

Weekly Monitor, Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

Sancton and Pipher, Proprietors.

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Advertising Rates: One inch—first insertion, 50 cents...

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Half Column—first insertion, \$4.50...

Yearly advertisements changed after...

JOB WORK.

At the office of this paper may be obtained...

Pamphlets, Circulars, Programmes, Bill-boards...

Business Cards, Dodgers, Wedding Cards...

Shipping Tags, Posters, Tickets, &c.

Ball and inspect Samples of Work.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

JUST PRINTED AND IN STOCK.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS!

25 Cts. per Quire.

Merchants and Manufacturers should send...

Shipping Tags!

A large stock on hand.

Just Printed.

Hymns for Social Service.

1.00 per hundred. Send for sample copy.

SANCTON & PIPHER.

LAWYERS' BLANKS!

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT THE "MONITOR" OFFICE.

Some material improvements have been made...

A GIFT For every Reader of the "Monitor."

By an arrangement with the publisher, THE HOUSEKEEPER'S COMPANION...

The number before you contains articles on "Game Birds and How to Cook Them..."

Send your address at once, on a postal card or otherwise, to M. T. RICHARDSON, Publisher, P. O. Box 365, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS AND GOOD SALESMEN.

Are "COINING MONEY" with the famous BIDA DESIGNS.

The French Edition of which sells for \$165, and the London Edition for \$200.

From least agent in Southport, Conn.: In our village of eighty houses I have taken six...

Bill-Heads. Different sizes and styles promptly and cheaply printed at the office of this paper.

Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Thursday, 8th of June, 1876.

HALIFAX to ST. JOHN.

Table with columns: Station, Exp. and Frgt., Pass. Pass. and Frgt. Frgt.

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Trains carrying Passengers and Freight between Annapolis and Halifax...

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ADAM YOUNG, 38, 40, & 42 WATER ST.

Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves.

Register Grates.

W. H. OLIVE, Custom House, Frw ding.

RAILROAD and Steamboat Agent.

GEORGE WHITMAN, Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent.

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L. H. DEVEBER & SONS, Wholesale Merchants, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dry Goods Department, 93 & 95 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

AMERICAN GOODS, such as Pr. ss, Grey & White Cotton, Flannel, &c.

Canadian and Domestic Goods, Groceries, &c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT, 34 & 36 Water St.

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

AMERICAN GOODS, such as Pr. ss, Grey & White Cotton, Flannel, &c.

Canadian and Domestic Goods, Groceries, &c.

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Select Literature.

AN ALOE BLOSSOM.

It is one of the miserable things in life that there are persons to whom the gift of expression is denied.

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me the impression of being dreadfully excited about something.

"Nasty girl!" responded Mrs. Le Clerc, who looked upon the human race as a general.

"It isn't exactly enjoyment," said Rosalie. "Her voice is delicious; but I am never so low spirited as when she sings."

"Cold as a stone," pronounced Mrs. Le Clerc decisively.

It is hard to be classified as a stone, and yet to have none of a stone's immunities.

This luckless Helen of mine was no wiser than the rest of her sex, and far less happy.

Weeks went on. She and Mr. Thurston met continually, as people do when once they begin.

"What a singular person that Miss Miles is!" remarked pretty Mary. "I never can make her out at all."

"I can't help pitying the aloe," went on May sentimentally. "Of course it wouldn't blossom at all if it knew that it's death would be the consequence."

"Better die, perhaps than ever to blossom."

"Oh, do you think so? I don't. Poor aloe!"

"I think it is the happiest flower in the world," said Helen in an abrupt tone.

"What a singular person that Miss Miles is!" remarked pretty Mary. "I never can make her out at all."

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(Continued from first page.)

Boats were successfully launched, and women and children, the old and weak, hurried to them. Helen took the boat from her shoulders to put around Mrs. Le Clerc, who through all the scenes of frantic terror, has never let go her husband's hand.

