

Concluded from first page.
ed that granulated sugar was selling to-day in Canada at seven cents per hundred less than it could for (imported), and what had the country got in return? It had got employment for about eleven hundred men in the sugar refinery, and directly and indirectly it had benefited many more. Most of these employed had families and their food and clothes, etc., were purchased in the country instead of in foreign countries. In the matter of the great profits made, but as another refinery had been less fortunate and in temporary difficulties, he did not think it could be claimed that all enterprises were making great profits.

He contended that by the quotations of prices he had made that the items had shown that the consumer paid no more and the treasury had benefited six millions. An effort had been made to show that the former was safely proved on by the tariff, but he quoted from a number of the leading articles used by the former to show that the majority of them were from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. less than under the tariff. On the other hand the former benefited by having the home market, the result of which was that they got better prices than could be obtained in localities where they had to sell to middle men. This 25,000 extra men now afforded employment represent 100,000 people. These have to be fed by the farmer, but he pointed out the farmer derives no benefit from N. P. Done they do not receive the price for their corn, barley, rye and oats? Mr. Blake objected to the duty on coal and breadstuffs because—let it increase the price of coal in Ontario, and let it increase the price of coal in the Maritime Provinces, and that tended to stir up an ill-feeling. In regard to coal he believed fully one-half of the duty on coal consumed in Ontario had been paid by American coal producers. (Crested howler, from Opposition.) From conversations he had had with leading men in the United States he believes that before long the United States would be open to negotiate for reciprocity. It would therefore be madness to yield one iota of the revenue ground now held. The Government were not prepared to make the slightest change in the coal duties. With regard to the price of wheat he contended that an abatement of duties last winter in Chicago for the last two years on account of speculation, and that the Chicago price was not a fair criterion. It was not always that the price of grain in Liverpool regulated the price here, but by the American grain being that out of a home market of five million bushels more than we had in 1877. In 1877 we consumed in Canada 5,210,890 bushels more of United States wheat than in 1881; and in 1878 we consumed 4,161,867 more than in 1881. In 1877 we consumed 593,737 bushels of United States oats more than were consumed in 1881; and in 1878, 1,999,159 bushels more than 1881, showing that we had a home market for no less than 1,022,219 bushels more of home grown wheat than the average of years 1877 & 1878. This is sufficient to show that the farmer had a larger market than he had before, and he thought it would be difficult to convince the farmer that he is not better off than he was before the National Policy was adopted.

Another objection had been that one credit would be affected in England, but the way our securities had been affected was that our securities stood 3 per cent. higher than any other colony and economy to British Colonies. One of the results of this improved standing was that a better arrangement had been made with Olyn, Mills & Co and other agents, which would save about \$250,000. Another advantage was that the quoted value of bank stock was \$20,000,000 more to-day than it was in 1878. The policy had not hurt the manufacturers, for he was more prosperous than he was three years ago; it had not hurt the agriculturists, for those who had not an increase of wages had constant employment; it had helped the laborer, for he could get all the work he wanted to do; it had not injured the merchant, for his business had increased; it had helped the shipowner, for the carrying trade had increased; and the drawback of 75 cents a ton fully covered all the extra cost which it was claimed was thrown on the ship builder.

He then proceeded to show the wonderful improvement in the lumber trade that industry had not been "ruined" by the tariff. How was it with the mining industry? Last year, as compared with 1878, the output of coal had increased 40,000 tons. There were two smelting furnaces now when there was only one before. The manufacturer, farmer, lumberman and miner had been greatly benefited. The railroads had been benefited, to a material extent. Every iron mine had benefited. The increase of the National Policy, a beautiful harvest, and the rapid construction of the Pacific Railway placed this country in a position, a position above that of any other nation. The sale of North West lands would mean that they pay for the expenses incurred in building the Pacific Railway. Sir Leonard concluded his speech with an eloquent peroration and received his seat among loud and long continued applause.

