reed's Steam Furniture Manufactory.

All instruments manufactured solely by the proprietors.

J. P. RICE. A. E. SULIS.

PARLOR AND DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE!

The subscriber makes a speciality of Parlor and Drawing-Room FURNITURE, and notwithstanding the advance of fifty per cent. in the price of walnut is prepared to furnish first-class goods at prices NEVER BEFORE APPROACHED IN BRIDGETOWN.

Chamber Suits, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture always on hand.

THOMAS KELLY.

Bridgetown, September 7th, 1881.

To Arrive.

100 Tons Scotch Coal!

BEST QUALITY. Any person requiring same please leave their orders with H. FRASER.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a

Fine Durham Bull Calf.

He is six months old. Girths about 5 feet.

JOSEPH FELLOWS.

Bridgetown, Oct. 26th, 1881. 3i31

Kaibel & Andreae,

FRUIT MERCHANTS,

59 Mark Lane,

LONDON, E. C.

SPECIALTY:

AMERICAN, CANADIAN AND NOVA SCOTIAN APPLES.

THE above firm is represented in the United States and Canada by the following well known firms:—

Messrs. SGOBEL & DAY, 21 Beaver St., New York.

Messrs D. H. TULLY & CO., 19 Central Wharf, Boston.

Mr. PAUL POHL, Jr. 118 So. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Messrs I. M. Douglass & Co., Corn Exchange, Montreal.

Messrs T. K. Jenkins & Co., Halifax,

Who can guarantee the most satisfactory results and proceeds of all sales to shippers who consign their apples to Kaibe and Andreae—and in doing so beg to state that Messrs. Kaibel & Andreae are the largest Fruit Merchants with the highest financial standing in London.

Consign your Apples direct to Kaibel & Andreae, London, or through T. K. Jenkins & Co., Halifax.

October 26, 1881. 3m

Millinery Store!

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Mrs. W. E. MILLER'S,

Queen Street, - - Bridgetown.

ALL the Latest Styles of HATS in plush, Camel's hair and straw; Bonnets and Bonnet Frames; Feathers, Velvets, Plushes and Ribbons in all the latest and most fashionable shades.

A varied assortment in Yarns and Berlin Wools, Ties, Laces, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Braids.

Full lines in Dress-Making Materials, and in all other departments.

Customers may depend on finding the above goods extra value.

Agent for Butterick's Patterns. Between two and three hundred constantly on hand. Fashion sheets every month.

Mrs. W. E. Miller.

Bridgetown, Oct. 24, 1881. tf

FOUND.

STRAYED into the pasture of the subscriber, at Cleveland, (Nictaux) about two months ago, 3 Calves, color, red. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

STEPHEN B. WILLETT.

Cleveland, Oct. 28th, 1881. 3i31 pd

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership under the name and style of the

Acadia Organ Company,

for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of parlor, cabinet and church Organs.

Signed, J. P. RICE. A. E. SULIS.

Bridgetown, Oct. 26, '81.

C. W. OUTHIT,

Produce & Commission Merchant,

PARKER'S MARKET,

Halifax. : : N. S.

CONSIGNMENTS of Meat, Poultry, Apples Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of country produce will receive my personal attention, and prompt returns will be made on sale of goods.

I am also prepared to make purchases for Consignors in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc. All, of which I can supply at lowest market rates.

Correspondence & Consignm'ts Solicited.

References.

J. LOCKETT & J. PIGGOTT.

Bridgetown, Sept. 1. 13i33.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of

Bent & Kelly,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will in future be carried on by Thos. Kelly, alone, who is authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, and to pay all demands against the same.

JOHN Z. BENT,
THOS. KELLY.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1881.

Rubber Bucket

CHAIN PUMPS.

THOUSANDS have been sold and the demand is still increasing. Now is the time to send your orders before the weather gets cold. Parties can be supplied with pumps complete, or in parts to suit by addressing

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO.

LAWRENCETOWN, A. C.

APPLES!

SEND TO

JOHN S. TOWNSEND & CO.,

110 Cannon St., London E. C.,

GREEN & WHINERAY,

K. 30 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool,

For Market Reports and full particulars apply to

F. H. MITCHELL,

13i37 Annapolis.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being determined to make the MONITOR of increased usefulness and interest to its many readers, begs leave to notify the public that he has succeeded in making arrangements with Mr. W. A. Calnek for a series of articles on the History of the County which will bear the title.

"Notes on Annapolis History."

and will embrace a variety of topics connected with the events that have made this country a central point of notice to historians and farmers over all others in this widely extended Dominion. These articles will occupy a part of our space for the ensuing six months, and as the first one will appear at once we have determined to send the PAPER FREE TO THE END OF THE YEAR to all persons who become prepaying subscribers within that period.

H. S. PIPER.

Notes on Annapolis History.

BY W. A. CALNEK.

INTRODUCTORY.

No spot in the Dominion of Canada is so surrounded by historical interest as our own old Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal. From that beautiful June day, in 1604, when the vessels of Demonts entered the charming basin which fills the space between the highlands of Digby and Goat Island, until the final conquest of the country, by Francis Nicholson, in Oct. 1710, a period of one hundred and six years, it continued to be, at intervals, the theatre of very exciting and interesting events. No attempt had heretofore been made by any European nation to form a permanent settlement in any part of the continent, north of the Gulf of Mexico, except by Spain, Demonts, instigated by a desire of gain, and the King of France animated by the prevailing spirit of discovery, and perhaps by a wish for the conversion of the Indians, the latter made a grant to the former of a large territory, of which Nova Scotia formed a part. The site of the town of Port Royal was reached, as I have said, in June 1604, but the town was not commenced until the following year. The winter of 1604 5 was passed in Passamaquoddy Bay, and the immigrants suffered terribly from the combined effects of cold, and want of water, and many of them died, leaving their bones on a little island on this inhospitable coast. During the next summer, they determined to revisit the Annapolis basin with a view to settling there, towards the autumn they employed themselves in building the first dwelling house constructed in Canada, and otherwise providing for their safety and comfort during the approaching cold season, which proved to be a severe one, though not attended by the terrible consequence which ensued upon their first winter's residence in America. Thus was Port Royal founded.

Port Royal! What visions of brave hearts and strong hands, of adventuous enterprise and religious zeal, of toil and hardships, of alternate success and failure rise before the mind at the merest mention of its name! It is the oldest of the great sisterhood of Canadian towns, for it was founded three years before Quebec. It led the van in the war of conquest which was to introduce civilization and progress to the vast valleys of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and it was foremost in unfurling the flag of Christianity over the vast regions that extend from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, on the one hand, and from the western shores of the Pacific, on the other. In it, also, was built the first ship which was constructed of Canadian timber on Canadian soil, and near it were erected the first gristmill and the first sawmill of the Dominion. In its graveyard is to be found the oldest mortuary memento extant in British America, and here too, the red hand of war shed the first blood in the long continued contest, between France and England, for the possession of the continent. Those, with many other facts of a kindred nature, connected with the early days and history of Port Royal make it a centre of special interest to all Canadians, no matter to what province they may belong, nor from what lineage they may have descended.

