



Weekly Monitor, PUBLISHED Every Wednesday at Bridgetown. SANCTON and PIPER, Proprietors.

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

BRIDGETOWN Marble Works. ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

FALCONER & WHITMAN are now manufacturing

Monuments & Gravestones Of Italian and American Marble.

Granite and Freestone Monuments.

Having erected Machinery in connection with J. B. Reed's Steam Factory, we are prepared to Polish Granite to that done abroad.

Notice. ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of MAJOR JOHN SAUNDERS, late of Paradise, Annapolis County, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM S. SAUNDERS, Executors.

Dental Notice. Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist, WOULD respectfully inform his friends that he is now in BRIDGETOWN, to all engagements previously made, persons requiring his professional services will please not delay.

MORSE & PARKER, Barristers-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, ETC., ETC. BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

ROYAL HOTEL. (Formerly STUBBS) 146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, Opposite Custom House, St. John, N. B.

T. F. RAYMOND, PROPRIETOR. The average daily circulation of the Montreal Evening Star is 12,164, being considerably larger than that of any other papers published in the City.

Bill Heads in all sizes and styles executed at this office at reasonable rates.

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. The Great English Remedy is an unerring cure for Scalding, Venereal, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, and all diseases that follow a course of Self-Abuse.

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NOTICE.

THE Subscribers wish to call the attention of the Public to their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, consisting of Boots and Shoes, Tweeds and Cloths of all kinds, Crockery, Groceries, Timothy, Clover and Garden Seeds.

Also, they would call the attention of BUILDERS to their Stock of Nails of all kinds, Paint, Oil, Glass, Putty, Zinc, Tarred, and Sheathing Paper, Laths, Knobs, Hinges, &c.

Also, CARRIAGE STOCK consisting of Specks, Rims, Bent S. Bucks and Rails, Enamelled Cloth, Enamelled Leather and Dasher Leather, with a variety of SHELF HARDWARE of all kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL always on hand. The above will be sold low for Cash.

BEALES & DODGE, Middleton, April 28th, '77

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.

Agents—Annapolis, W. J. SHANNON, Merchant; Digby, Miss Wainor, Millinery and Dry Goods.

Notice. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating a NOTE OF HAN D in favour of JACOB SPINNEY, dated in September last, past, &c. the last of December next, amounting for the sum of twenty-six dollars. Not having received value, I shall resist payment of the same.

JAMES J. BROWN, Torbrook, Nov. 22nd, 1877.

L. MATHESON & CO., ENGINEERS

BOILER MAKERS, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Manufacturers of PORTABLE & STATIONARY Engines and Boilers.

Every description of FITTINGS for above kept in Stock, viz: Steam Pumps, Steam Pipes, Steam and Water Gages, Brass Cocks and Valves, Oil and Tallow Cups.

Three Trips a Week. ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX.

STEAMER "EMPRESS" For Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway and Western Counties Railway for Kentville, Windsor, Halifax, and Intermediate Stations, and with Stages for Yarmouth and Liverpool, N. S.

Until further notice steamer "EMPRESS" will leave for what, Road's Point every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 8 o'clock returning same days, connecting at Annapolis with Express Trains for Kentville, Windsor, Halifax and Intermediate Stations.

FARE.—St. John to Halifax, 1st class, \$5.00 do do do 2nd class, 3.50 do do do 3rd class, 2.00 do do do 4th class, 1.50

Excursion Tickets to Halifax and return good for one week (1st class), 7.50

Return tickets to Clergyman and delegates, (to Digby and Annapolis) issued at one fare on application at head office.

SMALL & HATHEWAY, 11 Dock Street, St. John, N. B., April 2nd '77.

STEAMER EMPRESS AND THE WINDSOR & ANnapolis RAILWAY.

Passengers for Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and Halifax and intermediate stations, taken at greatly reduced rates.

A careful agent in attendance at Warehouse, Road's Point, between 7 a. m., and 5 p. m., daily, to receive Freight.

