

The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21st, 1880.

CHRONIC GRINNING.

There is a kind of disease, not often referred to in medical treatises, which may be described as chronic grinning. The malady is by no means an uncommon one, and it is sometimes regarded as the incipient stage of helpless idiocy. Its victims are afflicted with an uncontrollable passion for grinning. They grin in the parlor, they grin in the lecture room, they grin on the street, and even in places of religious worship they keep up their everlasting and hideous grinning.

The disease we are speaking of is altogether different from the pleasant smiles of social life or even the buoyant hilarity of healthful cheerfulness. The merry grin of genuine laughter and the bright smile of happy faces, are always agreeable and inspiring; but the chronic grinner is an object of pity if not of contempt.

It is said that on the island of Sardinia there grows a kind of wild parsley, which, when eaten, contracts the muscles of the face in such a way as to produce a painful and horrid leer known as the Sardinian grin, or horse-laugh. We occasionally meet with persons who seem to have demolished considerable quantities of this unfortunate parsley. The muscles of their faces have become permanently distorted into the form of an idiotic and irrepressible grin. Whether they are seen in the sacred precincts of the sanctuary or amid the weeping groups of mourners around the dead, that awful grin seems to accompany them.

The most hopeless feature of the case is that these grinning specimens seem to imagine that their performances indicate smartness and intelligence. In all probability a similar motive prompts the whole monkey tribe to exhibitions of this kind, to make good their claims to the ancestral honors accorded them by Darwin. So far as chronic grinning is concerned, the Darwinian theory might be unhesitatingly accepted as sufficiently demonstrated.

Conceited persons of very bad taste and exceedingly limited intelligence are liable to contract this malady. Unable to perceive or appreciate what is good and noble in others, they are always on the watch for what they imagine to be defects in the words or actions of their superiors. But their ignorance leads them to transform excellencies into defects and to grin at those things which win the esteem and applause of cultured minds.

A clergyman was once very much annoyed by nothing a young woman constantly giggling during religious worship. His first impulse was to administer a sharp rebuke, but he was afterwards glad that he refrained from doing so. On inquiry, after the close of the service, he was informed by a friend that the poor girl was a lunatic. The incident has led many a clergyman to exercise commendable forbearance under the impression that the circumstances might be of a similar character.

Y. M. C. A. DELEGATES.—The meeting at Providence Church on Friday evening last was not as largely attended as had been anticipated. But the addresses of Messrs. Cree and Hall were full of instruction and interest. They pointed out with much earnestness the disastrous consequences of neglecting the intellectual and moral culture of young people, and showed to what an alarming extent this neglect prevails in almost all communities.

They gave an interesting account of what has been done through the agency of the Young Men's Christian Association in the way of promoting the welfare of young people. There is no doubt that in large cities much good has resulted from this movement. Our young folk in this place have many privileges both religious and intellectual, and if they fail to profit by these, one should have some doubt whether any new organization would conduce much to their improvement.

In the British House of Lords, on the 12th inst., a bill for rendering attendance at school compulsory passed its second reading without division. The fact is now steadily gaining ground that such a law is really necessary to our country's well-being. We are now paying a heavy school tax for one reason, that the children of the poorer classes may enjoy the privileges of obtaining a good education. But anyone who will take the trouble to observe during the teaching term, cannot fail to see that there are dozens of unemployed boys, some of respectable parentage too, who do nothing but roam our own streets, where they pick up what centre around a class that infest our streets, corners, offices and shop steps throughout the town, ways and lanes that unfit them for any worthy object in life, foul and blasphemous language, a disregard of existing laws, and other bad habits that are much to be deplored, and the evil does not stop here as much of it is picked up by the children who do attend school, as it is impossible in many instances to keep them separated from the street Arabs mentioned. If we had a compulsory school attendance law, with proper enforcement, very much of the above evil would be obviated, and a good would be done in this district alone that would make its impress on future generations.

The Provincial Penitentiary of Nova Scotia is no more. Sixty-five convicts were removed from its walls on the 16th inst., and sent under guard of armed men to Dorchester.

LOCAL AND GENERAL EDITORIAL ITEMS.

F. C. Harris, Esq., has been gazetted a Justice of the Peace.

STEFANSON.—The firm of Messrs. R. Book & Sons, one of the oldest establishments in Halifax has suspended.

We see by the Chronicle that the Mr. Halliday, who lately sold out the Wolfville Store, has opened a boarding house in Halifax on 73, Granville St.

A Quadrille Assembly is to be held in Victoria Hall on Wednesday evening next. See notice in advertising columns.

Harper's Magazine for August is a splendid number, and abounds in interest from the opening poem of Robert Burns by Henry W. Longfellow to the concluding article in the *Drazer*.

BEAR RIVER.—The cherry crop is very large this year and visitors from all parts of the county are visiting the place. Some twenty or thirty of the residents of this town and vicinity went down during Saturday last.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.—The examination of applicants for teachers' licenses and for a higher grade commenced yesterday. The applicants are but few in number, compared to previous years.

It is seldom we ever have such dry weather as we are at present experiencing, for beyond a shower or two of but a couple of hours duration at a time during the last two months we have had no rainfall.

FORT GEORGE.—On Thursday, July 18th, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Weaver were out driving, the horse took fright and ran away, upsetting wagon, breaking shafts, etc. Both were thrown out and very seriously injured. No limbs broken.