It is not my intention, in these papers, to give a connected narrative of the events which form the history of the old town, in the order in which they occurred, for this I have done in a work which it is hoped will soon be printed in another form, and of which the prospective sale of nearly a thousand copies has already been effected, but to seize upon some leading event, or passage of historical interest, for special illustration, description or examination in each separate article. The reader will therefore understand, that in perusing them, he will not be reading mere extracts from the work referred to. I shall endeavour to draw some lively pictures of social life as it existed from time to time in the time-honored old town, and to mark the influences that moved its people for good and for evil; to trace the very gradual improvement made in their physical surroundings, and to describe the attacks made upon them by their English enemies and the methods employed in meeting them, or in endeavoring to avoid them. In my next I shall introduce my readers to some of the people who lived in the fort during the winter of 1606-7, and take notice of some of the "first things," done by Poutrincourt and his settlers before the destruction of the place by Argall.

— The Rev. W. Ainley, of Digby, is to deliver a lecture at Granville Ferry this evening. Subject — "President Garfield." Admission 10 cents.

— The lecture delivered last Thursday evening in Providence church, by the Rev. Jas. Strothard, of Granville Ferry, was a thoughtful and well delivered production. Owing to several attractions elsewhere, the audience was small. The subject was "Self Culture," which was considered from physical, mental and moral standpoints. Whilst the lecture was chiefly characterized by good, solid, common sense, it was well seasoned with witty and striking illustrations.

— The following has been handed us for publication:—

A CONTEMPTIBLE ACT.—A party of young people from this town and vicinity arranged with Mr. Rhodes, proprietor of the Granville hotel, at the Ferry, to prepare a meat supper last Thursday evening. On the afternoon of the same day a letter was received by Mr. Rhodes signed "Committee," written by some unprincipled scamp or scamps, stating that "on account of some misunderstanding the supper would be postponed until the following Saturday." Mr. Rhodes, however, rightly conjectured that the letter was anonymous, continued his preparations, and the affair terminated not as was intended, but most successfully.

The author of the anonymous letter was probably some slighted individual, playing "dog in the manger."

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and today the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—*Democrat.*

Washington Letter.

SENATORS "PASSED" HOME. PREPARING FOR THE REGULAR SESSION. WASHINGTON EXTENDING HER STRIPS AND SUBURBS. WINDOM'S WAY AND THE REAL REPUBLICAN WAY.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1st, 1881.

The extra Senate session has passed into history; senators have been "passed" to their homes; and Washington is left alone with only a month to complete her toilet, which is to be of unusual elaborateness, for the coming season. Preparation for the season is usual at this time of year, but this year the preparation is unusual. During the past summer a large number of fine residences have been built in Washington than were ever before erected in the same space of time. The capital, as a city, has wonderfully extended its environs and its roots. Wealthy men from differrent parts of the country are making investments and erecting fine houses in the more favored localities. The population of the city is now nearly two hundred thousand, and, during the winter, Washington is visited by as large a fashionable crowd, which comes here to attend receptions and enjoy the social advantages of the National Capital, as Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, and half a dozen other summer resorts can boast in July and August. The visiting population will be larger this winter than usual, for a new Cabinet will be appointed, and each new Cabinet minister will have his *entourage*. Moreover, the Senate and the House, which will pass completely under Republican control, will have much patronage to distribute. Each candidate for speaker—and the candidates are legion—will be followed hither by a large clientage, each hoping his favorite will be elected, and will give him a clerkship. Nine-tenths of these must of course be disappointed, and will have to borrow money to get home. The plan proposed by Senator Windom, and which is said to have had the approval of the late President, would do much to abate the evil, and the misery of office-seeking here. Senator Windom's plan was to have an examining board of three men in each state, who would test the efficiency of all applicants for clerkships, place their names on a grade list, and have vacancies filled in the Departments, as they occur, from those standing highest on the list, giving to each state its due proportion of clerkships. It is safe to say that no plan, however ideally admirable, will be adopted by the party that now holds the government through these offices, held it, in spite of Hayes's defeat, by means of these offices; and hopes to hold it in the future by the same means. Thorough civil service reform means the end of the Republican party as a dominant National power, and the Devil will turn Methodist before this party carries it out. Its fight over the Lynchburg post office, and its liaison with Mahone, furnishes a brief of the Republican true position on civil service reform. Just before Garfield's assassination, a member of his own church, who had held the post office at Snowville, Virginia, for eight years, and managed it with unimpeachable correctness, and who was endorsed by nine-tenths of the patronage of the office, both Republicans and Democrats, was nevertheless removed to give place to a disreputable, illiterate old *rowe*, who lived and lives two miles and a half from the post office, where he has made a pretty fortune by means of a small log apple brandy distillery.

Ex-Postmaster Felley, of St. Louis, is prominently mentioned as the coming Post Master General. Mr. Felley and his friends are confident. In order to view the landscape o'er before he enters upon his heritage, Mr. Felley visits the post office department daily.

It Saved my Life.

The value of human life is so supremely important that anything which tends to its prolongation is entitled to the highest consideration. Speaking to us recently on this subject, Charles Nelson, Esq., proprietor Nelson House, Port Huron, observed: I suffered so with rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one advised me to try St. Jacob's Oil. I did so, and as if by magic, I was instantly relieved, and, by the continued use of the Oil, entirely cured. I thank heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, for *it saved my life*. It has also cured my wife.—*Port Huron (Mich.) Commercial.*

☞ Habit, if not necessary, makes a Hair Dressing such as Dr. Ayer's laboratory issues, indispensable to many. Ayer's Hair Vigor is one of the most delightful we have ever used. It restores not only the color, but gloss and luxuriance, to faded and gray hair.

Safe, Certain, Prompt, Economic.—These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to *Dr. Thomas, Eclectric Oil*,—a standard external and internal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney troubles, excoriations, sores, lameness and physical pain.

Completed.

To-day will witness the laying of the last plank on the new Pier of the Acadia Steamship Company, or at least on that portion of it which extends out into the River.

The T portion of this work has been the most difficult part of the structure to handle. It first had to be built on the shore, and then floated to its proper position and sunk. Where it now lies there are over twenty feet of water at very low tide. To make it secure and substantial for large steamships, all that human skull could devise, has been brought into requisition. The total length of the pier is 640 feet, with a breadth of 50 feet. The T at the end gives a water frontage of 100 feet.

The Pier has two tracks for cars, one running through the warehouse, and the other on the outside. The warehouse is 250 feet long by 30 feet wide, with 14 feet posts, and is made frost proof for the safe storage of apples, etc., the whole affording export or import facilities to a very extent. The track connecting the Pier with the W. & A. R.R., is laid, and the road is now ready for ballasting.—*Journal.*

Get out Doors!

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

School Matters.

MR. EDITOR:—

I desire through the MONITOR to express to the people of Bridgetown, my grateful appreciation of their attendance at my late school examination, and of their kindly and encouraging words and addresses on that and other occasions. With this simple and very inadequate acknowledgement, I beg to assure those who manifested such good will, and all who are truly interested in our educational work, that I am thereby placed under renewed obligation to them. I am inspired to begin the work of another school year with more energy than ever before. And my aim shall be to place the greatest distance between our present status as a school and our standing one year hence.

I further desire to publicly acknowledge the great assistance rendered now in my work by many parents. This assistance has been quietly—and it may be unconsciously given at home; but it is none the less evident in the steady progress of certain children. I heartily thank those kind friends for the confidence in me, with which they have inspired their children, I need no further assurance of such facts, than the daily respectful deportment of the scholars.