No freight received morning of sailing. For Way Bill, rates etc., apply to SMALL & HATHEWAY, Agents, 39 Dock Street.

LAWYER'S BLANKS. Neatly and cheaply executed at the office of this paper.

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

Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

Time Table, COMMENCING Wednesday, 15th May, 1878.

Table with columns: GOING WEST, GOING EAST, Station, Time, and Remarks. Includes stations like Windsor, Kentville, Wolfville, and Annapolis.

Middleton Station.

JUST Received, per Intercolonial, from Toronto 100 BBLs. SUPERIOR FLOUR.

100 Bbls. Choice Kilm Dried Corn Meal. Very Low For Cash.

Lumber and Shingles for Building purposes always on hand.

BRICK. BRICK. 30,000 Superior made Brick, acquire of Job T. McCormick at Lower Middleton, or the subscriber, at 10 1/2 cents.

Notice. ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of SAMUEL T. NEILY, Esquire, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to L. S. MORSE, Executor.

Bridgetown, April 30th, 1878.

Sancton is still alive, and has a fine lot of Gold and Plated Jewelry, FOR SALE.

Good Watches

GOLD & SILVER

Poetry.

HEREAFTER. In after years a twilight ghost shall fill, With shadowy presence all thy waiting-room—

From lips of air thou canst not kiss the bloom, Yet at old kisses will thy pulses thrill, And long thou shalt not could'st not kill, Finding her presence in the gathering gloom.

Will mock thee with the hopelessness of doom, While she stands there and smiles, serene and still, Thou canst not vex her then with passion's fire, Call and the silence will thy call repeat But she will smile there with lips so cold and sweet

Forgetful of old torture, and the chain That once she wore—the tears she wept in vain At passing from the threshold of thy feet.

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES. Let bygones be bygones; if bygones were clouded, By aught that occasioned a pang of regret, Oh, let them in darkest oblivion be shrouded; 'Tis wise and 'tis kind to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones, and good be extracted From ill over which it is folly to fret; The wisest of mortals have foolishly acted— The kindest are those who forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; oh, cherish no longer The thought that the sun of affection has set; Eclipsed for a moment, its rays will be stronger, If you, like a Christian, forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; your heart will be lighter, When kindness of yours with reception has met; The flame of your love will be purer and brighter, If, God-like, you strive to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; oh, purge out of office, and try an example to set To others, who craving the mercy of heaven, Are sadly too slow to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; remember how deeply To heaven's forbearance we all are in debt They who God's infinite goodness too cheaply Who heed not the precept, "Forgive and forget."

Chamber's Journal.

Select Literature.

MY NARROW ESCAPE. I never told anybody how very, very near I was to death that night, just a year ago; but as I can now look and calmly recall each thought, each word, each act, I think I will write it down as a warning to all who may find themselves similarly circumstanced, hoping with all my heart, that the number may be few.

In the first place, my name is Frederick Putnam. I am and have been for the last ten years, the foreman and book-keeper of the large lumbering establishment of William Winston & Co., and hope to be for another decade, unless something better turns up. Mr. Winston is the resident partner and manager of the manufacturing part of the business. The other members of the firm, of which there are two, live in the city at the foot of the lake, and attend to the sale of the lumber, which we send there by vessels.

This is by far the largest share of what our mill cuts, although the amount of our sales from the mill, to supply the country to the west of us, is quite large.

Well, one cold December evening, just as I was preparing for home, I heard footsteps on the creaking snow outside and presently the office door flew open as if some one in haste had given it a push, admitting a tall, stout, well-dressed man, with a small travelling-bag in one hand and a shawl thrown over one arm.

I was alone, Mr. Winston having gone to the house some half an hour before, locking the safe in which we kept our books and papers, and taking the key with him, as usual.

I had already closed the damper to the stove, put on my overcoat, and was just in the act of turning down the lamp, but, of course, I waited.

'Good evening, sir,' said the man, busting open with his right foot, 'Has Winston gone to the house?'

I answered that he had.