A young girl named Mary Dowell, daughter of Capt. John Dowell, was run over by a horse on the 19th, and broke her arm.—*For.*

ADVANCE.—Molasses and sugar are advancing all over the world. Cable advice quotes the last sales of Barbadoes molasses at four cents advance from the lowest point in England.

Sugar, according to cable advices has advanced in England on refined from 1s. to 2s., according to quality.

The molasses crop in Barbadoes is short and nearly exhausted.

A GOOD CITIZEN GENE.—Mr. Beniah Morse died at Berwick, Kings county, at the ripe age of 77 years. He was a man possessed of high intelligence and many excellent personal qualities; was highly esteemed in the community in which he lived. He formerly lived at Wilmet, Annapolis, where he had many friends, but for some years he lived at the place from whence he was called by his fathers.—*H. Chronicle.*

The number of murders, arson, rapes, incendiary fires, crimes of every description, together with railroad and other accidents that appear in the despatches every week from the neighboring republic is simply astounding. To keep a faithful record of them all would be next thing to enumerating the horrors and the effects far-reaching, as a general rule we rather aim to keep accounts of crimes out of our papers as the taste for such literature is a most vitiated one and we do not care to pander to it.

The comptroller of the currency, Washington, warns the public not to receive \$100 notes purporting to have been issued by the National Revenue Bank of Boston, Mechanics National Bank of New Bedford, Pittsfield National Bank of Pittsfield, Mass., and National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, counterfeiters on these having been discovered.—*John Sun.*

We will bear this in mind, sure, and scrutinize every \$100.00 note closely that is paid in to us.—We await the ordeal with fear and trembling, because we might be taken in by not recognizing the names of the above banks.—*Ex. Mos.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A friend in Yale B. C., writing on June 27th, says that the weather there is very warm—the thermometer indicating 95° in the shade every day for the week prior to the date of his letter. Several fatal cases of sunstroke have occurred on the line of railway. He quotes a good authority for saying that it is a poor place for young fellows to get along when speaking of an application he received from a brother in prospect of remunerative employment. Wages on the railroad for laborers are \$1.50 per day and board \$1.00 per week, men and boys, but such wages don't hold out much inducement to people on this side of the continent.

The fire in Annapolis, which we noticed in our last, was regularly investigated into, but no definite conclusion was arrived at as to the origin of the fire, though it was evidently the impression that it was an incendiary work. The fire started in the cellar of Cummings' shop. This cellar, according to the affidavits made by the persons whose efforts extinguished the fire, contained a number of empty barrels and a cask with some 15 or 20 gallons of kerosene in it, while a bucket of oil was standing on the floor of the cellar, which Mr. Cummings says he can in no way account for. The building in which the fire was discovered and the one opposite (L. Shaw's), were saturated with oil on one side for quite a distance from the ground. Everything seems to point in the direction that there was an evident intention of some fiend to destroy both buildings, at least, as in connection with the above facts, the hose of the engine was, and one gentleman makes affidavit that he thinks the hose was cut after the water was turned on the fire.

Col. Laurie has made answer to the *Western Chronicle's* correspondent in the *Morning Chronicle*. He states that he does not intend exhibiting his Devons all the forthcoming Autumn, but that some thirty-three of his herd he has passed into other hands, which will show well to the front. He then takes up the objection raised that as he has a voice in drafting the prize list he should not exhibit, explaining that he personally thinks it not desirable, but that it could not well be avoided in the past as the number who were willing to give the aid of their money influence were very few, that those who would spend their money in the advancement of agricultural interests were still fewer in number, and it was from these classes the Board of Agriculture had to be selected, and it was on them that exhibitions depended for any large show of thorough bred stock. He closes by saying, "it may be desirable

to abolish the Central Board. It is not uncommon for those who cannot have their own way to avow that the existing restraints should be removed.

Whether the case was really of good service to the agricultural community must always be a matter of opinion, but it seems quite clear that some administrative body must exist to exercise control. The members of the Board have throughout given their time and services gratuitously, and are quite prepared to see the duties transferred to any other organization that will more efficiently discharge the duties with which they have been entrusted.

S. P. C. A.

A public meeting was held in Annapolis on Saturday evening last at the office of J. J. Under the chairmanship of the Rev. W. S. Gray was elected chairman, and E. E. Harris Secretary pro tem.

Mr. J. Naylor Secretary of the Nova Scotia Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals—Rev. W. S. Gray was elected chairman, and E. E. Harris Secretary pro tem.

Mr. J. Naylor Secretary of the Nova Scotia Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, has been elected chairman, and E. E. Harris Secretary pro tem. The Rev. W. S. Gray was elected Secretary of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and E. E. Harris Secretary pro tem.

Next of Kin wanted.

OF INTEREST TO PARTIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Robert Gunn's last special list of unclaimed money and estates, has the following among others concerning whom information is wanted:—

CHURCH, J. H. H., now or late of New Brunswick, Annapolis Nova Scotia, Canada.

FOURTY, WILLIAM, of Halifax, N. S., Canada, merchant in the mercantile business.

NET, or O'NEIL, CHARLES, colored, a seaman, formerly of Nova Scotia; was in New Brunswick in 1875.

BARRETT, GEORGE, spinster, of Halifax, N. S., in 1790.

WINTER, THOMAS BARRALL, last heard of in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER.—The mournful disaster of the Tay Bridge, Scotland, is again vividly recalled. A report has been lengthened presented to the Commission appointed to investigate the matter.

There are, indeed, two reports, for though the Commissioners agree substantially as to the cause of the disaster, they differ as to the manner in which the disaster occurred.