"Aren't you coming too?" bobbed the old lady. "There is no room," replied Helen briefly as the boat pushed off. At that moment a shout announced a reefed accident. The last remaining boat had capsized, half full of passengers. Forty persons remained on the steamer's deck. The water gained every moment. Helen was the only woman left.

"You here?" said Reginald. "I thought you were in the first boat." "No," said Helen, with a strange smile, which even at that moment astonished him. "He tied a life preserver round her neck."

"You are cold," he said; "perhaps I can find you a shawl." "Oh! what does it matter? It will soon be over," she replied with the same quietude. Silence followed. A great splash succeeded the wild clamor on the deck. A sound was heard save the plunge of the heavy, or rather a gurgle on hollow boom as the deadly tide poured into the depths of the hold. The men stood or lay in groups—some stupefied, others facing the situation bravely. Reginald moved toward another, applying a wet handkerchief to his forehead, and then he shook his head. Then he came back to her.

"Is there no chance for us?" she asked. "Humanly speaking, none. I do not see any at least." The words were firmly spoken; his face wore its usual happy look. "Worthy living makes worthy dying," an old sailor has told us. "Are you much afraid," he inquired.

"No, not very," with a slight shiver. "But you are sure?" "Quite sure." "I think so. I see no hope whatever." "What a face she turned him as he spoke! The binocular light flamed full upon her, and showed it plainly. Her eyes shone; a deep flush in the cheeks; every line impressively true.

"You are not frightened?" he exclaimed involuntarily. "You look happy—happier than I have seen you before!" "I am happy," she replied in a voice so soft that he scarcely recognized it as hers; "we are almost spirits!" "I can tell you now what I would have given to have lived with you!" "I have loved you for a long time."

"Miss Miles! You!" "Don't be surprised; I don't be shocked," she pleaded. "Oh, if you knew what it is for me to once speak and tell to speak, and I never could." "We are dead now, and at last I can!"

"On the edge of eternity Reginald Thurston was conscious of embarrassment at this avowal. Helen detected it. "You do not know what to say to me," she went on with a sort of dissembled frankness. "Dear friend, say nothing. I am not ashamed that I have loved you, and that you will love me. We are going where love is life and law, mine cannot harm or inconvenience you there."

"Poor child!" he murmured, inexpressibly touched. "No, not poor. I have been much happier for knowing you, and now we are going to the next world together. I never thought that anything so wonderful as this could happen."

"A cry came from the forenoon group on the other side of the deck. "What did they say?" "I think they said, 'What a life we have lived!'" Reginald, straining his eyes into the darkness.

"Oh, surely not! How could I live now?" "There was real terror in her face. "Do not be frightened," he said gently. "I am not worthy of the affection you have given me; but whether we live or die, I shall always think of you."

"She did not answer, but she was a beautiful look in the eyes she turned upon him. Just then the ship gave a heavy lurch, a downward plunge. Reginald clasped Helen's hand firmly.

"Now!" he said. "The next moment they were in the sea. Half an hour later he was recovering his senses on board the Turkish steamer. A man rescued from the ill-fated steamer. All the interval was black eclipse. He only knew that somewhere in ocean-depths Helen's hand had been torn from his, and that he rose to the surface without a wife. He felt lonely in death as in life, she had gone companionless into the unknown world!"

"This was years ago. Reginald Thurston had been a successful man and a happy one. He has never married. This is no tribute to Helen's memory. He thinks, and perhaps rightly, that his life is done better without the uncertainty of a wife. It may be, that as his hair grows grey, and the shadows gradually lengthen over the road, his thoughts go back and he realizes that the trust love which blessed his manhood was quenched on that night beneath Atlantic waves. But why do I say quenched? Do we not all believe with Helen, that 'love is life and law' in the land where she is gone? And even in that land of compensation, wherever, whatever she may be now, she must be happier, freer, it is said, than in the land of our sorrow. It is said, moreover, that for once she spoke—just once—before she died!"