'When I was afraid of it,' He drew out his watch—a very fine one, I thought.

'I shall not have time to go up,' he said. 'For the train is due in fifteen minutes.'

'Is there anything I can do for you?'

I asked.

'I wanted to leave some money with Winston. I intended to stop in town a day or two, but I have just got a dispatch that calls me home.'

'What name, sir?'

'Anderson, of Andersonville.'

I knew him then though I had seen him but once before. He had been one of our Western customers. I say had been for the reason that during the past year his payments had not been so prompt. In fact, he was considerably behind, and Winston had that very day told me to write him and 'punch him up a little,' as he expressed it. The letter was in the breast-pocket of my overcoat.

'How much is my bill?'

I answered promptly, for I had struck the balance not more than half an hour before.

'Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents.'

'Humph! less than I thought. Write out a receipt for that amount.'

He left the stove and came and looked over my shoulder while I wrote.

'It is all right, Mr. Putnam. I know you know. You have been with Winston a long time. I can tell your signature anywhere.'

He drew from an inside pocket a large, black wallet, very round and full, and counting out eleven different piles of notes he told me to run them over. It was an easy and short task, for each pile contained just ten one thousand dollar bills.

The balance was in fives, tens and twenties; and it took more time to count them; but at last we got it so we were both satisfied.

At this moment we heard the whistle for the station. Anderson sprang for his travelling-bag, and giving me a hasty handshake, was off on the run.

I closed the door and counted the money again. Finding it all right, I wrapped a piece of paper around it, and slipped it into my overcoat pocket.

I did not feel quite easy to have so much money about me; but as Winston's house was at least a mile distant, I concluded to keep it until morning when I could place it in the bank.

I closed the damper again, drew on my gloves, took the office key from the nail just over the door, and stepped up to pull out the light. As I did so, I saw the receipt on the floor which I wrote for Mr. Anderson. He had dropped it in his hurry. I put it in my pocket and thought no more about it. Only that I would mail it to him. I would have done it then, but as the last train had gone out for that day, I could do it as well in the morning. Then, lo! I was in something of a hurry that night, for I had an appointment; and as well as my key here that it was with a young lady, who, I hoped, would be my wife before many months.

I hastened to my boarding-house ate my supper, and then went over to Mr. Warner's wearing the money in it, as I did not feel easy about leaving it in my room. Carrie was at home, of course, as she was expecting me, and leaving my coat and hat in the hall, I went into the parlor. I do not think a repetition of our conversation would be very interesting, so I will pass it, merely remarking that nothing occurred to disturb me until I rose to take my leave.

Carrie went into the entry for my coat and hat, but that I might put them on by the warm fire, but she came back with only my hat.

'Why, Fred, you certainly did not venture out such a night as this without an overcoat?'

'No overcoat?'

'No overcoat?'

'No, no, Carrie! I entreated. 'There, I am better now.'

'And I was better. I was strong, all at once—deplorably strong. And what had brought about this change? That simple receipt which I had in my pocket. Anderson had nothing to show that the money had been paid; and was not my unpaid word as good as his?'

'I was foolish enough to believe that I could brave it through, and I grew confident and quite easy at once.'

'There, Carrie, I am alright now. The room was too warm. So some sneaking thief has dodged in and stolen my coat? Well, let it go. It was an old one, and now I'll get a better one.'

'But was there nothing in the pockets?'

'It is strange how suspicious guilt will make me. I really thought that Carrie suspected me, and an angry reply was on the end of my tongue. I suppressed it, however, and uttered a falsehood instead.'

'Nothing of consequence, Carrie. A good pair of gloves and some other trifling notions.'

'I am glad it is no worse, Fred, now if you will wait a moment, I will get you one of father's coats to wear home.'

'Thus equipped, I left her.'

'You may guess that my slumbers that night were not very sound, nor very refreshing. I never passed a more miserable night, and in the morning my haggard looks were the subject of remark.'

'Why, Fred, you look as though you

had met a legion of ghosts last night?'

said Mr. Winston. 'What is the matter with you?'