The summer has been a rather inauspicious one for the school, diphtheria, broken weather, disease of the eyes, mumps, &c., have intensified the old disease of bad attendance. In the higher dep. 1,565 days attendance were lost, in the junior about 2,820, which represents a loss of at least $40.00 to the section.

Could the irregular attendants of this section be collected and placed side by side in a public examination with the regular and studious, any intelligent spectator would conclude that the loss in dollars was but a trifle compared with the intellectual loss sustained.

I am aware, sir, that few people give more than a passing glance to such statements as this. The word dollar may catch their eye, and the number 40 send a thrill in the region of the pocket-book; but anything said of intellectual loss, falls very far short of sending a thrill anywhere.

Most men and women, when addressed on this subject will assent, will say, "Yes, oh yes, there is a great loss," but there idea of it is so misty and uncertain, that they fail to realize its extent. Few will take a moment from their business to seriously consider it, less are methodical or calculating enough to make an estimate of it, and fewer still are in a position to calculate it if they wished, since they have no means to determine the industrial loss.

The loss of mental development and culture, consequent on irregular attendance, cannot in itself be exactly determined, since the ability to acquire knowledge, the circumstances of the children at home, the interest taken in education by the parents and children outside the schoolroom, the associations of the children while absent, and various other influences favourable or otherwise, which effect their progress, are as diverse as the children themselves. An approach to such loss could best be made, as I have already indicated, by arranging the regular and irregular scholars in separate rows, on a public examination, and by subjecting both to a written examination, enforcing the same questions. The former is practically impossible, as many irregular attendants manage to evade the examination. Those parents through whose carelessness and mismanagement so much absenteeism through the term is occasioned, are wholly unequal to the task of getting their children to the school on examination day.

The latter, together with the system of daily marking of recitations, enables me to place opposite each pupil's name in the subjoined report of my school, the figures under the head of "average progress," These figures represent as nearly as can be gathered, the comparative standing of each scholar, or in other words, places before you the comparative degree of mental culture attained by each.

In submitting this, my half-yearly report, I invite special attention to the table. Upon examination it will be seen that generally as the "average progress" decreases down the column, the number of days lost increase. With a slight variation the key to each scholar's standing is to be found in the columns of attendance, but while these figures show the present relative loss of culture from bad attendance, who shall attempt to estimate the entailed losses arising therefrom, down through the lives of those children and future generation? Let the credulous look about them; and behold on every side the blundering, the disappointment and the misery resulting from uncultivated mental and moral natures. And especially let parents, whose children are trifling away their years, here and elsewhere, comfort themselves with the pleasant picture soon to be realized in these children; for as certainly as night follows day, will want and misery follow misspent opportunities. In addition to the loss by irregularity, which I have attempted so feebly to describe, I would propose to a few observing mothers, What do children learn upon the street? and ask them to throw the weight of an honest answer into the scale of moral degredation.

But there is yet another aspect in which this evil presents itself: One which directly affects that most sensitive locality, the pocket, though to my mind, the question of true education, as far transcends the sordid dust as heaven transcends earth, yet I have lived to learn, that the matter of money, is with many, the one end of their existence here below. I therefore crave further space, Mr Editor, to place before your readers, the matter of irregular attendance in a financial light, it is not the small sum of $40 afore mentioned, that I am about to discuss, though I would not have our friends forget that item.

The irregular attendants at our public schools must necessarily be fed and clothed; as well as the irregular, every one knows that the expense of board is not lessened by irregularity and idleness—street-idlers are usually gluttons. I think it is no exaggeration to say, that one suit of clothes in the school-room will wear out three upon the street. Now, sir, in order to place these items fairly before your readers, I shall enter them in the form of an account, basing my figures upon the actual number of days lost during the past term in the Bridgetown school, which I think, in the matter of attendance, is but a fair representation of all the schools in the County, or province, for that part. In the next issue, if space permit, I propose to show by fair computation, that the evil of which I complain, has cost the people of this town for the past term, a sum the mention of which may startle them. To all statements made therein I invite criticism and challenge correctness.

M. L. FIELDS.

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—At a banquet tonight to the British Minister, Secretary Blaine, whose health was drunk standing, paid an eloqnent tribute to the Queen, saying, "In loyalty to that lady and in admiration of that gracious sovereign, the feelings of this people were not to be outdone by the people of England." In closing he offered the toast "The Queen," which was also drunk standing. In response the Minister spoke briefly.

Dublin, Nov. 6.—The *Gazette* announces that the number of suspects imprisoned is 244.

A manifesto signed by Patrick Egan is being privately circulated throughout Ireland, advising farmers to pay no rent, to avoid the Land Court, and to hold the harvest.

Dublin, Nov. 6.—The number of applications to the Land Commission to fix fair rent now reaches 16,000.

Rome, Nov. 6.—The Pope has expressed himself strongly in condemnation of the proceedings of the Irish Land League.

London, Nov. 6.—The usual Guy Fawkes celebrations were held in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom last evening. Effigies of Gladstone, Parnell, Biggar and others were burned in the poorer districts of London, according as the Irish or English element predominated, but no disturbances occurred. Among the effigies burned at Lewes was one of Guiteau.

Notice is given that a deed of mortgage, executed under the provisions of the charter of the Canada Pacific Railway Company, securing the issue of $25,000,000 of land grant bonds has been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, as required by the 35th section of the said charter.

A medical witness will be produced to testify that three years ago he declared Guiteau to be suffering from softening of the brain. The prisoner's counsel hope to be ready in good time for the trial, which comes off on Nov. 14.

The floods have caused enormous damage in Austria and Servia.

The government have decided to remove the seat of Government of the North-West Territory from Battleford to some point on the line of the Canada Pacific Railway.

Milwaukee, Oct. 31.—The conductors of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, under arrest and twelve others suspended, for conspiracy to defraud the company on passenger fares.

The members of the Canada Pacific syndicate are now in New York, whether they have gone, it is said, to induce Vanderbilt to unite with them in their struggle against the Grand Trunk Railway for the control of the Western traffic through Canada.

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes:—"I have sold large quantities of *Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil*; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises."

☞ A pointed criticism need not necessarily be written with a fine pointed pen; one of Esterbrook's medium or broad pointed pens will answer as well. Ask your stationer for them.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY were among the first to recognize the value of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as a remedy for throat and lung affections, premature decline and general debility. Physicians not only recommend it for incipient consumption, bronchits, asthma, and minor pulmonary and bronichal troubles, but speak in the highest terms of it as a means of enriching the blood and counteracting a hereditary tendency to consumption. In every part of the Dominion and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as wide-spread as it is deserved, and the evidence attesting its efficacy is voluminous and convincing. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonic constituent, is absolutely pure and does not nauseate the stomach; while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this ingredient, possesses invigorating properties which render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and loss of bodily substance as incipient consumption, which it checks with a promptitude truly marvellous. In addition to its pulmonic effects, it imparts tone to the whole system, and being a fine blood depurent, counteracts a tendency to scrofula. Moreover, it is sold at a reasonable price, the cost of the smaller bottles (the contents of one often sufficing to break up a bad cold) being 50 cents, and of the larger, $1 00. Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

☞ Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. Quinlan's Golden Ointment is confidently recommended as the best known remedy for Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and all eruptions of the skin. It is *warranted* to cure in every case, and sufferers who have been deceived by the advertisements of other medicines are invited to give this preparation a trial and be cured. It affords instantaneous relief for burns, scalds and all abrasions of the skin and should be kept in every house. 25 cents a box. Dr. Dennison, *agent* for Bridgetown. PERKINS' ANTIBILIOUS MIXTURE 25 cents a bottle. Sold in *Bridgetown* by Dr. Dennison.