**Miscellaneous.**  
**BURNING BASIN OF MANUA LOA.** Miss Bird has been recently travelling in the Sandwich Islands, and describes with great force some of the wonders she witnessed. In Hawaii, the object of most absorbing interest is, as many are aware, the burning mountain of Manua Loa, the largest active volcano in the world. Miss Bird went through some not altogether pleasant experiences in order to see this extraordinary phenomenon, but was rewarded by witnessing the Kilauea crater under especially favorable conditions. While confessing her utter inability to reproduce what she saw, she nevertheless attempts it, and her description is exceedingly vivid.

The crater, we are told, is one huge pit in the form of the Manua Loa Mountain, 400 feet wide at its narrowest part, nearly half a mile at its broadest. Within this abyss, boils and aethers, and throbs and roars a vast sea of lava surging against the rocky barrier which surrounds it with a sound like an angry ocean breaking upon an iron-bound coast. From the centre of the lake, ever and anon leap up crimson fountains of angry flame, whose fiery effluence dyes the heaven bright. The whole spectacle is one of indescribable force, commotion, terror, glory, and mystery, not mingled with an awful and imposing beauty.

**Glass-Cuttings.**—If you wish to cut glass and have no diamond, hold it quite level under water, and in a fluid which is described as thicker than the thickest fog, and which invariably produces blindness or consumption.

**SEDDENTARY HABITS.**

A man may be healthy without being strong; but all healthy tends, more or less towards strength, and all disease is weakness. Now, any one may see in Nature, that things grow big simply with growing; this growth is a constant and habitual exercise of vital or vegetative force, and whatever checks or diminishes the action of this force—say, harsh winds or frost—will stop the growth and stunt the production. Let the student therefore bear in mind that sitting on a chair, leaning over a desk, poring over a book, cannot possibly be the way to make his body grow. The blood can be made to flow, and the muscles to play freely, only by exercise, and if that exercise is not taken Nature will not be mocked. Every young student ought to make a sacred resolution to move about in the air at least two hours every day. If he does not do this, cold feet, the clogging of the internal parts of the body, the starchy frame, and various shades of stomachic and cerebral discomfort will not fail in due season to inform him that he has been sinning against Nature, and, if he does not mend his courses as a good boy, will certainly be fogged, for nature is never like some soft-hearted human masters over-merciful in her treatment. But why should a student indulge so much in the unwholesome habit of sitting? A man may think as well standing as sitting, often a little better; and as for reading in these days, when the most weighty books may be had cheaply, in the lightest form, it is no necessity why a person should be bending his back, and doubling his chest, merely because he happens to have a book in his hand. A man will read a poem or play far more naturally and effectively while walking up and down the room than when sitting sleepily in a chair. Sitting, in fact, is a slovenly habit, and ought not to be indulged in. But when a man does sit, let him sit at all events erect, with his back to the light, and a full free projection of the breast. Also when studying languages or reading in general, let him sit on a stool as much as possible; and, a practice recommended by Clements of Alexandria and which will have the doubly good effect of strengthening that most important vital element, the lungs, and training the ear to the perception of vocal distances so studiously neglected in many of our public schools. There is, in fact, no necessary connection, in most cases, between the knowledge which the student is anxious to acquire and the sedentary habits which students are apt to cultivate. —On Self-Culture, by Professor Blackie.

**UNBREAKABLE GLASS.**  
The French papers speak of the new Bastic glass as an article of undoubted value, capable of many important applications. It is tough as well as hard, resisting the action of fire, and can be made especially serviceable for water conduits and a variety of culinary utensils, instead of the enamel or the leaded tin now so much employed in certain departments of the hardware trade. An account of public experiments and some additional experiments made in Paris, appearing to have been remarkably satisfactory. These thin plates of the material were thrown on a tiled floor from the height of three metres, that is, a little more than nine feet, without injury; they were even hurled with violence about the room and against the wall, and even the gas jets, a weight one of hundred grains being also dropped on them from a height of three metres, but all without any effect. As its resistance to the action of heat is also a chemical lath, to which it is subjected when hot from the furnace. In these experiments some of the specimens showed more resisting power than others; those which yielded to the blows they received only broke in the spots where they were hit, and showed a remarkably absence of continuous cracks—wherever the hammer took effect the glass lost cohesion and transparency, and was reduced to granular particles.