'I had a bad night of it, I answered with a sickly smile.'

'And you'll have another if you're not careful. You had better keep quiet today. By the way, did you write to Anderson?'

I do not know how I managed to reply, for the question set me shivering from head to foot, and I was so weak I could hardly sit in my chair.

I must have answered in the affirmative, however, for he said:

'Then we may look for something from him to-morrow or the next day.'

Immediately after he added:

'Why, Fred, you shiver as though you had the ague, and you're sweating like a butcher! You're sick, man! Come, jump into my cutter, and I'll take you home.'

I was glad of the chance to get away, and reaching my bedroom, I locked myself in.

Winston sent a doctor round, but I refused to see him. Then Winston came himself, but I would not open the door. Then my landlady came, then some of my fellow-boarders; but I turned them all away.

Ah! those were terrible hours that I passed, and night coming on brought me relief. Can you not guess what I was meditating? Coward that I was, I had at last resolved on self-destruction.

I commenced my preparation with the same calmness and deliberation that I would have used in the most common transaction. I wrote a short explanation for Carrie, another for Mr. Winston, a third for my poor mother, and I sealed them all. In a fourth envelope I inclosed the receipt to Mr. Anderson. All this accomplished I went to my secretary and took out the weapon of death. It was only a revolver, small and insignificant in appearance, but all-sufficient.

Having examined the cartridges to make sure there would be no failure, I sat down before the fire to gather courage.

It may be interesting to know that this courage came to me for the desperation, the growing fear of life—I can in no wise call it by that name. It was simply cowardice. Yet, whatever you may term it, it was all-sufficient for the time. It nerved my arm, and, lifting the revolver, I placed its cold, death-dealing muzzle against my forehead.

In another second I should have been lifeless; but just as my fingers began to press the trigger, there came a tap on my door.

It startled me, and hastily concealing my weapon, I called out that I could admit no one.

'Not me, Fred?'

I knew Carrie's voice, and a yearning to look on her loved face got the mastery of me. Quietly slipping the tell-tale letters which I had left on the table, into my pocket, I opened the door.

'Oh, Fred, are you sick?'

'The moment the light fell on my face it will be you send for me? Aren't you better?'

'Worse,' I exclaimed, huskily; but, Carrie—good heavens!

As I uttered this exclamation I started back, and then forward; and then— I scarcely knew what, for hanging across Carrie's arm was my overcoat!

Recovering from my astonishment I snatched it from her, and thrust my hand into the pocket. I drew out eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents.

You have heard about and perhaps seen, the singular capers of madmen, or the wild antics of one crazed with rum, or the grotesque dancing of savages. Well, judging from what Carrie told me, and the appearance of my apartment after, it was possible to concentrate the above-mentioned species of demons into one, their capering and dancing would appear tame in comparison with mine that night.

But I cooled down after a while, and just in time to save Carrie's head a thump from the chair or the washstand, which I had selected as partners in my crazy waltz.

Then I asked for an explanation. It was the simplest thing imaginable. I do not know why I had not thought of it before. It was simply a blunder of Carrie's father. He had mistaken my coat for his own, and worn it down town, never dreaming that a small fortune was lying idly in the pocket.

Well! I didn't have the brain fever over the affair, but I was next door to it. I made a clean breast of the whole thing, excepting my attempt, or, rather, my resolve at self-destruction. No one ever guessed that part of it, and I tell it to-day for the first time.

I sent Mr. Anderson his receipt, handed the money to Mr. Winston, and went right on with my duties, a wiser, and I hope a better man.

To-morrow, God willing, I shall lead Carrie to the altar.

LEARN A TRADE. Let the boys and young men of this vicinity read the following from the Toledo Blade and take the hint:

There is one lesson which we hope the present times will so deeply engrave upon the minds of all parents that its impression will never be effaced. That is the necessity of teaching boys some trade and

making them thoroughly conversant with it.