In the majority report a censure is passed upon the contractors, the engineer, and the Board of Railway Commissioners. The design of the bridge is condemned, and the company is charged with neglect in not keeping it in a proper state of repair.

Although the contractors of the bridge is said to have been faulty, yet the Commissioners think it might have weathered the storm, had the Government not allowed it to be kept in a proper state of repair.

The report of the minority is substantially to the same effect; and such a document as this, which is published by the Government, is a very serious thing. It fixes the responsibility for the disaster directly upon certain parties, and not upon the whole.

They shall be used for damages, or criminally prosecuted. There is some relief in the fact that the Government is not definitely determined. If nothing else arises public companies will learn to be more careful and attentive where human life is concerned.—*Scottish American.*

Milk and Lime Water.

Milk and lime water are now frequently prescribed by physicians in cases of dyspepsia and weakness of the stomach, and in some cases are said to prove very beneficial. Many persons who think good bread and milk a great luxury, frequently hesitate to eat it for the reason that milk is not so good as it used to be. The source of the milk often follows. But experience proves, says the *Journal of Materia Medica*, that lime water and milk are not only good for the stomach, but also a very good substitute for the various symptoms attendant upon indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery and fever—will resume its work, and do it energetically on the whole.

A goblet of cow's milk may have four table-spoonsful of lime water added to it with good effect. The way to make lime water is to apply to a few lumps of unslacked lime, put the lime in a stone jar, and add water until the lime is slackened and the water is clear. The lime settles, leaving the pure and clean lime water on top.

A CURS AT KNOCK.—The Dublin "Nation" recently published the following:—"Neal Ryan, Pettigo, county Donegal, writes to us,—"I was to that holy place called Knock, and great things have been seen. The Blessed Virgin appeared to four of us—me and three girls—the night of the 29th of April. She came in a flash of light, and formed herself in the window which I was standing against. I have seen many cures while in that place. I was cured of my ailment while there. This I do declare before my God to be really so."

When persons are feverish and thirsty beyond what is natural, one of the best remedies is internal or external. To take a lemon, cut on the top, sprinkle over it some loaf sugar, working it downward into the lemon, and then suck it slowly, squeezing the lemon and adding sugar as the acidity increases. Invalids with feverishness may take two or three lemons a day in this manner with the most marked benefit manifested by a sense of coolness, comfort and invigoration. A lemon or two thus taken tea time, as an entire substitute for the ordinary supper, will give many a man a comfortable night's sleep and an awakening of rest and invigoration, and a appetite for breakfast, to which they would otherwise have been strangers.

It has been very odd to follow the Empress Eugenie's voyage to Zululand to pay the last tribute of her love to her son. She stood in tears and knelt in prayer when she saw the son of the Third Napoleon met his fate from the arrows of the savage. And this may be, in the last of the Empress's life between two tombs—that of Chislehurst and the one of Zululand. The line of the First Napoleon was a very odd one. As in Africa—strange vicissitudes of fortune!

Arctic Explorations.

A London despatch says money is being subscribed gradually but steadily for the balloon expedition projected by Commander Cheyne, to whom a rival has appeared in the person of a gentleman signing himself "An Anglo-Canadian," who proposes a plan for reaching the Pole in a very few days in a balloon of his own invention. The rival's intention is to charge Cheyne with the charge of the Cheyne project should that the merits of rival schemes before venturing money on a speculative one.

Attention to the Howgate expedition as ultimately establishing the first of an international system of Arctic stations, Germany, Holland, Norway and Sweden, Austria, Denmark and Russia having concurrently agreed to establish similar posts with the same objects during this year, England being the only important civilized country which stands aloof from the international project.

The St. Gothard Tunnel.

London, July 13.—A French engineer, who, as the result of his examination, has just examined the St. Gothard tunnel, reports that it cannot be ready for traffic before the end of April next. The engineers agree in the foregoing report, according to agreement the contractors forfeit 5,000 francs for every day's delay beyond the stipulated time.

The matter will probably come before the Federal Tribunal. As the contractors dispute their liability on the ground that the company failed to keep faith with them. The matter will probably come before the Federal Tribunal. As the contractors dispute their liability on the ground that the company failed to keep faith with them.

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COAL!

To arrive in a few days a small cargo of House and Blacksmith

SPRING HILL COAL, PER SCHOONER IVICA.

Any parties desiring to be supplied with the above will please address their orders to H. FRASER, Bridgetown, July 21st, 1880.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

250 PIECES CANADIAN TWEEDS, Fall Weights, New Patterns.

25 CASES AND BALES Grey and Bleached Cottons.

AT BOTTOM PRICES. T. R. JONES & CO. St. John, '80.

WANTED!

Farmers to buy the BEST Combined THRESHER AND CLEANER Made in the Dominion. Apply at once to SMALL & FISHER, 146m Woodstock, New Brunswick.

TENDERS

Will be received up to the 31st instant for the STOCK IN TRADE OF F. C. HARRIS, OF F. C. HARRIS, assigned to me, the subscriber, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors. To be sold for CASH, or short time, if secured. Said stock can be inspected, and application to ALBERT MORSE, Trustee, Queen Street, Bridgetown, July 21st 1880. 3116

THE "GEM"

Preserve Jar, Is just what is wanted in putting up Fruit-saves time, labor and sugar. Sold low at J. W. WHITMAN'S.

HAYING TOOLS,

BEST AND CHEAPEST. Floor Oil Cloths, Hemp Carpets 2-4 to 4-4, Nails, Saws, &c. to 10c, best.