Sharp's Balsam of Horehound and Aniseeds, the genuine is *sold by* S. Denison, 30 cts.

Perkins' Purgative Pills—sugar coated—an invaluable family medicine. 25 cents Sold by Dr. Denni-on.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church, ... 11 a. m., 7, p. m.
Methodist, ... 11 a. m., 7, p. m.
Presbyterian, " ..... 4 p. m.
Baptist " ..... 11, a. m., 7, p. m
Roman Catholic Church.... 4th Sunday of every month.

St. John Country Market Prices.

Beef, ℔ lb., 4. @ 7c.
Beets, ℔ bbl., 00c. @ $1.50.
Butter, in firkins, ℔ lb 19c. @ 23c.
Butter, roll, ℔ lb, 22c. @ 26c.
Buckwheat Four, grey, ℔ cwt., $1.60 @ $2.00.
Buckwheat Flour, yellow, ℔ cwt., $0.00 @ $0.00.
Cabbage, ℔ dozen, 50c. @ $0.75.
Carrots, ℔ barrel, 80c. $1.00.
Celery, ℔ dozen heads, 00c. @ $0.00
Cheese, ℔ lb, 0c. @ 00c.
Chickens, ℔ pair, 50c. @ 60c.
Calf Skins, ℔ lb, 12c. @ 14c.
Ducks, ℔ pair, 75c. @ 80c.
Eggs, ℔ doz., 20c. @ 25c.
Geese, each, 55c. @ 75c.
Hams and shoulders, smoked, ℔ lb, 10c ℔ 12½c.
Hoe, ℔ lb, 0c. @ 00c.
Hides, ℔ lb. 7c. @ 8c.
Lamb, ℔ lb, 6c. @ 8c.
Veal ℔ lb 3c. @ 6c.
Lambskins, each, 75c. @ 80.c.
Lard, new, ℔ lb, 14s. @ 16c.
Pork, ℔ lb 7½c. @ 8c.
Mutton, ℔ lb, 4c. @ 8c.
Oats, ℔ bus., 48c.
Onions, ℔ bbl., $4.50.
Parsnips, ℔ bbl. $1.00.
Partridge, ℔ pair, 00c. @ 00c.
Peas, per bus., 60c. @ 80c.
Cucumbers ℔ doz., 00 @ 8c.
String Beans ℔ bushel, 50c. @ 60c.
Potatoes, (new) 60c. @ 80c.
Socks, ℔ doz., $0.00 @ $0.00.
Turkeys, ℔ lb, 14c. 16c.
Tallow, rough, ℔ lb, 4jc. @ 5c.
Tallow, rendered, ℔ lb, 0c. @ 0c.
Turnips, ℔ bbl. 80c. @ $1.00.
Yarn, ℔ lb, 55c. @ 60c.
Hay, per ton $14 @ $18.

FISH.

Halibut, ℔ lb, 5c. @ 10c.
Codfish, " " 10c. @ 12.
Haddock, " " 10c @ 12c.
Fresh Salmon, ℔ lb, 20c. @ 25c.
Smelt, ℔ lb, 0c
Finnen Haddies, ℔ lb, 10c. @ 15c.
Mackerel, each, 4c. @ 5c.
Clams, ℔ peck, 00c,
Shelled clams, ℔ qt., 00c.
Fresh trout, ℔ lb, 12c.
Bloaters, ℔ lb doz. 10c. @ 12c.
Fresh Shad each 10c @ 15c.
Digby Herring per box 20c.
Bass per lb 5c.
Salt Mackerel 0 @ 5c.

Marriages.

BROWN—RUGGLES.—At the Baptist Meeting House, Nictaux, by the Rev. W. J. H. Bleakney, on the 31st Oct, 1881, A. D. Brown Esq., Teacher in the Annapolis Academy, to Miss Laura Ruggles, only daughter of William C. Ruggles, Esq., all of Nictaux.

HOYT—CHOATE.—On Oct. 27th, by the Rev. L. M. Barker, Mr. Henry S. Hoyt, to Harriet E. Choate, both of New York City. Thanks for cake and cards.

Births.

FOSTER.—At Hampton, on Friday, the 28th ult., Samuel Foster, in the 74th year of his age.

FARNSWORTH—At Hampton, of Diphtheria, on the 30th, Susan, and on the 31st ult., Kenneth, children of Foster and Elizabeth Farnsworth, aged respectively 14 and 12 years.

GASKILL.—At Hampton, on Oct 11th, Lindley Y. Gaskill, in the 32nd year of his age.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts**, allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh**, and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25c. a box everywhere.

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY.

JAMES PRIMROSE, D. D. S.,

(Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.)

OFFICE.—Lawrencetown.

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has just opened a good stock of

Ladies Dolmans and Mantles,

MANTLE AND

ULSTER CLOTHS,

DRESS GOODS

And Trimmings,

Laces, Millinery,

Fancy Goods,

Gloves, Hosiery,

HABERDASHERY, ETC.

Mrs. L. C. WHEELOCK

Lawrencetown, 2nd Nov. 1881.

GREAT

Sensation!

EVERYTHING IS BOOMING, AND THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

Bridgetown Jewelry Store

Has a Magnificent Stock of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

AND

JEWELRY

to suit the boom. Farmers, Merchants, and Mechanics! Call and select your

Christmas, Wedding

AND

Birthday Presents.

No house in the trade, home or abroad, can sell cheaper than J. E. SANCTON.

Call before the rush comes on and the best are sold.

Open every evening until 8 O'clock.

Always pleased to show my goods to the ladies, even if they do not wish to purchase.

New Goods Arriving every Week.

Remember the Place.

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

J. E. SANCTON.

nov 2, '81.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

Overcoats!

FALL STOCK. 1881.

Will open about Wednesday next, the 9th of November.

Owing to the delay in not receiving my stock of

Winter Overcoats,

and the season being somewhat advanced, will offer them for Cash at

Cost & Charges.

See the unprecedent low prices which will be found of the best value ever offered in the country.

2 Doz. Heavy Lined Overcoats, at

$4.25 worth $6.25.

1 doz. Brown Beaver do at $7.37, worth $9.00.
1½ doz. do do at $8.45, worth $10.75.
2 doz. all wool, very fine, $13.45, worth $17.95.
1 doz. Youth's, at $6.57, worth $8.75.

The highest possible price given for Eggs, either in Cash or Goods, and 22 cts. for good Butter in Firkins or Crocks.

JOHN LOCKETT.

October 18th, 1881.

Parties will do well to examine my prices and qualities in other lines before purchasing their Fall Goods. 3m

Cows For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale

Four Five Years Old Cows.

Will be sold reasonable.

Terms Easy.

AARON WILE.

Neaves Road, Dalhousie, Oct. 24, '81. tf

ATTENTION.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to the public that he is prepared to give lessons in vocal and instrumental music.

Special attention given to cultivation of voice and THOROUGH BASS. Terms made known on application.