The flood of men who are wandering anxiously about the streets of all great cities, seeking, with weary hearts, employment which will provide for themselves and families even a meagre support, contains surprisingly few mechanics, or men who have been trained up to any regular trade requiring skill and practice. It is made up mainly of men who in their youth were "smart" young men, who thought they knew too much to tie themselves down to the drudgery and unpleasantness of any shop. There would be "gentlemen" wear good clothes and don a clean shirt every day, and follow some light "gentle" employment, which they could follow without serious effects upon their clothes or hands.

Those men have drifted around, clerking in a dry goods store at a small salary, run a cigar-stand, perhaps did some indifferent good book-keeping, copied papers, or done any or all of the one thousand and one things involving but little manual labor, brains or experience, which are possible in our complex system of life. As long as times were flush they succeeded tolerably well in satisfying their little ambitions. They wore tolerably good clothes and seemed passably "genteel." But the moment stringency began to make itself felt they were the first to suffer. Employers turned them off relentlessly, and retained skillful men to the last.

The reason was obvious. A trained man is an acquisition to any establishment, and if dropped there is no certainty about replacing them. But the crop of these men who are simply "generally useful" is a never failing one, and a man can go out into the street and pick up a hundred of them in an hour's time, each of whom will know about as much, be able to do about the same things, have the same general low standard of usefulness as the other. An advertisement in any leading daily newspaper in the United States for "a man for light, respectable employment," would bring a thousand applicants in twenty-four hours the majority of which would state that "wages would not be so much of an object as steady employment."

But no steady employment would be made for an advertisement for bricklayers or carpenters, or stone masons. No thousand of men clamoring to work at any price, would come trooping up in answer to an advertisement for blacksmiths, plumbers, painters, tinners or mechanics generally. Trade may be dull with these men, and wages low, but those who understand their business find no difficulty in securing steady employment.

Men who have been watchmen, policemen, law-keepers, conductors on street railways, passengers, collectors, clerks, copyists, and all that miscellaneous crowd, throng to our lumber-yards, and similar places and offer to work carrying lumber or any other ordinary labor at from seventy cents to a dollar a day. But there are few if any mechanics in this crowd, and if those who claim to be such are examined it will be found that their mechanical skill is of the most ordinary kind.

This is the fate which overtakes those who at the outset of life scored to bind themselves down to the unpleasant lot of an apprentice. They go to the railroad to beg employment in any capacity, and they find there in trusted positions, at fine salaries as conductors, engineers, master mechanics, etc., the men who a few years ago they looked down upon as greasy and dirty little Irish and German boys, who were following "low" and ungentle" business. The same is true wherever they go. Everywhere they find the despised apprentices of a few years ago are the men now having authority and position, to whom they must apply for places, and who will be their "bosses," if they get a place. This is the dignity of labor revenging itself.

The use of borax is of great value in domestic purposes. It is perfectly efficient in driving away red ants, cockroaches, &c., if sprinkled around on pantry shelves, or put in small quantities on paper and placed in the runways of the insects. Borax is also of great value for toilet use. It is also a good remedy for a rough face or chapped hands. Its application to wounds, sores, bruises and sprains, proves very salutary, and is often the only remedy required, even in the most severe cases.

About five days ago a bright little girl, aged about ten years, a daughter of Mr. Moryham, of Utica, N. Y., lost a kitten, and went in pursuit of it down the canal bank. Failing to return home at the proper time, search was made for her, and Tuesday evening her body was found in a horrid condition, with heavy stones piled upon her, a mile and a half west of Utica. As tramps swarm the canal banks in that neighborhood, her tragic fate is accounted for.

A short time ago English newspapers announced that certain persons were manufacturing and selling butter made from the mud of the Thames River, which is very much like a gigantic sewer. Official investigation has shown that although fat is really extracted from this mud it is not used for such a purpose but in the manufacture of soap and candles.

HEMLOCK.—Search others for their virtues; yourself for vices.

Miscellaneous.

Under date of April 18 we learn the following facts from Winnipeg. Immigrants are commencing to pour in, and land-hunters are spreading all over the country.