RICKS AND OATMEAL, just the thing for HAYING.

KORTON'S BEST PICKLES. Full stock of Plain and Fancy BISCUITS AND CAKES. New Lines of Crockeryware & Glassware, FLOWER POTS, Common, Fancy and Hanging from 5 cents each.

PLAYED WARE, at Lowest Prices—call and see; LINEN and WOOL CARRIAGE ROBES, very cheap. No discount for Credit; but LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

J. W. Whitman.

Lawrence, July 12th, 1880.

Corbitt's Packet Line

SCHR. ATWOOD, Between Annapolis and Boston, carrying Freight and Passengers.

THIS Vessel has been re-fitted and a new Cabin built on her, and can now accommodate 40 passengers with all comfort.

Passengers to Boston, \$4. Agent at Boston—W. B. FORRESTER, 338, Atlantic Avenue.

A. W. Corbitt & Son.

ANNAPOLIS.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Mrs. Whitman, of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to within six months from date, and all persons owing said estate will make immediate payment to ASA WHITMAN, Adm'r. Inglesville, July 21st, 1880. 3117 pd

O. R. O.

BEST NOW IN USE, Largest Stock in Town, All Sizes.

New Jewellery—Rings, Brooches, Ladies' Hats, 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 29th inst.

J. W. TOMLINSON, Lawrence, July 15th, 1880.

Quadrille Assembly!

Those interested are requested to take notice that a Quadrille Assembly is to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., in VICTORIA HALL, under the same management that conducted the Assemblies in the Spring. A good time may be anticipated, and a general invitation is extended to all. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. By order of the Committee. Bridgetown, July 21st, 1880.

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ANNAPOLIS.

New Advertisements.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Cutver's celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Inactivity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excess.

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 practice, 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.

Address, The Culverwell Medical Co., 41 Ann St., New York. Post Office Box 4586.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ANNAPOLIS SS, In the Supreme Court 1880, IN EQUITY.

CAUSE: (George Litch, Plff., Charles H. Phinney, Defd.) TO BE SOLD AT Public Auction

By the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, at Middletown, in the County of Annapolis, aforesaid, ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, NEXT, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made in this cause, on the 29th day of June, instant, unless before the sale the amount due to the plaintiff with interest since the issue date of the writ and cost be paid to the plaintiff, or the sheriff, or into court.

ALL the estate, right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to, or out of, all that certain piece or parcel of

LAND,

situate in Wilmet, bounded as follows: Beginning on the north side of the post road, at a stake and stone on the south-east corner of land owned by Jeremiah VanBerkirk, and occupied by Francis VanBerkirk, northwardly along said VanBerkirk's line 160 rods, or until it comes to Samuel Tilly's south line, eastwardly along Tilly's said line 25 rods, or until it comes to William Nichols' north-east corner, thence southwardly about four rods, or until it comes to Tilly's north-west corner, thence eastwardly 1 rod from Nichols' line, thence southwardly, the course of Nichols' east line, until it strikes the said William Nichols' line by the barn along said Nichols' line to the post road, to a stake and stone, thence westwardly along the post road to the place of beginning, containing forty acres more or less, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of the deed. PETER BONNETT, High Sheriff.

R. RUOLES, Plff's Attorney. Dated at Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1880. 3117

1880. 1880.

Haying Tools

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE. NOW READY FOR THE SEASON. 600 DOZ. HAY RAKES, 120 Bundles HAY FORKS, 120 Bundles SYTHES and SNATHS, 41 dozen HEADING HOES, 45 " SICKLES, 45 " HAY FORK HANDLES, 60 " HORSES, 150 Bundles SHOVELS, 50 " MATRICE FORKS, 20 dozen POTATO HOOKS, 20 " FORKS, 10 Tons GRINDSTONES;

Our Clippers are the genuine West Waterville Scythe. As usual at Lowest Wholesale Rates. Paints, Oils, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Nails, etc., etc.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE, 60 and 62 Prince Wm. Street. St. John, June 29th, '80. 13124

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. nstf

Selling Off.

THE Subscriber in Closing up his business, will sell very Low for Cash the balance of his Stock in Trade, as follows:—

ALSO: 200 M. Shaved Shingles, AND 1 Carload Berwick Sawn Shingles. All accounts not settled by the 15th of July, 1880, will be left for immediate collection.

Middletown, June 19, 1880. F. P. MARSHALL.

J. G. H. PARKER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, and REAL ESTATE AGENT. Practise in all the Courts. Business promptly attended to. OFFICE—Fitz. Randolph's NEW BUILDING, Bridgetown. 7ly

New Advertisements.

BARAINS

General News.

New York, July 16.—Chastine Cox was hanged at 8.37 a. m. to-day. He walked with a firm step and composed demeanor to the gallows, and died in 16 minutes.

High Prices for Cattle.—At a sale of Canadian Shorthorn Cattle, on the 30th ult., forty-three animals were sold for \$338,525.

Being called to account for the statement that a certain meeting was "a large and respectable one," when only one other person besides himself was present, a reporter insisted that what he had set down was literally true.

The Sugar Refinery.—The directors of this enterprise has decided on issuing \$100,000 more stock, in addition to the original amount of \$300,000.

A writer in "Blackwood's Magazine" says there are 60,000 suicides in Europe every year. More men than women take their own lives, and the favorite methods are hanging and drowning.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday School Superintendent. And the new boy in the bad class under the gallery who came in last Sunday, stood up and said: "Their scarcity."