N. H. PHINNEY.

Lawrencetown, Nov. 21st, '81. 5inpd

JAMES & ABBOT

Commission Lumber Merchants,

13 KILBY ST., BOSTON, U. S. A.

Consignments and correspondence solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. n24ly

New Advertisements.

"Bee Hive."

THE Subscriber feels it his duty to offer to his patrons, and the general public, an apology for his neglect in not having long since placed before them a full description of his large and varied assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES.

I now, however, (although somewhat on in the season) with pleasure and confidence, beg respectfully to lay before them for their careful consideration my catalogue of varieties, with prices attached. In so doing I likewise wish to state that I do my utmost to ascertain and buy in the lowest and best markets, and by selling at the very lowest possible advance, my patrons receive the full benefit of my exertions. I know nothing of conflicting prices in business, (or cutting, as it is by some termed) but base my transactions with the public at large upon sound fundamental business principles, standing upon my own simple merits, serving each and every one alike, thankful to all for their favors, and feel by principle bound to do them ample justice in every particular.

It is true, selling at such significantly small profits submits me and my staff of employees to much additional labor, as it gives me a large increase of customers on whom to wait. I very much prefer a lively business to a dead one, and shall so far exert myself to please and satisfy all who may favor me with their patronage as I trust will merit a continuance of their favors.

Below please find catalogue of Lines in Stock.

Twenty-five Cases

ADDITIONAL ARRIVING.

IN LADIES:

Real French Kid Button Boots,
From 2.25, to the finest lines made, $4.00.

American Kid Boots,
Always sold at the "Bee Hive" from 1.75 to 2.50.

Polished Kid Calf Button Boots,
From 1.50 to 1.60.

Pebbled Bals.,
From 1.10 to 1.15.

Pebble Buttoned,
From 1.05 to 1.50. A liberal reduction on wholesale orders.

Prunella Button,
with tip, extra value, for 1.25.

Prunella Bals.,
Faced and tipped, for 1.00.

Polished Leather But. Boots,
For 1.25.

Pebbled Fox Congress,
For 1.25,

Pebbled Fox Bals.,
For 1.10.

Felt Fox Bals., & Felt Fox'd Congress,
From 1.50 to 1.75; strong, warm and comfortable.

Enamelled Fox, Side Lace,
"The old ladies' friend," for 1 40.

Pebbled Fox Congress,
Wide and easy for elderly ladies, for 1.25.

All Wool Prunella Congress,
Tip'd, well finished, firm and strong; a discount will be allowed to wholesale buyers.

Skating Bals.,
Seal Skin lined, Gordian Seam, warranted not to rip, 2.00. We call special attention to this line, as they are extra value.

Slippers,
In pebbled Leather, Royal Cord, Tapestry, Felt, Prunella, Goat Skin and Kid, from 55c. to 1 25.

Coarse lines from 75c. to 1.00.

☞ My motto is small profits, quick sales and no losses.

IN MISSES.

Kid Button,
Same style as ladies, from 1.25 to 1.30.

Pebbled Button,
From 1.00 to 1.10.

Leather Lace,
75c. Wholesale and Retail.

Skating Bals.,
Same as Ladies, 1.75, warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

A large variety in Child's, in enamelled ankle ties, strapped, strapped heeled, Pebbled Bals, Buff Button, Bismarck Bals, Sandals, & Patent Laced, from 40c. to 1.00.

IN MEN'S:

Kid Congress,
For $3.25. Comparison in quality invited.

Patent Fox'd Congress,
(Dress) For 4.75, not equalled.

French Calf,
(Bal) High Cut, for 3.25.

Split Congress,
For 1.60, competition defied.

Split Bals.,
For 1.50, extra strong.

Calf Congress,
2.75, extraordinary value.

Calf Bals.,
2.75, Perfect fit.

Long Legged Boots,
From 1.90 to 2.25, price for quality cannot be approached.

Long Legged Kip Hungarian,
3.25, inspection of this line specially invited.

Long Grained Knee Boots,
Highly recommended by numerous customers who proved the durability of this line a year ago, only 4.50. A written guarantee given with each pair.

Heavy Grained Fishing Boots,
For 4.35.

Heavy Grained Napoleon,
Fo 4 00.

In Boy's & Youth's,
Long Boots,
From 1 25 to 2 30. Heavy Tap Sole and Long Leg.

A Large Stock of Larrigans and SHOE PACKS, at prices that will be given in due time, and which cannot be beaten.

A Heavy Stock of Rubbers.

As I have bought a heavy Stock of Rubbers direct from manufacturers at lowest possible prices for Cash, I am in position to sell at wholesale rates.

The fact of my having purchased in such large quantities has given me the advantage of the finest prices, which advantage I with pleasure hand over to the patrons of the "Bee Hive."

J. W. Beckwith.

Bridgetown, Oct, 26th, 1881.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

Boots and Shoes.

WE HAVE a Large Stock of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, and intend to continue the business. It being the order of the day to cut on prices, and not wishing to be behind the times, we beg herewith to submit to our patrons, and the public in general, the below quotations, given only for Cash.

IN LADIES.

Real Kid Button. Boots:
$2.70, 2.50, 2.25, reduced to 2.50, 2.25, 2.00.

Polished Calf B. Boots,
1.95, 1.75, Reduced to 1.70, 1.50.

Real Kid But. Shoes,
2.06, Reduced to 1.80.

Pebble Bal. H. Cut,
1.35, 1.55, Reduced to 1.15, 1.30.

Pebble Button,
1.25, 1.75, reduced to 1.10, 1 55.

Pebble Shoes,
1.00, reduced to 85c.

Carpet Slippers,
57c, reduced to 50c.

IN MEN'S:

Kid Congress, best,
3.75, reduced to 3.40.

Calf Balmoral, H. C.,
3 75, reduced to 3.45.

Buff Alexis,
2.00, reduced to 1.65.

Leg Wax, not split, Tap Sole,
2.75, reduced to 2.40.

Carpet Slippers,
75c, reduced to 65c.

Leather Fine Buff,
1.00, reduced to 85c.

Grain Knee Boots, heavy,
5.00, reduced to 4.50.

Fine Buff Leg,
2.90, reduced to 2 40.

Men's Shanty Larrigans and numerous other lines equally Cheap.

IN BOYS.

Boy's Leg Tap Sole.
Size: 13 to 5; 2.60, reduced to 2.40.

Boy's Leg, Single Sole,
Size: 13 to 5; 2.25, reduced to 2.00.

Youths' Buff single sole,
Size; 10 to 13; 1.45, reduced to 1.25.

Child's Buff, single sole,
Size: 6 to 10; 1 25, reduced to 1.10.

IN MISSES.

Kid Button, best,
1.50, reducedto 1.30.

Pebble, button,
1.25, reduced to 1.10.

Pebble Lace, Sew'd and Pegged.
1.10. reduced to 85c.

Kid Button Shoes.
1.50, reduced to 1.35.

CHILD'S, size. 6 to 10, Pebble and Buff, Copper Toe, from 60 to 95c., reduced to 50 and 75c.

RUBBERS,

All kinds, equally reduced in in prices.

Men's French Calf Uppers

Congress and Lace, with Cloth Tops, at Wholesale Prices.