The Orangen of Montreal have renewed their determination to walk in procession in that city on the Twelfth of July. It is to be hoped that the authorities will use all the means in their power to preserve the peace.

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

Although little importance is attached to the rumors of contemplated Fenian raids and the intention of Russian cruisers to swoop down upon the coasts of the Dominion, it has been deemed well by the Dominion Government to pay particular attention to the means of defence at our command.

PRESENT CONDITION OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

At the present time the literature of Russia is very largely of an ephemeral nature. Journalism has given a superficial character to the literary cultivation of the people. The literary education to the press by the present Emperor is more favorable to the dissemination of general information than to the generation of profound intellectual creations.

The most distinguished names among the modern poets are those of Count Tolstoi, dead but a few years; Rosenclein, Pleschietz, Ostrowski, Ostrowski stands at the head of the Russian dramatists. Of contemporary novelists, Ivan Tourgenieff stands foremost.

The last English mail announced the death of three veterans, John Heedman, aged 87, who fought in the Life Guards at Victoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo.

English has a fine standing army," said Lord Lyons to Prince Gortschakoff. "Yes, it has a fine standing army, the better it will be for it," responded the Prince.

ADRIFF FOR TWO WEEKS.

SKELETONS OF CANNIBAL-EATEN SAILORS FOUND IN A CAVE.

From the San Francisco Alta California, May 13.]

The barque Sonoma, Cap. H. M. Newbery, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday with the second mate and six of the crew of the ship H. R. Hazeltine (lost in February near Cape Horn), picked up in the Strait of Le Maire.

On Monday the 18th February they were running with a good breeze about eight knots an hour when they were brought up with an awful shock on a ledge. The bow was entirely stove in, and all hands took to the boats and made for the land in sight, which proved to be Wellington Island.

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THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

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

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

Manufactured by the Silicate Paint Company, Liverpool, having no chemical action on Iron and other Metals; withstand any degree of heat without blistering—1 cwt. being nearly equal in bulk, and doing the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paint.

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 Co., Nova Scotia.

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

Agent for Nova Scotia—HUGH FRASER, BRIDGETOWN.

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

Refined Scotch and Swedish IRON.

BLISTER, CAULKING, TYRE, CAST DRILL STEEL

ALSO—Canada Horse Shoe Nails.

Boiled and Raw Paint Oil, Best Quality.

Now in Stock.

A Quantity of the Silicate Paints,

(Different Colors) prepared for all kinds of House and Ship Painting, also for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. The Anti-Fouling Paint, for Ships' Bottoms, is an article highly recommended as a complete protection against Worms, &c., and will not rot. It leaves a Hard, Smooth Surface like Glass. All orders promptly attended to, and every information given on application to the Agent.

Bridgetown, July 19th, 1876. 6m n15

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. FRASER.

BETTER STILL

THE Subscribers have lately received per "Alwood" :-

100 lbs. Choice Flour.

100 lb. K. D. Corn Meal, "Gold Drop,"

100 Bags Fresh Graham Meal.

50 "Cracked Corn.

Arrived to-day per "E. B. Harris," direct from Mills—200 bbls Flour, "Mistletoe,"

"White Eagle," and "Avalanche." Also in stock—40 Boxes Layer Raisins, 1 box, "Porto Rico" Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c. &c. Salt, coarse and fine, Pickled, Dried and Smoked Fish. A few casks extra, per cask 25 cents. Agent for Bridgetown, Crow & Co's Confectionery.

RANDALL, HIGGINS & CO.,

Annapolis, Jan. 15th, 1877.

New Stock!

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Crockeryware,

AT LOW PRICES, to suit the times.

FRED. LEAVITT,

Lawrencetown, Nov. 7th, 77

Oats. Oats.

For Sale a quantity of good Oats.

A. D. CAMERON,

Bridgetown, May 15th, 1876

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

A gentleman, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has been cured by the use of the following medicine.

1877. STOCK for 1877.

Spring Trade

now complete at

CONNOLLY'S

CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.