The new leaden roof that is being placed on the cupola of St. Peter's at Rome will be completed in two years.

A huckman of Niagara bargained to carry two men to the falls and back to the depot in time for a certain train for one dollar. He so timed the job that he returned just three minutes before the train started.

It has at last become our painful duty to record the death of Dr. P. W. Smith, who departed this life between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, after a illness of about two years.

An English Woman Who Knows How to Dress. From the Inter-Ocean. London, June 22.—Now and then an artistic costume is worn by an English woman in such manner that she seems a creature from the classic ages.

The preliminary examination of John Melick for forging his uncle's name to a cheque discontinued at the Bank of New Brunswick, took place at the Police Court on the 15th inst., at St. John, and resulted in his being committed for trial before the County Court.

Three separate charges were brought, and the prisoner was sent to the County Court for trial. The cases entered into involved the forging of the name of Henry Melick to three notes of hand respectively \$1,000, \$1,555, and \$3,200.

A Bellet of Antiquity.

An old Viking ship has been discovered in a large mound in Norway. It is over a thousand years old, and was used as the burial place of some notable king.

Several pieces of wood had the appearance of having belonged to the same beams and deale as supposed to have formed compartments dividing the banks of the rowers on each side from a passage or corridor in the middle.

In the middle of the vessel a large oak, solidly fastened to the bottom, has a square hole for the mast, and several contrivances show that the mast was constructed for being laid down at some places of tow and a few shreds of a wooden staff, probably the mainmast, were found here.

The Prussian Wounds, the remnant of a Slavic race once established in Germany, retain some of the grossest superstitions of their pagan ancestors.

The demand for the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is still on the increase, and every quarter the firm who make it are receiving unsolicited testimony of its growing in public favor.

Blair.—At Parker's Cove, June 15th, the wife of B. Blair, of twin daughters, Henson.—At Parker's Cove, June 30th, the wife of Capt. J. Hudson, of a daughter.

Deaths.—At Young's Cove, on the 18th inst., Hiram Young, Esq., a native of Weymouth, aged 88 years.

WHERE THE BRITISH ARMY IS SUPPLIED FROM.—Details have been published as to the various classes applying recruits for the British army in the month of June.

Living to Work.

There are many large houses in New York where, for a great part of the year, the employees work nights, often till ten or eleven o'clock.

There are many who are always ready to be taken for a ride, and it is not unlikely that they will be taken for a ride at any rate.

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TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK

Brooklyn, July 8.—A well-dressed, handsome lady, who had just discovered the man she married three years ago was her brother, the natural son of her mother.

London, July 15.—An explosion took place at the London and North Western Railway Company's new black vein pit at Hilda, six miles from Newport.

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Brown's Household Panacea.

It is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally or applied externally.