Sir R. Cartwright's answer to Sir Leonard will be found in our next issue.
—Herr Eduard Straus, the well-known musical composer and bandmaster, has been trying the experiment in Vienna of transmitting the sound of the orchestra by means of the telephone, and writes on the subject to the Vienna Journal in the following terms: The experiment was brilliantly and surpassingly successful. Four microphones, of Ader's system, were employed. Eight telephones were placed at a considerable distance from the orchestra, in the same house; which distance, however, was artificially lengthened, by means of cables, to four German miles. The tone of the whole orchestra was surpassing; the wind instruments, it is true, dominate, and often a stringed orchestra sounds like a military band. The flute and the clarinet, however, keep their tone and character unchanged. The harp alone sounds almost like a piano, and the side drum shriller than is possible in nature. The voice retains its full quality of tone. Herr Straus intends to give the public an opportunity of taking part in these telephonic concerts.

A few days ago there was buried at Walspool, in England, a lady bearing a great historic name—Miss Charlotte Clive, daughter of Mr. William Clive, the only brother of the great Lord Clive. Her father was 29 years old when Lord Clive died, in 1774, and her brother, Miss Clive, the Rev. George Arthur Clive, died in November last, aged 78. Among other relatives who followed this lady to her grave was her last surviving brother, the Venerable Archdeacon Clive, now in his 87th year.
BERWICK.—Messrs. Hayes & Co., of Halifax, have purchased the mill property of Mr. F. A. Clark, and are fitting it up for an extensive paper factory, and grist mill. They are under contract to furnish 200 bbls. per day to the Sugar Refinery at Halifax. This will give employment to about twenty men. There are other signs of increased business here this spring.

DYE WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MEANS 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 POWLINS, 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.
Meadow Brook, St. J. 61 Charlotte street; W. P. Moore & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Kurler, Truro, N. S.; J. M. Glendon, New Glasgow, N. S.; Wm. Shannon, Annapolis, N. S.; Chapman & Eiler, Amherst, N. S.; Wm. Wright, Digby, N. S.; John Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; or at the DYE WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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A 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.

He hopes his Sales will increase under the New Tariff. He has his FACTORY fitted up with the latest Machinery, and is enabled to add to his new large STOCK, and can offer extra inducements to Customers.
PARLOR FURNITURE, in Suits, from \$50.00 to \$120.00.
BEDROOM SUITS, in Pine, from \$25.00 to \$40.00. A good suit for \$28.00.
WALNUT CHAIRS, \$3.50 to \$6.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in solid Walnut, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
WASH STANDS, \$1.00 to \$1.25.
Please call and examine my STOCK, and you will find good reasons for the prices I am ready to give in large Cities, and as times are hard I will sell at Prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN B. REED, BRIDGETOWN, April 2nd, 1878.

Encyclopaedia 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.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN On the Loss of MANHOOD.
We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the Loss of Manhood, and it is now ready for sale at a very low price. It is a work of great value, and one which every young man should possess.

The Culverwell Medical Co., 41 and 43 St. New York. Post Office No. 6.

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The Steamship "HEUTE" will leave for Boston, every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, and for Halifax, every Monday, at 10 o'clock. It will return from Boston every MONDAY, p. m., and from Halifax every MONDAY, p. m., in connection with the W. & A. R. Railway for Halifax and intermediate stations.

Table with columns: Station, Time, and other details for the Hatheway Line. Includes routes to Boston, Nova Scotia, and Annapolis.

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The Best Value in the Market Offered to Wholesale Buyers.
A most extensive stock of Writing Paper, Blank Books, and Office Supplies. Also, a large stock of Stationery, including Envelopes, Letter Paper, and Note Paper.

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Lose your hair, and your hair will grow again. This is a true statement, and one which every man should know. The discovery is that there is a cure for baldness, and it is one which is simple and easy to use.

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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:
LATEST PATTERNS, DRESSING PANELS for Sleigh Boxes and Dashers, \$6.00 and \$6.16.
SLEIGH RUNNERS and RASPS.
AMERICAN MOSS, (XX) CURLED HAIR, (XX), and all UPHOLSTERINGS required.

Whitewood Boards, 14 and 18 inches wide, free from KNOTS and CHECKS—WELL SEASONED.
PLUSHES, FELTS, and COARDS for Sleigh COUPLERS.