Extra Fine Stationery!

Bank Post, Parchment, Cream Laid, Ruled, and all other Stationery.

ENVELOPES in Great Variety.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY,

in handsome boxes—44 varieties to select from.

BLANK BOOKS, in Every Binding.

NEW NOVA SCOTIA SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cheapest and best Series now in use, and every article used in the School Room, for sale low.

Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags—all sizes and qualities, Taylor's, Carter's and Stephens' Celebrated Inks, Lead Pencils of every stamp, Room paper, Green paper and Paper shades.

Wholesale and Retail.

THOMAS P. CONNOLLY,

Cor. Granville and George Sts., Halifax, N. S. May 23 77

NOTICE TO SHOE DEAL R.

WE beg to announce that owing to the large increase in our business, we have been compelled to lease the large and commodious Brick Building of Wm. Peter's, 240 Union Street, where with increased facilities for manufacturing purposes, we will in future be better prepared to meet the wants of our customers and the trade generally in the manufacture of

Men's Larrigans and Shoe Poles, Ladies' and Children's Slippers of all kinds, a specialty; also, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Newport Bats, Balmoral and huddled, Walking Shoes in various qualities and finishes. VINGENT & McFARLE, 240 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Important! But R Workers.

One Good Active Agent wanted in every township to introduce the "Victory" Sewing Machine. Sample Machine free to Agents. Price \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00 each. One Million to be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with stamp, for agents circular, to the

VICTOR WRINGER & Co.,

Brookville, Ont.

FLOUR.

300 BLS. FLOUR just received, including the well known brands of:-

Gilt Edge, Star, White Pigeon, Major, Mansfield, Alabaster, Clarksburg, Rosewood.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,

30 1/2 Portland Bridge, St. John, N. B.

Bags, Bags, Bags!

We have now on hand a large invoice of

Paper Bags,

direct from the Paper Mill, made to our order.

The stock comprises all sizes used by the trade viz—1lb,

1 1/2lb, 2lb, 3lb, 4lb, 5lb, 6lb,

7lb, 8lb, 9lb, 10lb, 12lb, 14lb,

16lb, 18lb, 20lb, 25lb, 30lb,

35lb.

Store Keepers supplied at

LOWER PRICES

than they can import them.

Send in your orders.

SANCTON & PIPER,

Monitor Office, Bridgetown, Jan. 23rd, 1878.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnston's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSTON & Co., Bangor, Maine.

The Great Cause of Human Misery.

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

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

The celebrated Dr. Culverwell's Essay on the medical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c., resulting from excesses.

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Agricultural.

STEAMING FOOD FOR STOCK.

The discussions which have taken place in regard to the best method of preparing food for stock, and the practice of soiling, steaming food, and cutting fodder have undoubtedly had the effect to lead to a general improvement in the care and feeding of cattle. In questions of this kind, as in most others, the truth is most commonly found in the middle course, and however applicable it may be to special cases, it is completely softened. Through the opinions of practical farmers differ as to the advantages of steaming food, for example, it is surprising to find that so many dairymen who are raising milk for sale or either steaming their food systematically, or doing what amounts to be the same thing essentially, treating it with hot water poured on it in tubs or feeding-boxes, which are covered and allowed to stand for some time, they induce an enormous flow of milk, the quality of which depends chiefly upon the ingredients which constitute the mass subjected to this treatment. Steaming food will undoubtedly pay in a large milk dairy—that is, steaming or its equivalent—but it will not pay as a general rule, except where the object is to produce a large quantity, with less regard to quality. It has the advantage of enabling the farmer to economize many feeding substances, like corn-stalks, coarse hay and straw, since it softens and renders them easily digestible. But though it pays to cut and steam such materials, the same cannot hardly be said of good English hay. That cooking food improves it is perfectly well known to most careful feeders of stock. One bushel of dry corn, for example, made five pounds ten ounces of pork, while one bushel of boiled meal made sixteen to eighteen pounds, thus showing the great advantage of preparing food for fattening stock so as to put it in perfectly digestible form. System and regularity in feeding are quite as important to success as the condition in which the food is given.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Insects will increase as the supply of food becomes abundant. Eggs of the Tent Caterpillar that have escaped observation, will now hatch, and the small caterpillars will commence to feed, making their webs on trees while the dew is on them, in early morning. Lyb, whitewash, petroleum, and other things have been advised to be applied with a swab. The quickest, easiest, and surest way is to remove the web, morning or evening, when all are at home, by shaking the tree, and then to spray the tree with the green wash, and to press in the smooth bark, those in the peach and other stone-fruits by an excision of gum. They must be cut out, or be probed and punched to death by means of wire. Curculio, on stone-fruits generally, but on the plum particularly, begins work as soon as the fruit is set; jarring the tree, catching the insects on a cloth, and then killing them, is the only remedy. Plant Lice often cover the young shoots; strong soap suds or tobacco-water will kill them; on low trees the branches may be bent down and dipped in; on others the liquid must be freely applied by a syringe or garden pump.—American Agriculturist.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Oil paint pails and cans may be thoroughly cleaned with strong, hot lye.