Butter, Large packages, 12 @ 14; small, 15 @ 15; Eggs, 14 @ 15; Cheese, 15 @ 16; Flour, 16 @ 17; Beans, 17 @ 18; Corn, 18 @ 19; Potatoes, 19 @ 20; Apples, 20 @ 21; Peaches, 21 @ 22; Pears, 22 @ 23; Plums, 23 @ 24; Cherries, 24 @ 25; Strawberries, 25 @ 26; Raspberries, 26 @ 27; Blackberries, 27 @ 28; Currants, 28 @ 29; Gooseberries, 29 @ 30; Mulberries, 30 @ 31; Huckleberries, 31 @ 32; Elderberries, 32 @ 33; Juniperberries, 33 @ 34; Saffron, 34 @ 35; Cloves, 35 @ 36; Nutmegs, 36 @ 37; Mace, 37 @ 38; Cardamoms, 38 @ 39; Peppercorns, 39 @ 40; Vanilla, 40 @ 41; Sarsaparilla, 41 @ 42; Quinine, 42 @ 43; Iron, 43 @ 44; Steel, 44 @ 45; Lead, 45 @ 46; Zinc, 46 @ 47; Tin, 47 @ 48; Copper, 48 @ 49; Brass, 49 @ 50; Iron, 50 @ 51; Steel, 51 @ 52; Lead, 52 @ 53; Zinc, 53 @ 54; Tin, 54 @ 55; Copper, 55 @ 56; Brass, 56 @ 57; Iron, 57 @ 58; Steel, 58 @ 59; Lead, 59 @ 60; Zinc, 60 @ 61; Tin, 61 @ 62; Copper, 62 @ 63; Brass, 63 @ 64; Iron, 64 @ 65; Steel, 65 @ 66; Lead, 66 @ 67; Zinc, 67 @ 68; Tin, 68 @ 69; Copper, 69 @ 70; Brass, 70 @ 71; Iron, 71 @ 72; Steel, 72 @ 73; Lead, 73 @ 74; Zinc, 74 @ 75; Tin, 75 @ 76; Copper, 76 @ 77; Brass, 77 @ 78; Iron, 78 @ 79; Steel, 79 @ 80; Lead, 80 @ 81; Zinc, 81 @ 82; Tin, 82 @ 83; Copper, 83 @ 84; Brass, 84 @ 85; Iron, 85 @ 86; Steel, 86 @ 87; Lead, 87 @ 88; Zinc, 88 @ 89; Tin, 89 @ 90; Copper, 90 @ 91; Brass, 91 @ 92; Iron, 92 @ 93; Steel, 93 @ 94; Lead, 94 @ 95; Zinc, 95 @ 96; Tin, 96 @ 97; Copper, 97 @ 98; Brass, 98 @ 99; Iron, 99 @ 100; Steel, 100 @ 101; Lead, 101 @ 102; Zinc, 102 @ 103; Tin, 103 @ 104; Copper, 104 @ 105; Brass, 105 @ 106; Iron, 106 @ 107; Steel, 107 @ 108; Lead, 108 @ 109; Zinc, 109 @ 110; Tin, 110 @ 111; Copper, 111 @ 112; Brass, 112 @ 113; Iron, 113 @ 114; Steel, 114 @ 115; Lead, 115 @ 116; Zinc, 116 @ 117; Tin, 117 @ 118; Copper, 118 @ 119; Brass, 119 @ 120; Iron, 120 @ 121; Steel, 121 @ 122; Lead, 122 @ 123; Zinc, 123 @ 124; Tin, 124 @ 125; Copper, 125 @ 126; Brass, 126 @ 127; Iron, 127 @ 128; Steel, 128 @ 129; Lead, 129 @ 130; Zinc, 130 @ 131; Tin, 131 @ 132; Copper, 132 @ 133; Brass, 133 @ 134; Iron, 134 @ 135; Steel, 135 @ 136; Lead, 136 @ 137; Zinc, 137 @ 138; Tin, 138 @ 139; Copper, 139 @ 140; Brass, 140 @ 141; Iron, 141 @ 142; Steel, 142 @ 143; Lead, 143 @ 144; Zinc, 144 @ 145; Tin, 145 @ 146; Copper, 146 @ 147; Brass, 147 @ 148; Iron, 148 @ 149; Steel, 149 @ 150; Lead, 150 @ 151; Zinc, 151 @ 152; Tin, 152 @ 153; Copper, 153 @ 154; Brass, 154 @ 155; Iron, 155 @ 156; Steel, 156 @ 157; Lead, 157 @ 158; Zinc, 158 @ 159; Tin, 159 @ 160; Copper, 160 @ 161; Brass, 161 @ 162; Iron, 162 @ 163; Steel, 163 @ 164; Lead, 164 @ 165; Zinc, 165 @ 166; Tin, 166 @ 167; Copper, 167 @ 168; Brass, 168 @ 169; Iron, 169 @ 170; Steel, 170 @ 171; Lead, 171 @ 172; Zinc, 172 @ 173; Tin, 173 @ 174; Copper, 174 @ 175; Brass, 175 @ 176; Iron, 176 @ 177; Steel, 177 @ 178; Lead, 178 @ 179; Zinc, 179 @ 180; Tin, 180 @ 181; Copper, 181 @ 182; Brass, 182 @ 183; Iron, 183 @ 184; Steel, 184 @ 185; Lead, 185 @ 186; Zinc, 186 @ 187; Tin, 187 @ 188; Copper, 188 @ 189; Brass, 189 @ 190; Iron, 190 @ 191; Steel, 191 @ 192; Lead, 192 @ 193; Zinc, 193 @ 194; Tin, 194 @ 195; Copper, 195 @ 196; Brass, 196 @ 197; Iron, 197 @ 198; Steel, 198 @ 199; Lead, 199 @ 200; Zinc, 200 @ 201; Tin, 201 @ 202; Copper, 202 @ 203; Brass, 203 @ 204; Iron, 204 @ 205; Steel, 205 @ 206; Lead, 206 @ 207; Zinc, 207 @ 208; Tin, 208 @ 209; Copper, 209 @ 210; Brass, 210 @ 211; Iron, 211 @ 212; Steel, 212 @ 213; Lead, 213 @ 214; Zinc, 214 @ 215; Tin, 215 @ 216; Copper, 216 @ 217; Brass, 217 @ 218; Iron, 218 @ 219; Steel, 219 @ 220; Lead, 220 @ 221; Zinc, 221 @ 222; Tin, 222 @ 223; Copper, 223 @ 224; Brass, 224 @ 225; Iron, 225 @ 226; Steel, 