**THE SERBIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**  
General Michael Grigorievitch Toher-nayeff, Commander-in-Chief of the Serbian forces, is a thorough Pan Slavist, an able author and experienced soldier. He was born in 1828, and graduated from the military school of St. Nicholas in 1851, and was identified with all the important movements of the Russian army on the Danube. He distinguished himself in the Russo-Turkish war, and in 1862 he was appointed chief of staff of the army operating against the Circassians in 1864 because of his distinguished services in the following year was appointed Governor-General of the Province of Turkestan, which he had conquered. He was recalled from command through diplomatic representation of England, but was pensioned in the same year, and, after a rest of six months, was restored. In June, 1875, he asked to be retired, and on receiving the permission, he offered his services to the Serbian cause of the Pan Slavist party. Prince Milan hesitates to dismiss him, as the Minister of War demands, because he represents so closely the Sovereign of Russia himself.

**PHYSICAL POWERS EQUAL.**  
In the rural districts of Portugal, the women work in the fields from early childhood, sharing to the full the toil and fare of the men. Yes! more healthy, comely, and contented race of women is not met with the wide world over. No pale, thin, careworn matrons or maidens are found among them, but almost without exception they are vigorous in frame, strong and lithe in step, and cheerful and winning in countenance. Something of this is to be ascribed to the security and independence that comes from a sure tenure of their homes, which though rented, are retained for generations on comfortable terms. Something is owing, too, to a genial climate, and to the comparative ease with which the necessities of life can be provided. Yet the fact tends to show that with identical habits of living, the physical powers of men and women should be equal.

**HOW TO GET RICH.**  
Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody to befriend you—to get everything and save all you get—to stint ourselves and everything belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for our friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to mean, miserably, and despised, for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as a matter of course. And when the wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment, save that of waiting in a filthy mess—death comes to finish the work, the body is buried in a hole, and the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes—where?

In the hemp hatching room of the Kentucky Penitentiary from 300 to 500 men work in a dust which is described as thicker than the thickest fog, and which invariably produces blindness or consumption.

**CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.**  
Spring Importations.  
Just received at S. S. "India" from Glasgow, and S. S. "Anglia" from London, 38 CASES OF STATIONERY, —EMBRACING—  
FOOLSCAP PAPERS, Cream and B. Laid, Large and Small Post, Flat, Legal Cap, Bill Cap Commercial Letter and Note Papers, Antique Parchment Note Paper, Ordinary Letter and Note Papers for Jobbers, Bank Post, Letter, Thin Lined, Letter and Note, Cream Lead and Antique Envelopes—Square and Business Sizes. White and Colored Printing Paper, Printing and Visiting Cards, MOURNING STATIONERY, all grades. —Gillett's, Mitchell's, and other makers' PENS, Quill Pens. A. W. Faber's and Rowsey's LEAD PENCILS. Programs and Carpenter's Pencils, Stephens' Blue, Black and Jet Black Writing and Copying INKS, Ink Powder, Chalk, Crayons, Seals, Letter and Parcel Wax, Wafers, Red Tape, Slates and Pencils, &c., &c.

Our Stock of BLANK BOOKS will be found complete in sizes and bindings.  
THOMAS P. CONNOLLY,  
Cor. Granville and George Sts., Halifax, N. S. Aug. 16th, '76. ly no 19.

**GREAT REDUCTION!**  
FOR CASH.  
Tweed Suits, \$20 to \$24, FORMER PRICES, \$26 to \$33. MEN'S FURNISHING and all other Goods

PROPORTIONATELY LOW.  
J. E. WHITTAKER,  
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**Farm for Sale.**  
The subscriber will offer for sale in Annapolis, Md., in the County of Prince George, consisting of about 70 Acres of GOOD LAND, well watered, with House, Barn and other Outbuildings. An ORCHARD, consisting of Apple and Plum Trees is also on the place.