It is a good plan for a house-keeper to make a weekly visit to every part of her dwelling from "garret to cellar."

A solution of copperas of green vitriol, sprinkled over the floor from time makes a good disinfectant.

TINNED WARE.—Tinned ware should give up its brightness and be discarded. It usually contains lead, which is dissolved by very feeble acids, and is very poisonous. Iodide of potassium is the antidote.

Varnish used in the pottery decoration should not be too thin. It will give better satisfaction if it is applied warm. It can be heated by placing the jar containing it into a larger one filled with boiling water. By no means set it on the fire.

CHEAP REFRIGERATORS.—A flower-pot wrapped in a wet cloth and placed over a butter plate will keep the contents of the plate as hard and firm as if they were set on ice; and milk will not sour if the can containing it be wrapped in wet cloth.

A piece of lemon bound on a corn will remove it in a day or so. It should be renewed night and morning. The free use of lemon juice and sugar will always relieve a cough. A lemon eaten before breakfast every day for a week or two will prevent the feeling of lassitude peculiar to the approach of spring.

Onions are useful in sickness. Cover two quarts of white onions with soft water; stew them to a jelly, strain through a cloth or fine sieve, weigh the liquid and add an equal weight of dark brown sugar—the comcomer the better—summer all together use it. It is the consistency of treacle. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day. If it causes no pain, more should be taken.

THE PREVENTION OF SMALL-POX MARKS.—Dr. Bernard recommends the following method of marking the face: Dissolve a few grains of sulphuric acid in a few drops of water, and apply it to the face with a brush. It is a simple and safe method of preventing the marks of small-pox. The method is so simple that the constant supervision of the medical attendant may be dispensed with. It consists of opening the pustules with a fine needle as soon as they have acquired a certain size, and washing them to get rid of the contents. The object, according to Dr. Bernard, is to prevent any collection of various matter in the interior of the pustules. The work requires patience, and will reward those who persevere.—Medical Examiner.

Joker's Corner.

A QUICKENED CONSCIENCE.

During a lull in the conversation yesterday evening, grandfather Lickhain got started the family by remarking:-

"I've lived over a hundred years by the watch, and never felt this way before, and he blinked in a very sorrowful manner."

"What's the matter?" asked mother, who was at his side in an instant.

"I don't know," he said, "unless I have a quickened conscience, and he blinked and stared by turns in a very alarming manner."

"I feel sort o' hot around the ears," he went on, "an' mebbe I'd better confess."

His whole frame trembled like a leaf, and a deadly pallor overspread his face. A window was thrown open, which seemed to revive him, and he gasped:-

"I wrote 'Beautiful Snow'!"

"You did nothing of the sort," yelled father; "I wrote it myself, and I can prove it!"

Grandfather went on with his confession:-

"I killed old man Junius, and wrote the Nathan letters! Bind up my horse! Give me another window!"