226 @ 227; Lead, 227 @ 228; Zinc, 228 @ 229; Tin, 229 @ 230; Copper, 230 @ 231; Brass, 231 @ 232; Iron, 232 @ 233; Steel, 233 @ 234; Lead, 234 @ 235; Zinc, 235 @ 236; Tin, 236 @ 237; Copper, 237 @ 238; Brass, 238 @ 239; Iron, 239 @ 240; Steel, 240 @ 241; Lead, 241 @ 242; Zinc, 242 @ 243; Tin, 243 @ 244; Copper, 244 @ 245; Brass, 245 @ 246; Iron, 246 @ 247; Steel, 247 @ 248; Lead, 248 @ 249; Zinc, 249 @ 250; Tin, 250 @ 251; Copper, 251 @ 252; Brass, 252 @ 253; Iron, 253 @ 254; Steel, 254 @ 255; Lead, 255 @ 256; Zinc, 256 @ 257; Tin, 257 @ 258; Copper, 258 @ 259; Brass, 259 @ 260; Iron, 260 @ 261; Steel, 261 @ 262; Lead, 262 @ 263; Zinc, 263 @ 264; Tin, 264 @ 265; Copper, 265 @ 266; Brass, 266 @ 267; Iron, 267 @ 268; Steel, 268 @ 269; Lead, 269 @ 270; Zinc, 270 @ 271; Tin, 271 @ 272; Copper, 272 @ 273; Brass, 273 @ 274; Iron, 274 @ 275; Steel, 275 @ 276; Lead, 276 @ 277; Zinc, 277 @ 278; Tin, 278 @ 279; Copper, 279 @ 280; Brass, 280 @ 281; Iron, 281 @ 282; Steel, 282 @ 283; Lead, 283 @ 284; Zinc, 284 @ 285; Tin, 285 @ 286; Copper, 286 @ 287; Brass, 287 @ 288; Iron, 288 @ 289; Steel, 289 @ 290; Lead, 290 @ 291; Zinc, 291 @ 292; Tin, 292 @ 293; Copper, 293 @ 294; Brass, 294 @ 295; Iron, 295 @ 296; Steel, 296 @ 297; Lead, 297 @ 298; Zinc, 298 @ 299; Tin, 299 @ 300; Copper, 300 @ 301; Brass, 301 @ 302; Iron, 302 @ 303; Steel, 303 @ 304; 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Tin, 362 @ 363; Copper, 363 @ 364; Brass, 364 @ 365; Iron, 365 @ 366; Steel, 366 @ 367; Lead, 367 @ 368; Zinc, 368 @ 369; Tin, 369 @ 370; Copper, 370 @ 371; Brass, 371 @ 372; Iron, 372 @ 373; Steel, 373 @ 374; Lead, 374 @ 375; Zinc, 375 @ 376; Tin, 376 @ 377; Copper, 377 @ 378; Brass, 378 @ 379; Iron, 379 @ 380; Steel, 380 @ 381; Lead, 381 @ 382; Zinc, 382 @ 383; Tin, 383 @ 384; Copper, 384 @ 385; Brass, 385 @ 386; Iron, 386 @ 387; Steel, 387 @ 388; Lead, 388 @ 389; Zinc, 389 @ 390; Tin, 390 @ 391; Copper, 391 @ 392; Brass, 392 @ 393; Iron, 393 @ 394; Steel, 394 @ 395; Lead, 395 @ 396; Zinc, 396 @ 397; Tin, 397 @ 398; Copper, 398 @ 399; Brass, 399 @ 400; Iron, 400 @ 401; Steel, 401 @ 402; Lead, 402 @ 403; Zinc, 403 @ 404; Tin, 404 @ 405; Copper, 405 @ 406; Brass, 406 @ 407; Iron, 407 @ 408; Steel, 408 @ 409; Lead, 409 @ 410; Zinc, 410 @ 411; Tin, 411 @ 412; Copper, 412 @ 413; Brass, 413 @ 414; Iron, 414 @ 415; Steel, 415 @ 416; Lead, 416 @ 417; Zinc, 417 @ 418; Tin, 418 @ 419; Copper, 419 @ 420; Brass, 420 @ 421; Iron, 421 @ 422; Steel, 422 @ 423; Lead, 423 @ 424; Zinc, 424 @ 425; Tin, 425 @ 426; Copper, 426 @ 427; Brass, 427 @ 428; Iron, 428 @ 429; Steel, 429 @ 430; Lead, 430 @ 431; Zinc, 431 @ 432; Tin, 432 @ 433; Copper, 433 @ 434; Brass, 434 @ 435; Iron, 435 @ 436; Steel, 436 @ 437; Lead, 437 @ 438; Zinc, 438 @ 439; Tin, 439 @ 440; Copper, 440 @ 441; Brass, 441 @ 442; Iron, 442 @ 443; Steel, 443 @ 444; Lead, 444 @ 445; Zinc, 445 @ 446; Tin, 446 @ 447; Copper, 447 @ 448; Brass, 448 @ 449; Iron, 449 @ 450; Steel, 450 @ 451; Lead, 451 @ 452; Zinc, 452 @ 453; Tin, 453 @ 454; Copper, 454 @ 455; Brass, 455 @ 456; Iron, 456 @ 457; Steel, 457 @ 458; Lead, 458 @ 459; Zinc, 459 @ 460; Tin, 460 @ 461; Copper, 461 @ 462; Brass, 462 @ 463; Iron, 463 @ 464; Steel, 464 @ 465; Lead, 465 @ 466; Zinc, 466 @ 467; Tin, 467 @ 468; Copper, 468 @ 469; Brass, 469 @ 470; Iron, 470 @ 471; Steel, 471 @ 472; Lead, 472 @ 473; Zinc, 473 @ 474; Tin, 474 @ 475; Copper, 475 @ 476; Brass, 476 @ 477; Iron, 477 @ 478; Steel, 478 @ 479; Lead, 479 @ 480; Zinc, 480 @ 481; Tin, 481 @ 482; Copper, 482 @ 483; Brass, 483 @ 484; Iron, 484 @ 485; Steel, 485 @ 486; Lead, 486 @ 487; Zinc, 487 @ 488; Tin, 488 @ 489; Copper, 489 @ 490; Brass, 490 @ 491; Iron, 491 @ 492; Steel, 