100 Pairs Lasts.

6 Bus. Pegs. Shoe Findings in General.

Murdoch & Co.

Bridgetown, Oct. 19th, 1881.

The Subscriber,

Having opened a large stock of

DRY GOODS

Boots & Shoes,

CROCKERYWARE,

GLASSWARE AND

SMALL WARES,

and being also in daily receipt of Goods of all kinds, in addition to his already large stock, would confidently invite intending purchasers to call and inspect his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, knowing that it will be to their advantage to so do, notwithstanding the slaughter prices at which goods have been lately selling in Bridgetown.

☞ Butter, Eggs and Potatoes command as high prices here as elsewhere in this town.

Thanking his customers for past favors, would solicit a continuance of patronage.

A. D. CAMERON.

John Z. Bent

WILL be found at his old stand, opposite the Railway Station, where everything in the way of

Pictures and Framing

will be done at short notice.

ALSO:

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches. Caskets and Coffins constantly on hand or made to order. Coffin Mountings for sale A first class HEARSE in attendance. Charges moderate.

Bridgetown, September 20th, 1881.

New Advertisements.

BEARD & VENNING,

No. 16 KING STREET (SOUTH SIDE).

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Fall Importations,

We have received during the past few weeks a full stock of

Autumn & Winter

DRY GOODS,

Embracing the latest productions in English, American and Canadian manufactures.

☞ Each Department is now well supplied and from being added to daily, will, for extent and variety, commend itself to our numerous customers.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS

we offer special advantages, and invite their inspection.

☞ Homespun Cloth, Socks and Mits taken in payment.

BEARD & VENNING.

Apples for London.

GARCIA, JACOBS & CO.,

Fruit Brokers, Covent Garden Market LONDON.

Represented in Nova Scotia by

JACK & BELL, Halifax,

THERE are now three Regular Lines of Steamers to London from Halifax and two from Annapolis. All apples consigned to above firm in London by any line and from either Port will be attended to by us free of charge.

Full particulars as to Market, Freight, &c., given on application.

Cash remitted with account sales.

JACK & BELL,
Halifax.

Sep. 26th—6m

NOVA SCOTIAN DIRECT

LINE OF STEAMERS FROM

ANNAPOLIS & HALIFAX,

—TO—

LONDON!

The following are the sailings of this line:—

From Annapolis.	*From Halifax.*	*Steamer.*
Oct. 12th,	Oct. 15th,	S. S. Creole.
Nov. 7th.	Nov. 10th,	S. S. Loe.
Dec. 7th,	Dec. 10th,	S. S. Creole.
Jan. 7th,	Jan. 10th,	S. S. Antilles.

The steamers of this line are specially built for the trade, and discharge their fruit at London Bridge, thus saving lighterage.

Low Freights and quick dispatch.

For further particulars apply to

CHIPMAN BROS, Halifax,
F. H. MITCHELL, Annapolis,
AGENTS.

Poetry.

Our River.

The soft, sweet, sunset colors lie
So dreamily in yonder sky!
The gentle ripples, as they flow,
Have caught the gold and crimson glow;
And far beneath us, as we float,
We see the white sails of our boat.

Just here, the breath of fragrant pines,
Which lie so close in shadowy lines,
And dewy scent of clover bloom,
Comes through the evening's misty gloom,
The rare white lily lifts its head,
So lovely in its sheltered bed;
And close within each dainty heart,
The evening stars reflected art.

The ferns bend low, to hide the place
Where dwells such beauty and such grace
That flowers on land would pale beside
These here, so like a fairy bride.
Above the ledge, the hermit thrush,
Is singing in the evening hush,
A song so sweet, the echoes clear,
Seem like another singing near.

And as the colors fade and die,
And darkening is the glowing sky,
It seems the Western gates swing wide,
To let us enter as we glide.
Brighter still the pink stars grow!
More gently do the boatmen row!
We feel a touch upon our hand,
We find that we have met the land.

O River! with thy sails so white!
God grant when this life's shadowy night
Shall close about us, that the hand
Which gently lifts us to the land,
Shall be His own, to guide us where
Forever breathes the summer air.

Miscellaneous.

The Advantage of Being a Boy.

At the closing of the Rahway, N. J. grammar school a week ago, Adolph Jacobs, aged thirteen years, composed and read the following composition on 'The advantages of Being a Boy:'

'A boy is generally born when he is very young, and yet he gets to be a man before his mother. A boy is not as skittish as a girl. He takes a mouse, which would scare his sister half to death, and ties a string to its tail and throws it over his head. Then he is in his glory and laughs at his sister, who is looking for a knot hole to hide in. He wears no lace bibs or corsets, petticoats or skirts. A boy possesses ten times more cheek than a girl, but if he ever does any mischief he owns up to it with a bright and a smiling face. Girls are a great deal of trouble to their parents, who have to keep them until somebody falls in love with and marries them. Not so with the boy—he takes care of horses, works in the mines and raises Cain. All the girls do for exercise is to make dolls, chemises and crochet work, while the boy, the spark of mankind, is putting up some jobs to play on his teacher, or playing the glorious game of base ball. Hurrah! then, for the boys. They are the stand-and bearers of the world!'

— An old Scottish gentleman had, in the course of a long life, gained a great reputation for bravery. The shortest way to his own home from the village club that he nightly resorted to lay through a grave-yard, and it occurred to some would-be wags to try to see if he was impervious to fear of the spiritual as well as the mortal world. One, therefore, dressed up in the orthodox sheet, using a little sulpher judiciously here and there to make it more ghastly, and just as the old gentleman one dark night reached the loneliest part of the church-yard, suddenly appeared to him. But of the two the ghost was disconcerted, for his intended victim, quietly finishing the pinch of snuff first that he was at the moment enjoying, addressed him in the following conciliatory fashion: Noo, my lad, would ye just have the kindness to tell me are ye out for a saunter by yersel', or is the general rishing?'

Origin of the Term "Lynch Law."

The Rev. J. F. Avery writes: Turning up my dictionaries I note some give no explanation. One edited by James Donald, F. R. G. S. and so does Webster, ascribe it to have originated Virginia, Lynch-law (from Lynch, a farmer in Virginia who so acted). But a recent correspondent to the Montreal Witness, speaking of a trip in Galway, Ireland, said:

Lynch Castle was pointed out to me. From one of the windows of this castle Warder Lynch, in 1493, hung his own son. It is said from this act the name

LYNCH LAW

arose. The Lynch family, originally Lintz, came from Lintz in Austria. This mayor or Warder Lynch was a wealthy merchant trading with Spain. He trusted his son to go thither and purchase a cargo of wine. The young man fell into dissipation, and spent the money, buying the cargo on credit. The nephew of the Spanish merchant accompanied the ship to obtain the money, and arrange for further business. The devil tempted young Lynch to hide his folly by committing crime. Near the Galway coast the young Spaniard was thrown overboard. All the friends of the family and his father received the young merchant after his successful voyage with great joy. The father consented to his son's marriage with his early love, the daughter of a neighbor, who gladly consented to accept the successful young merchant for his son-in-law. All went merry as a marriage bell. Just before the marriage a confessor was sent for to see a sick seaman, who revealed young Lynch's crime. The Warder of Galway stood at the bed this dying man, and heard of the villainy of his beloved son. Young Lynch was arrested, tried, found guilty and sentenced. The mother of young Lynch, having exhausted all efforts to obtain mercy for her son, flew into distraction to the Blake tribe—she was a Blake—and raised the whole clan for a rescue. When the hour of execution dawned, the castle was surrounded by the armed clan of the Blakes, demanding that the prisoner be spared for the honor of the family. The Warder addressed the crowd, entreating them to submit to the majesty of the law, but in vain. He led his son—who, when he had borne the shame, and came to feel the guilt of his deeds, had no desire to live—up the winding stairs in the building to that very arched window that overlooks the street, and there to that iron staple that is fixed in the wall he hung him with his own hands, after embracing him, in sight of the people. The father expected to die by the hands of the angry crowd below, but they, awed, went home at a dead march. The mother died of the shock, and the sternly just old man lived on. I looked at his house in Lombard street. Over the entrance is a skull and cross-bones in relief on black marble, with this motto, which I copied,

'REMEMBER DEATHS,

Vanitie of vanities, and all is but vanitie.'