The above will be sold at AUCTION, Friday, the 13th day of May, if not sold before Private Sale. EDWIN GATES, April 4th, 1876.

**ESTABLISHED 1861.**  
**Parks' Cotton Warp.**  
White, Blue, Red, Orange & Green.

THE COTTON WARP made by us for the past fifteen years having proved so very satisfactory to consumers, we feel justified in recommending it to all who use the article as the BEST IN QUALITY and actually the CHEAPEST in the market. We warrant every bundle to be full length and weight and to be numbered correctly. Our name and address is on the label. For sale at  
WM. PARKS & SON,  
New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. John, N. B. August 15th, '75. 3m n19

**FRED. LEAVITT, LA WRENCE TOWN.**  
Invites the attention of purchasers to his Large and Complete Stock of  
**Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps,** &c., &c., &c.  
Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Groceries of all kinds, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Farming Implements, Nails, Cordage, &c., &c., &c.

All of which are offered at LOW FIGURES to suit the times.

**Market, Eagle, Doe, Pronty & Mear's PLOWS,** at Berwick Prices. May, 1876.

**SHEPHELD HOUSE,** Market Square... St. John, N. B.  
Jewelry and Watch Department.  
The Sheffield House having engaged the services of First-class Manufacturing Jewelers, is prepared to make to order, Wedding and Signet Rings, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Ear-Drops, Charms, Sticks, Solitaires and General Jewelry. In the Watch Department a First-class Practical Watchmaker gives his special attention to the Repairing and Regulating Watches, Clocks and Time Pieces. Repairs on Watches and Jewelry carefully attended to.

In the Clock Department, New and Fashionable Goods in Ladies' and Gents' Watches and Jewelry, Silverware, Electro-Plated Housekeeping Goods, Paper-mache and Fine Parlor Ware, Antique Brackets, Tables and Pocket Cutlery, &c., and Foreign Novelties of French and German manufacture are being constantly added by frequent importations from the best makers.

**RICHARD THOMPSON.** May 23d, '76 y 14

**Job Work** Neatly executed at the Monitor Office

**BUSINESS CARDS** Neatly and promptly executed at the office of this paper.

**\$12 A DAY** at home. Agents wanted. On Rent and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. ly 148

**\$5 TO \$20** per day at home. Samples worth \$100 sent free. S. W. S. & CO., Portland, Maine. ly 148

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for a Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing list of 3000 newspapers, and containing showing cost of advertising. ly 148

**TO MAGISTRATES!** A large lot of MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS for sale at this Office.

**THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,** Agricultural. REFUSE ON THE FARM. HIS OWN MEDICINE. Jokers' Corner.  
As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, &c., &c.  
For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out. And in all Colors.  
Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, having no chemical action on iron and other metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering—1 cwt. being enough for equal bulk, and doing the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints.

**Artificial Stone Paint,** For preserving Wood, Zinc, and other Buildings, giving them the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c.  
**DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c.** Cured by the PETRIFYING LIQUID, at a cost of about 2d. per square yard.

For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the Agent, at Bridgetown, Annapolis, P.O. Nova Scotia.

**TO PREVENT WHITE ANT,** IN WOODEN SHIPS, FOR SHIPBROCKS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, BEAMS AND DECK TIMBERS, DAMPS OF GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK. GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELLING PAINTS. Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.

Porous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF, and IRONWORK preserved from Oxidation, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINT. Manufactured by THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G. B.

Agent for Nova Scotia—HUGH FRASER, BRIDGETOWN.

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE, REFIN'D SCOTCH IRON, BLISTER, CAULKING & TYRE STEEL, Assorted sizes, suitable for the Trade.

1 Ton No. 1 Glasgow White Paint, (In Kegs of 112, 56, 28 and 14 lbs. weight.) BOILED AND RAW PAINT OIL, 5 Cwt. Genuine White Lead; 2 Cwt. Zinc White Lead, Bridgetown, July 19th, 1876. HUGH FRASER.