492 @ 493; Lead, 493 @ 494; Zinc, 494 @ 495; Tin, 495 @ 496; Copper, 496 @ 497; Brass, 497 @ 498; Iron, 498 @ 499; Steel, 499 @ 500; Lead, 500 @ 501; Zinc, 501 @ 502; Tin, 502 @ 503; Copper, 503 @ 504; Brass, 504 @ 505; Iron, 505 @ 506; Steel, 506 @ 507; Lead, 507 @ 508; Zinc, 508 @ 509; Tin, 509 @ 510; Copper, 510 @ 511; Brass, 511 @ 512; Iron, 512 @ 513; Steel, 513 @ 514; Lead, 514 @ 515; Zinc, 515 @ 516; Tin, 516 @ 517; Copper, 517 @ 518; Brass, 518 @ 519; Iron, 519 @ 520; Steel, 520 @ 521; Lead, 521 @ 522; Zinc, 522 @ 523; Tin, 523 @ 524; Copper, 524 @ 525; Brass, 525 @ 526; Iron, 526 @ 527; Steel, 527 @ 528; Lead, 528 @ 529; Zinc, 529 @ 530; Tin, 530 @ 531; Copper, 531 @ 532; Brass, 532 @ 533; Iron, 533 @ 534; Steel, 534 @ 535; Lead, 535 @ 536; 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Copper, 594 @ 595; Brass, 595 @ 596; Iron, 596 @ 597; Steel, 597 @ 598; Lead, 598 @ 599; Zinc, 599 @ 600; Tin, 600 @ 601; Copper, 601 @ 602; Brass, 602 @ 603; Iron, 603 @ 604; Steel, 604 @ 605; Lead, 605 @ 606; Zinc, 606 @ 607; Tin, 607 @ 608; Copper, 608 @ 609; Brass, 609 @ 610; Iron, 610 @ 611; Steel, 611 @ 612; Lead, 612 @ 613; Zinc, 613 @ 614; Tin, 614 @ 615; Copper, 615 @ 616; Brass, 616 @ 617; Iron, 617 @ 618; Steel, 618 @ 619; Lead, 619 @ 620; Zinc, 620 @ 621; Tin, 621 @ 622; Copper, 622 @ 623; Brass, 623 @ 624; Iron, 624 @ 625; Steel, 625 @ 626; Lead, 626 @ 627; Zinc, 627 @ 628; Tin, 628 @ 629; Copper, 629 @ 630; Brass, 630 @ 631; Iron, 631 @ 632; Steel, 632 @ 633; Lead, 633 @ 634; Zinc, 634 @ 635; Tin, 635 @ 636; Copper, 636 @ 637; Brass, 637 @ 638; Iron, 638 @ 639; Steel, 639 @ 640; Lead, 640 @ 641; Zinc, 641 @ 642; Tin, 642 @ 643; Copper, 643 @ 644; Brass, 644 @ 645; Iron, 645 @ 646; Steel, 646 @ 647; Lead, 647 @ 648; Zinc, 648 @ 649; Tin, 649 @ 650; Copper, 650 @ 651; Brass, 651 @ 652; 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Lead, 710 @ 711; Zinc, 711 @ 712; Tin, 712 @ 713; Copper, 713 @ 714; Brass, 714 @ 715; Iron, 715 @ 716; Steel, 716 @ 717; Lead, 717 @ 718; Zinc, 718 @ 719; Tin, 719 @ 720; Copper, 720 @ 721; Brass, 721 @ 722; Iron, 722 @ 723; Steel, 723 @ 724; Lead, 724 @ 725; Zinc, 725 @ 726; Tin, 726 @ 727; Copper, 727 @ 728; Brass, 728 @ 729; Iron, 729 @ 730; Steel, 730 @ 731; Lead, 731 @ 732; Zinc, 732 @ 733; Tin, 733 @ 734; Copper, 734 @ 735; Brass, 735 @ 736; Iron, 736 @ 737; Steel, 737 @ 738; Lead, 738 @ 739; Zinc, 739 @ 740; Tin, 740 @ 741; Copper, 741 @ 742; Brass, 742 @ 743; Iron, 743 @ 744; Steel, 744 @ 745; Lead, 745 @ 746; Zinc, 746 @ 747; Tin, 747 @ 748; Copper, 748 @ 749; Brass, 749 @ 750; Iron, 750 @ 751; Steel, 751 @ 752; Lead, 752 @ 753; Zinc, 753 @ 754; Tin, 754 @ 755; Copper, 755 @ 756; Brass, 756 @ 757; Iron, 757 @ 758; Steel, 758 @ 759; Lead, 759 @ 760; Zinc, 760 @ 761; Tin, 761 @ 762; Copper, 762 @ 763; Brass, 763 @ 764; Iron, 764 @ 765; Steel, 765 @ 766; Lead, 766 @ 767; Zinc, 767 @ 768; Tin, 768 @ 769; Copper, 769 @ 770; Brass, 770 @ 771; Iron, 771 @ 772; Steel, 772 @ 773; Lead, 773 @ 774; Zinc, 774 @ 775; Tin, 775 @ 776; Copper, 776 @ 777; Brass, 777 @ 778; Iron, 778 @ 779; Steel, 779 @ 780; Lead, 780 @ 781; Zinc, 781 @ 782; Tin, 782 @ 783; Copper, 783 @ 784; Brass, 784 @ 785; Iron, 785 @ 786; Steel, 786 @ 787; Lead, 787 @ 788; Zinc, 788 @ 789; Tin, 789 @ 790; Copper, 790 @ 791; Brass, 791 @ 792; Iron, 792 @ 793; Steel, 793 @ 794; Lead, 794 @ 795; Zinc, 795 @ 796; Tin, 796 @ 797; Copper, 797 @ 798; Brass, 798 @ 799; Iron, 799 @ 800; Steel, 800 @ 801; Lead, 801 @ 802; Zinc, 802 @ 803; Tin, 803 @ 804; Copper, 804 @ 805; Brass, 805 @ 806; Iron, 806 @ 807; Steel, 807 @ 808; Lead, 808 @ 809; Zinc, 809 @ 810; Tin, 810 @ 811; Copper, 811 @ 812; Brass, 812 @ 813; Iron, 8