AMERICAN SLEIGH IRON, 1 and 1/2 inch HALF OVAL NOSTING IRON, 1 and 1/2 inch SLEIGH STEPS, WOODHOP SLEIGH COUPLERS.

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.

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Wholesale and Retail. BESSONNETT AND WILSON, Middleton, Annapolis Co.
Windsor & Annapolis Railway, Winter Arrangement. Time Table, MONDAY, 21st Day NOV. 1881.

Table with columns: Station, Time, and other details for the Windsor & Annapolis Railway. Includes routes to Windsor, Annapolis, and other stations.

GOING EAST.
St. John—leave... 8:00
Annapolis—leave... 8:15
Windsor—leave... 8:30

GOING WEST.
Windsor—leave... 8:00
Annapolis—leave... 8:15
St. John—leave... 8:30

Artificial Stone Works. Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 16th, 1881.
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.

The Subscriber, 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 do so, 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.
Thinking his customers for past favors, would solicit a continuance of patronage.

A. D. CAMERON, BRIDGETOWN.
Marble Works. ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.
THE subscribers are still importing and manufacturing
Monuments & Gravestones OF ITALIAN and AMERICAN Marble.
Having erected Machinery in connection with J. B. Reed's Steam Factory, we are prepared to Polish Granite equal to that done abroad.

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CITIZENS' FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Company OF CANADA.
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Plain and Ornamental Stone Work. WINDOW CAPS, SILLS, W. I. C. CHIMNEY TOP, Round and Square, STONE EDGING.

Canadian & American DRY GOODS, FOR FALL TRADE.
32 Packages Shirts and Drawers, 15 Pkg. Cotton Flannels, 15 Pkg. Grey Flannels, 15 Pkg. Canadian Flannel, 77 Pkg. Batting and Wadding, 6 Pkg. Linen Goods, 2 Pkg. Ties, Shirts, Cotton Ties, Jeans, Wigam, Durks, Windsor Linens, 23 Bales Grey Cottons, 600 pieces Bleached Cottons, 24 Packages Buttons, Sewing Silks, Hosiery, Ties, Corsets, Knitted Wool Goods, Lino Collars, Paper Collars, Gosamer Waterproofs, Etc.

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

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink).
HOPS, BITTERS, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND MOST BENEFICIAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

NOT TO RUST, NOT TO BREAK, NOT TO WEAR OUT.
I have been appointed agent at Annapolis, N. S., and adjoining Counties for the sale of this celebrated Truss manufactured by PROFFER & Co., of Philadelphia, and have now on hand a complete assortment of the same.

JACOBSOHN'S GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Sprains, Swellings, 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.

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Wrought Nails & Spikes, IRON and STEEL, assorted Sizes, HOP BITTERS and RIVETS.

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32 Packages Shirts and Drawers, 15 Pkg. Cotton Flannels, 15 Pkg. Grey Flannels, 15 Pkg. Canadian Flannel, 77 Pkg. Batting and Wadding, 6 Pkg. Linen Goods, 2 Pkg. Ties, Shirts, Cotton Ties, Jeans, Wigam, Durks, Windsor Linens, 23 Bales Grey Cottons, 600 pieces Bleached Cottons, 24 Packages Buttons, Sewing Silks, Hosiery, Ties, Corsets, Knitted Wool Goods, Lino Collars, Paper Collars, Gosamer Waterproofs, Etc.

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Joker's Corner.