NOTICE.—A Complete Set of the West India and United States Charts for Sale Cheap, together with a lot of NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c. Also, First Class SEXTANT, all will be sold low for Cash. H. F.

**E. T. KENNEDY & CO.,** 37 Prince William Street.... ST. JOHN, N. B., STEAM HEATING ENGINEERS, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING.

AND DEALERS IN STEAM PIPE, STEAM PUMPS, RABBIT METAL, LARD OIL, GAS PIPE, STEAM WHISTLES, COTTON WASTE, SPERM OIL, WATER PIPE, STEAM GOVERNORS, HAIR FELTING, MILL SAWES, WHALE OIL, RUBBER HOSE, STEAM GLASSES, CIRCULAR SAWS, SEAL OIL, RUBBER PACKS, STEAM COCKS, RUBBER GASKETS, WATER GAUGES, SAW GUMMERS, NATIVE OIL.

Agents for Rich's Patent Saw Sharpener and Gummer.

**NOTICE.** VINCENT & McFATE, PARADISE ROW, ST. JOHN, N. B.

HAVING received about \$5,000 worth of the Finest Quality of Oil-Tanned Larrigan Leather from Wm. Peters, one of the Leading Tanners in the Province of New Brunswick, we will be prepared for the manufacture of all kinds of

LARRIGAN AND SHOE PAGES, and believing this Stock to be far superior to any imported from the United States, we guarantee all our Customers a Superior Article of LEATHER BATE than any manufacturer in the Dominion of Canada. Also having received one of the LATEST IMPROVED TURN SHOES MACHINES, at a cost of \$1,000.00, we are enabled to make up all kinds of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's 'SEMPERS' of all kinds.

At the "BEE-HIVE" Will be found the usual variety of CLOTHS, TWEEDS, COATINGS, &c., For Spring and Summer Wear, All of which will be made up at the USUAL LOW PRICES.

Also an assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING and Gents' Furnishing Goods, of the Newest Styles and most Economical Prices. 114 WATER, CORNER JACOB, STREET HALIFAX, N. S. JAS. K. MUNNIS.

**LONDON HOUSE, RETAIL.** BARNES, KERR & CO. INVITE attention to their large and varied stock of STAPLE GOODS and General House Furnishings—Sheetings, damasks, and repps in silk and worsted, table covers and cloths, and a large assortment of dress materials, ladies' fancy costumes, black and colored silks, tulle and satins, umbrellas and a large stock of all kinds of trimmings, 3 and 4 Market Square, St. John N. B.

**GLASS! GLASS!** 1000 BRICK GLASS, in all sizes, at cheap rates. White Lead, Oils, Brushes, Paper Hangings of all kinds, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

The trade supplied on reasonable terms at 22 Germain St., St. John, N. B. BLAKESLEE & WHITEHEAD, sepi30 y

**GILBERT'S LANE DYE WORKS,** ST. JOHN, N. B.

It is a well-known fact that all classes of goods get soiled and faded before the material is half worn, and only require cleaning and dyeing to make them look as good as new. Carpets, Footstools, Curtains, Dress Goods, Shawls, Waterproof Mantles, Silks and Satins, &c., &c., are dyed on reasonable terms. Black Goods a specialty.

AGENTS—Annapolis, W. J. SHANNON, Merchant; Digby, Miss WATSON, Millinery; and Dry Goods. A. L. LAW, May '76.

**NOTICE.** MRS. L. C. WHELOCK, has just received a fresh assortment of DRY GOODS

—AND— GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY

of Superior Quality, PERFUMERY, & C. Morse, Kaley & Co. Knit'g Cotton.

BOOTS and SHOES, the remaining portion selling off at 20 cent below usual prices. Also a lot of No. 1 WHITE LEAD & PAINT OIL. Bannockburn, June 13th, 1876.