The Champion Thief.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Globe* says: 'Last week a certain Hungarian countess, well known for her riches and beauty (the same spirited lady who last year seconded her brother in a duel), graced with her presence the performance at the Aresa, or summer theatre. On one of her fair fingers my lady wore two splendid diamond rings exactly like each other. During an *entr'acte* there presented himself in her box a big fellow in gorgeous livery—six feet of the finest flunkey imaginable. Quoth he in finest Hungarian, 'My mistress, Princess P———, has sent me to beg of your ladyship the loan of one of your rings for five minutes. Her Highness has observed them from her box opposite, and is very anxious to examine one more closely, as she wishes to have one made after the pattern.' Without an instant's hesitation the Countess handed a ring to 'Jeames,' who bowed with respectful dignity and retired. The performance over, the two great ladies met on the staircase, and the Countess begged her friend to keep the ring at her convenience. 'What ring, my dear? Denouement! Tableau! The 'powdered menial' was no flunky at all, but a thief, and the ring was gone. The police were informed of the impudent trick. Justice seemed to have overtaken the culprit in a very few strides, for next morning the Countess, whilst still *en robe-de-chambre*, received a letter informing her that that the thief had been caught and the ring found on his person. 'Only,' added the note, 'the man stoutly denies the charge and declares the ring to be his own. To clear up all doubt, pray come at once to the police station or send the duplicate ring by bearer.' To draw the second ring from the finger and entrust it joyfully to the messenger—a fine fellow in full uniform—together with a handsome 'tip' for the glorious news was the work of a moment. Only when my lady an hour later betook herself radiant to the police station to recover her jewels, a slight mistake came to light. 'Well, my rings? I could not come myself the instant I got your letter.' 'What letter, madame? Denouement! Tableau No. 2! The thief had got them both.'

Poultry Food.

Some of the grains tend to produce fat, some eggs and others flesh. Oats and barley are best for muscular tissue, and are, therefore, proper for young fowls, inducing large growth. Wheat and buckwheat are the best for egg production, while corn is the best for fattening. Rye is not relished by fowls. These grains afford the farinaceous part of poultry diet, and with green food and a little animal food are all that are really necessary in ordinary poultry keeping.

Bran and middlings when mixed and scalded with boiling water and milk make a food which is at once cheap, wholesome and nutritious. If some oat-meal or corn-meal be added to this mixture, it is among the best feeds for any purpose.

Lime in some form is a necessary part of hen's diet. This may be furnished in the form of crushed eggs-shells, ground bone, old mortar, lime, rubbish, &c. This is especially required in winter if eggs are expected and wanted. A warm breakfast of the farinaceous diet noted above and a liberal one as to quantity, some broken oyster shells, some cabbage or turnips, some scalded sour milk, plenty of clean water, all this kitchen scraps, some cheap oats or wheat and a square meal of whole corn at evening, will make hens that are properly housed and comfortably protected produce a large number of eggs in the coldest weather. This may be accepted as a fact, because it is true, and it makes less difference what breed you have than how you take care of them.—*Ex.*

Poison Ivy.

My boys have been great sufferers from ivy poison, one of them to an extent beyond description, and visited by my physicians two or three times a day without any apparent relief. An old Quaker, hearing of the case, called to see him, and promised to cure him in twenty-four hours. He gathered a handful of "life-everlasting" which grows in abundance in the country. A strong tea was made of it, small quantities given from time to time as a drink, and the body freely bathed with it and kept wet. The relief was wonderful, and no one was more surprised than the doctor. In two days the body of the boy had recovered its natural proportions, and the fever and itching gone and recovery fully established. It is claimed for this herb that it cures ivy poison so that no return of it is to be dreaded.—*Transcript.*

NEVER DESPAIR—People are apt to think that the hard times which they experience are the hardest times that have ever been; and so they are for them. But one only needs to read the history of the world to learn that hard times have been perpetually coming to all nations in all periods of their existence. And so have good times, and so have chances for honest people to better their condition. There never yet was a night that was not followed by a day, nor a storm that was not followed by a calm. The sun is forever steadily shining in the heavens, and the clouds which sometimes obscure his rays are sure to break away and disperse, no matter how dark and threatening they may be for a time. The brave-hearted that hope on and work on need never despair.

MUSH MUFFINS.—Make Indian mush as you ordinarily do, and when cold thin it with one quart of milk, and stir in a few handfuls of wheat flour, seven eggs, and butter the size of an egg, also some salt. Bake in rings.

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 Macaulay Bros. & Co, 61 Charlotte street; W. P. Moses & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Fuller, 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.**

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OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's NEW BUILDING, Bridgetown. 7ly

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 $8.60 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

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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.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

We have recently published a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practise, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use 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.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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In Connection with the WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

The Steamship **"HUNTER"** will leave Forsters' 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 Mdse. Rate per 100 lb. CLASS. 1st	2d	3d	4th	Flour, Meal, Apples and Potatoes. 100 lbs. & Bbl.	Under 100 lbs. & bbl.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	35	26	22	16	22	26
Roundhill	32	26	22	16	22	26
Bridgetown	36	30	24	18	24	29
Paradise	37	30	25	18	25	31
Lawrencetown	39	32	26	19	26	22
Middleton	41	34	27	20	27	34
Wilmot	42	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	42	34	27	20	27	34
Aylesford	44	36	29	22	29	37
Berwick	45	37	31	22	30	38
Waterville	45	37	31	22	30	38
Cambridge	45	37	31	22	30	38
Coldbrook	45	37	31	22	30	38
Kentville	46	37	31	22	30	38

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.

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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.

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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.

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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, 44 Chatham St., N. Y.

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, 40x30 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.

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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.

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

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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 Mondays, Wednesdays, Friday only.	Passenger 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	Kingsten	12 04	4 29	
98	Wilmot	12 12	4 40	
102	Middleton	12 23	4 55	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	5 17	
111	Paradise	12 48	5 28	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	547	
124	Roundhill	1 20	6 15	
130	Annapolis—arrive	1 40	6 40	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Pass. & Freight Mondays, Tuesdays, 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 5
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.

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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.

For Sae!

NEW AND SECOND HAND

WAGONS

TERMS EASY.

B. STARRATT.

June 27th, 1881.

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THE attention of the public is respectfully drawn to the fact that the old firm of

COX BROTHERS

still exists and is doing business on the old principles.