Getting Ahead of an Imkeeper.
It used to be a well known fact in olden days that too often the drivers and landlards had an "understanding" with each other in regard to the time given by the driver to the passengers for lunch, as the proprietor always had their pay in advance. Many poor hungry travellers were given the change to lunch for the small sum of 20 cents, but before they could partake two mouthfuls were summoned by the sound of the bell, and the passengers were obliged to leave their appetites ungratified but not satisfied. The following anecdote of how a cute Yankee beat this penurious scheme was told by an old traveller, an eyewitness—One hot day, about noon, the stage drew up at a tavern between Albany and Buffalo, and fifteen minutes were announced for refreshments. Among the passengers was one Jonathan Smith, in a homespun linen suit who looked as though he could eat an ox, and intended to do so. His fellow-travellers, well knowing the custom, made a rush for the table. Meanwhile, Jonathan strolled leisurely around the room, looking at the bill of fare on the wall, picking his teeth with a long made toothpick in anticipation of the good things he was about to eat, when a spoke a timid little man—"I say, friend, if you want anything to eat you had better hurry up, as the stage starts out about a minute. Well, Jonathan, with his eye on the bill of fare which announced the baked goods he intended to eat, "Well, I don't as I am going to hurry much in picking out this one grub." "But you'll be left, my friend." "Not as I know of," rejoined Jonathan, "I'm going to get my grub just as the other passengers got into the stage, and with a crack of the driver's whip were off. The departure of the stage seemed to alarm Jonathan about much as the fact that a fly was trying to get into his button. He helped himself plentifully, and seemed inclined to be talkative. "Make your own butter, landlark!" The landlark, with an eye to what Jonathan's bill would still stage time next day, was very affable. "I say, your own grub is doing mighty well, isn't it? In my place in Vermont—got to down a day. Say, landlark, will you be kind enough to send me a bowl of bread and milk to top off on?" The landlark assented, and departed to get the Yankee's order. The landlark, in the meantime, Jonathan quietly took the dozen silver spoons out of the holder, and put them into the coffee pot. When the landlark returned with the bread and milk, Jonathan asked him for a spoon to eat with. The landlark, however, had no more spoons on the table. "Do you see any?" said Jonathan, glancing at the empty spoonholder. "Great heavens!" cried the landlark, "I put a dozen silver spoons on that table my friend, but they have all disappeared. I see your fellow-travellers in the stage are going to pay fifty cents for nothing but a piece of pie or so?" said Jonathan, with a twinkle in his eye. "Do you know who took my spoons?" "Could you point out the thief?" "I don't know," said the landlark, "but I'll bet your fellow-travellers, if they were here, would demand the charged landlark. You bet, and Jonathan took a chew of tobacco. On his horse jumped the landlark and after the stage on a dead run. He overtook it some two miles distant, whispered to the driver of the robbery, and they quickly turned the stage round, and were again at the tavern in the course of half-an-hour. The landlark threw open the door of the coach and said to Jonathan, "Now point out the man who has my spoons." Jonathan deliberately drew himself up on top of the stage, looked the landlark in the eye, and said, "If you want your spoons, landlark, come 'll find them in the coffee-pot. Drive on, I've had a plenty, thank's."

REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR.—During the civil war there was, rightly or wrongly, a lamentable prejudice entertained against breast rank and brigadier-generals. Lincoln's estimate of the comparative value of the miles and brigadiers gobbled up by a confederate raider—the army rule was affirmative—known as a "breast horse"—is known to most readers; but there is another story, scarcely less complimentary, and more amusing, which I have never seen elsewhere. It was told me by an anonymous teller, during an active engagement, a colonel, while bravely leading on his men, received a terrible blow in the head from the fragment of a shell, which completely exposed the brain. He was carried to the rear, and intrusted to the care of a surgeon, who on once resolved upon heroic treatment, and removed the brain matter to repair the laceration. While he was absorbed in this delicate operation, an aide-de-camp, in the meantime, of the surgeon's mind, rode up with a message that Colonel Blank was wanted immediately at head-quarters. Mechanically, like the brainless penguin in the interesting surgical experiment, the gallant officer clattered into the saddle and rode away; and when the surgeon, having completed the arrangement of the wounded organ, returned to place it in position, he was astonished to find the patient missing. At this moment his attention was attracted by the sound of galloping hoofs, and looking round, his surprise was intensified on beholding the colonel riding to the front as gayly as if nothing had happened.

"Hi, colonel! hi, colonel!" shouted the surgeon, pursuing him. "Stop. You're forgetting about your brains!" "Never mind about them," roared the hero, slapping spurs to his horse. "I don't want them—I've just been braved brigadier-general—Harper's Mountain."

"What is that mother?" "It is the Legislature, my child." "What does it do mother?" "It repeats acts passed by the last Legislature my child."