**S. R. FOSTER & SON'S** STANDARD Nail, Shoe Nail & Tack Works, ST. JOHN, N. B.

**AGENTS WANTED** To canvass the Counties of Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Colchester and Pictou. PROPRIETOR, D. H. SHAW, BERWICK, N. S. November 17th, 1875. ly n33

**Customs Department.** OTTAWA, March 25th, 1875. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Imports, until further notice.—3 per cent. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs. April 4

One of the most serious leaks in farming is to be found in the neglect to save and economize what might be called the refuse of a farm. Few farmers have any realising sense of the value of substances like leaves, weeds, road-scraps and other similar things when properly worked up into manure. We often see countless ranks of growth along the sides of the road, and that an hour's work would gather, neglected and allowed to stand and die where they grow. How glad the pigs would be to pick over such a mass of green vegetable matter.

The leaves that accumulate in such masses in the woods and along the roads, though they would serve the purpose of manure, are not so warm, doubling and making a vast quantity of manure. Some farmers excuse themselves, or find an excuse for this neglect by saying that the leaves serve as much for the forest, and that an hour's work would be robbing Peter to pay Paul. That may be true to some extent, but the loss of a thick coating of leaves, now and then, would scarcely make any appreciable difference in the growth of trees, and that is not really the reason that they should give, because it will be found, in nine cases out of ten, that a farmer who neglects to gather and save the leaves, also neglects to get out muck, neglects to get weeds and other vegetable matter into his pig-pen, neglects to clean out ponds and streams that are full of mud and rich with organic deposits, neglects to compost and work over manures, and fails to thrive at farming. The real reason is that of laziness, or the unwillingness to employ a sufficient amount of labor, or to direct that labor to constant watchfulness and skill.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

**HINTS TO HORSE TRADERS.** First, look at the horse while standing still in the stable. If he seems to rest one foot, look that leg from top to bottom. See if he has any splints, spavins, windgalls, or curbs, or if he is kneesprung, and if his hip-caps are hard, for in fat horses these symptoms hardly show. Next, look at his eyes; if they look weak and he is young, it may be caused by what are commonly called "blind teeth." If this is so, his face will be thick, and they can be easily found by looking just in front of the front grinders, and should be pulled with common horse forceps or punched out. The first is preferable, as you can't get all the roots out by punching every time. Next, look at his coupling, and if he kicks up well. By placing your ear to his breast, you can usually ascertain if his wind is good; after a little traveling. Next, see if he stands straight on his feet, or if he stretches himself while standing. It is a great mistake to want to see a horse on the move all the time. You can learn twice as much about a horse standing still as while moving. Far better back a horse than to see him kick forward; for if still there is where he will show it, and that is what will tell on his shoulders, if they have ridden any time. If you wish to buy, ride the horse yourself, for the owner knows what his horse moves best in, and you can tell by the motion of the horse if you are on him, whether there is anything the matter with his travel or not. I could add much more, if I thought necessary.—Am. Farm Journal.

**DOMESTIC ITEMS.** To KEEP PICKLES.—Pieces of horse-radish added to the vinegar on pickles improve their flavor and prevent mould.

**TOMATO CUSTARD.**—This is made by straining finely sieved tomatoes through a coarse sieve, and adding two pints of milk and one pint of tomato to four eggs and one teaspoonful of sugar; bake in small cups quickly.

**ISHAN PUDING.**—Put a stick of cinnamon and a quarter of a pound of butter to a quart of milk, and put it on the fire; when it boils, thicken it with four tablespoonfuls of corn meal; when cool add four eggs the whites and yolks beaten separately, and a cup of sugar. Pour the batter into a baking dish, and bake until brown.

**TO REMOVE IRON RUST AND STAINS.**—Wet the spots of iron rust on muslin or white dress goods thoroughly with lemon juice, then lay in the hot sun to dry. Repeat the same if the color is not removed by one application. When dry, rinse in clear cold water. Lemon juice cannot be used on colored goods as it will take out printed colors as well as stains.