A FULL LINE OF KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD ALWAYS ON HAND.

In addition to our present stock of Stoves, we propose, during the month of September, to add a full line of the most approved patterns in COOKING and PARLOR STOVES.

Cox Brothers.

Bridgetown, Aug. 31st, '81. 3m

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Middleton, Jan. 3rd, 1881.

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DENTISTS,

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MANUFACTURED AT

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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

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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.

TEA Meetings.

This is the season for Tea Meetings, and in order to make them a success, the very best materials are requisite.

Tea, Coffee,

Granulated & Refined Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Soda,

Cream of Tartar, Baking Powder, Essences, and

Confectionery

should be of the best quality, and such may be obtained, together with a general assortment of other GROCERIES, including a fresh supply of

CANNED SALMON,

of the subscriber AT LOWER PRICES than the same quality of goods are retailed at in Halifax or St. John.

H. CROSSKILL.

Middleton, Aug. 30, 1881.

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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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 bills paid in full with CASH before 30th inst.

J. W. TOMLINSON

Lawrencetown, July 15th, 1880.

FOR SALE.

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, BRANDRAM'S WHITE LEAD, PUTTY,

Mineral Roofing,

Silicate paints' Oakum, Pitch, Tar,

Cut Nails & Spikes, Asstd. Sizes,

Wrought Nails & Spikes,

IRON and STEEL, assorted Sizes, HOOP IRON and RIVETS,

TIRE STEEL

CARRIAGE BOLTS, PLAINED C. BOARDS, SAWN SHINGLES, CEDAR POSTS.

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Agricultural.

— Farm horses in the fall are often ungratefully neglected. Their hard toil in helping with the heavy work of the season once over, when only odd jobs await them, it is too frequent a custom to dock them of their grain, and allow them to shift for themselves on the pastures, often without needed shelter from the bleak wind and early frosts of autumn nights. After feeding awhile the poor animals get chilled and run about in the dark in search of warmth, which they often find at the coat of a stumble or fall, resulting often, in a sprain or a cut that injures or disfigures them for life. Then when warm and tired they lie down to rest, what wonder if they rise up stiff, spiritless, and not rarely suffering from a severe cold after heated blood and relaxed sinews have been exposed to the blasts and frosts of a chilly flight. When the days are stormy it is well enough to let horses run in the pasture, but every night should find them comfortably bedded and fed in the stable. Ingratitude to our fellowmen is justly considered an odious vice, but is there not often a strong taint of it in the treatment of these noble animals to whose faithful help in all kinds of drudgery farmers are deeply indebted for full barns and comfortable homes?—*Canadian Farmer.*

— I can make more pork with clean shelled corn soaked twelve hours in pure spring water, than I can with new, soft corn. I will keep my pigs in better condition, and my feeding floors and pastures will be covered with cobs. The waste in feeding new corn is greater than the cost of shelling the old.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

— The following from the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, under the heading "The muck delusion" may perhaps interest our farmers and may surprise some of them:—

The delusion which prevailed twenty and more years ago, regarding the manurial value of what is known as muck, has lost some of its force, but it still exists among farmers, especially those new in the industry. Among the newspapers "the great value of muck to farmers" is a standing text, from which a labored sermon is preached once or twice a year. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, a little book was published by Dr. Dana, a Lowell chemist, employed in one of the dyeing establishments of that city, which supplies the material for these sermons, and will continue to do so, perhaps, for the next half century. The book is full of errors and absurdities, and has led more farmers into incurring serious expenditures without corresponding returns, than any book on manure ever written.

The fallacy of muck consists in error of regarding it as manure, or a substance which turns spontaneously into manure without cost to the farmer. The term "muck" is usually applied to the dark, wet, unctious product of low meadows, and the black mud from the bed of marshy lakes and from ponds. The material varies greatly in physical character and chemical composition, no two specimens taken from different localities being alike. The advocates of muck, or the writers on the subject, have but little to say in regard to these important modifications; with them muck is muck whether it be made up of black sand or vegetable debris in a stage of partial decomposition. Now, muck is not a manure, whether it comes from peat meadow or from silicious deposits in the bed of a dried-up frog pond. It is not manure, and moreover it cannot be made into a plant-food by any expense of time and labor which the farmer can afford to apply to it.

For a period of twenty-five years we have given much attention to muck, and have instituted a series of experiments with it in the laboratory and in the field, in all the forms and modifications in which it is found upon New England farms and we say now, what we have often said before, it is a material which, in general, farmers cannot afford to spend much time upon. If it had absolute or potential value as manure, the wet mud from meadows cannot be hauled long distances with profit, but it has not under any circumstances manurial value. The peat of bogs, as freshly taken out, averages of water fully 20 per cent., and a load of this, of 2,000 pounds, gives but a couple of hundred pounds of dry humus at the barn.

If, through inexperience or want of close observation, a farmer backs up his cart to a mud hole, dry in summer he loads into it a substance which is usually valueless; we have seen many farmers hard at work, after haying, upon a deposit of this nature, and have often had the pleasure of saving them much toil, by proving on the spot, the worthlessness of the substance they were endeavoring to utilize. A substance holding seventy per cent. of clear sand and thirty per cent. of clear black mould is "one well calculated to deceive." It looks rich, and is tempting to many who desire to increase their manurial resources. A little of this material put into a tumbler and stirred up with much water, at once reveals itself, as the sand settles to the bottom and the black vegetable matter floats above.

The true value of muck is well understood among chemists, or at least it ought to be. It really holds no available plant food, although it contains some nitrogen and carbonaceous elements. These do not exist in it in available forms, and cannot be brought into that state at a cost which will, under ordinary conditions, warrant transportation and manipulation. Muck has a certain value as an absorbent of liquid manure, and it may pay to procure and dry it for such purposes; but to meet this want, it must be convenient to the barn, and of good quality. Farmers cannot afford to be deluded or led astray on any point, and therefore it is important that the true value of what is called muck should be understood.

Joker's Corner.

The Shot that Plooded Rufus Choate.

Rufus Choate, is an important marine assault and battery at sea case, had Barton, chief mate of the clipper ship 'Challenge,' on the stand, and badgered him so, for about an hour, that at last Dick got his salt water temper started, and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his batteries.

At the beginning of his testimony, Dick had said that the night was 'dark as the devil, and raining like seven bells.'

Suddenly Mr. Choate asked him—:

'Was there a moon that night?'

'A moon?'

'Yes, a moon.'

'There was—a full moon.'

'Did you see it?'

'Not a mite.'

'Then how do you know that there was a moon?'

'Nautical almanac said so, and I'll believe that sooner than any lawyer in the world.'

'What was the principal luminary on that night, sir?'

'Binnacle lamp on board of the Challenge.'

'Ah, you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton.'

'What in blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?

'Be civil, sir. And now tell me in what latitude and longitude you crossed the equator.'

'Sho, you're joking.'

'No, Sir, I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me.'

'I shan't.'

'Ah! you refuse to answer, do you?'

'Yes—I can't.'

'Indeed! You are chief mate of a clipper ship, and unable to answer so simple a question.'

'Tis the simplest question I was ever asked in my life. Why, I thought that every fool of a lawyer knew there ain't any latitude on the equator.'

That shot floored Rufus Choate.

Characteristic Wedding out West.

From the Oil City Derrick.]

Camping near the town, we secured our st