**FRESH TOMATOES** are another excellent dish. Slice rather thickly; salt, pepper, and roll in flour; then fry brown in butter kept to a boiling heat all the time.

**ANOTHER good way** to prepare tomatoes is to add a little flour and sweet cream to stewed tomatoes, just before dish them. No crackers or bread are needed; pepper, salt and butter.

**TO REMOVE MILDEW.**—Make a solution of chloride of lime in water—about a heaping teaspoonful to a quart of water—strain it carefully, and dip the spot of the garment into it, and if the mildew does not immediately disappear, lay it in the sun a few minutes, or dip it again into the lime water. The work is effectually and speedily done, and the chloride of lime neither rots the cloth nor removes delicate colors, when sufficiently diluted, and the article rinsed afterward in clear water.

**BREAD OF BROWN OR GRAHAM FLOUR.**—Measure 1 teaspoon of flour into the pan the bread is to rise in, and on that pour one quart of boiling water, and let it cool until you can bear your finger in it; then add a desertspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of brown sugar, a piece of lard as large as a walnut (the lard must be perfectly sweet and nice) two tablespoonful good yeast, and as much more flour as you can stir in with a spoon; put in a warm place to rise all night; in the morning grease well a cast-iron baking pan, (sheet-iron rises too readily), pour the risen dough into it, smooth it nicely on the top; bake in half an hour's time.

**When a candle like a tombstone?**—When is put up for a late husband. Science for pretty ladies—Oh don't ology. The man who went into a saloon to get an eye-opener for nothing, had his eye closed for a week.

When are women fathers?—When they are signers (sires), which is not infrequently the case. Young ladies, the new shade is "antique purple." It is about the tint of an election eye two days old.—Exchange.

Fools and their money soon part. It's worth while being a fool to have the money to part with.—Punch.

When a woman finds that she has married a prodigal son, she should arise and go to her father.

Spurgeon says that men with squeaky boots ought not to come to church. That's the reason so many don't.—Exchange.

Did any of you ever see an elephant skin? Inquired a teacher of an infant class. "Yes, sir." "Where?" "On an elephant."

A Wisconsin editor having written of a deceased gentleman that "sickness had impaired his health," a rival rejoined, "Yes, it often has that effect."

The chief glory of American liberty is the impartiality with which it guarantees to every public man at least one chance to deny that he is a burglar or a horse thief.

A child can pick up a good deal of information if it will keep its ears open while its mother is conversing with the woman next door.

Those old smokers never lack for argument. Lately one replied to a temperance lecturer by the following paper—"If water rots the soles of your boots, what effect must it have on the coat of your stomach?"

Danbury has the champion patient boy. He went to a neighbor's house for a cup of sour milk. "I haven't any thing but sweet milk," said the woman pettishly. "I'll wait till it sours," said the obliging youth sinking into a chair.

A bickering pair of Quakers were lately heard in high controversy, the husband exclaiming, "I am determined to have one quiet week with thee!" But how will thou be able to get it? said the taunting spouse. "I will keep this week after thou art dead," was the Quaker's rejoinder.

When Lord Dufferin went to a ball at Rorkyavik he knew no Icelandic and so hazarded to the young ladies some little complimentary observations in Latin. But he naively adds; "I cannot say that I found that language lend itself readily to the gallantries of the ball room."

"I wish I might die," sighed a mild-died-gentleman, as he hung like a limp bolster out of the third story from a window on a Sunday afternoon and espied a man, whom she had once coquetishly rejected, placidly propping an \$18 baby-carriage.—Brooklyn Argus.

Dr. Gross, the justly celebrated surgeon of Philadelphia, was once dangerously ill. Shortly after his recovery, he met one of his lady patients—they were not always patient ladies—who remarked to him:

"Oh, Doctor! I rejoice to see that you are out again; had we lost you, our good people would have died by the dozen!"

"Thank you, madam," replied the affable Doctor; "but now, I fear, they will die by the Gross!"