

VOL. 6.

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Dental Notice. Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist, WOULD respectfully inform his friends that he is now in BRIDGETOWN.

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Until further notice steamer "EMPERESS" will leave for Windsor, Kentville, and Annapolis on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8 o'clock returning TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, connecting at Annapolis with Express Trains for Kentville, Windsor, Halifax and intermediate Stations.

Excursion Tickets to Halifax and return good for one week (7 days), 75c. Return tickets to Clergymen and delegates, (to Digby and Annapolis) issued at one fare on application at head office.

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Excursion Tickets to Halifax and return good for one week (7 days), 75c. Return tickets to Clergymen and delegates, (to Digby and Annapolis) issued at one fare on application at head office.

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Windsor & Annapolis Railway. Time Table, COMMENCING Tuesday, 3rd June, 1878.

Table with columns: Station, Time, Direction. Rows include Windsor, Kentville, Wolfville, Annapolis, Digby, and various intermediate stations.

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International Steamers leave St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

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Poetry. FAITH. In the gloaming, when my darlings, In their dainty robes of white, By their mother's knee, have murmured, "Jesus keep us through the night."

To their little crib, white-curtained, Where the upper shadows fall, Nestled in my arms, I take them Through the dim unlighted hall.

"Dark!" my blue-eyed Willie whispers, Half in awe and half in fright.

"Dark!" the baby-brother echoes, With a hush upon his glees, When my Willie, nestling closer, Whispers softly, "Papa see."

Blessed, blessed faith of childhood! Father, grant this faith to me; Dark the shadows round me gather, But I know that Thou dost see!

REGRET. I did not love him: Long ago Instead of Yes, I gave him No.

I did not love him, but to-day I read his marriage notice. Pray Why was I sad, when never yet Has my heart known the least regret

Over the whispered No? and why, Reading the notice, did I sigh?

No analyst can guess the cause: A woman's reason laughs at laws.

Sure, I am glad to know the wound I gave is healed, that he has found Love's blessedness and peace, and yet To-day I seem to see him stand

With every glance a manly care, Still pleading for the longed-for year.

His early love for me is dead— Another lives in that love's stead.

And if he loves her well, as men Should love their chosen ones, why, then He must be glad that long ago, Instead of Yes, I gave him No.

Perhaps that is the reason why I read the notice with a sigh.

Select Literature. A Wife Hunt. (Concluded.)

"She had risen a moment before he entered, and fitted in a hap-hazard dainty way over to the music stool just left vacant by the Western belle whom she had silently ousted from the room.

Her pretty little fingers in a careless way, bringing out one or two chords that were full of harmony, and made you ask for more; but to all petitions for a piece of music she gave a shake of her charming auburn head.

"I didn't ask her to play, I knew better. But most of the men who heard her careless strumming went away with the impression that she was a finished musician, who might be allowed a musician's caprices.

George, as I said, descended on this carrying, carrying disgust to the men and consternation to little Miss Jennie. She arose, pink with indignation, but not without her wits about her.

"What is it?" she said, affecting anxiety. "Ja papa! or mamma?"

"George was so happy to see her that he could not speak at first. He kept hold of the hard little hand which he had seized, and devoured her with his eyes.

"No, no," said he at length. "I've come on my own hook—a vacation, to see you, Cousin Jen."

had time to fall, George had picked her up, and was taking long strides toward the hotel. His envious eye did not last long; Jennie came to, and, overwhelmed with mortification, lobbied away among the women.

Jennie had been very much hurt for the time being, but I doubt whether George did not suffer far more. His face expressed the most exquisite anguish.

Very naturally he imagined that the delicate little creature he had held for a moment in his arms must possess far more delicate sensibilities than any one else; to her tender physical organization he attributed equally refined mental emotions.

Whether he was right or not is not for me to say. We both thought that no more would be seen of the auburn locks that day, and George had determined to stay over, when the dinner gong rang. You know how it is in one of those hotels. Every one rushes pell-mell to the dining-saloon.

George and I went in with a rear detachment, and I took him over to the table where our party usually sat, intending to seat him in the vacant place of Jennie. But when we arrived, there was little Miss Jennie eating her dinner as composedly as if she never had fainted in her life, and under no circumstances had made two men feel the tortures of Hades out of mere sympathy with a mallet blow against her pretty foot.

There was an empty chair next her, and George took this at once. Jennie looked at him, but without any protest in her face; it was a blank—neither gracious nor ungracious, neither attractive nor repellent. Her mood was sombre, and her manner listless.

She allowed George to talk to her as much as he pleased, but answered only in monosyllables. You must acknowledge that I am something of a man of the world; I have some savoir-faire; well, I assure you nothing could have induced me to sit up there and talk to the girl I love as George did.

He was as cool as if it had been the merest matter of business—as if he were compromising a suit of law with another attorney. Among other things, he said—

"Look here, Jennie, I don't make any illusions about myself. I know I am an uncouth and ugly as you are charming and beautiful, but that is all the more reason why you should accept me. Suppose you marry a good-looking man used to society; he will be sure to have other women taking too much notice of him for your peace of mind, and is even more certain to haunt the clubs. You don't want a club man for a husband; you have too much sense. As to my uncouthness, that will wear off. I am improving every week as it is, and with a little kindness and advice from you I promise wonders. But I am not in good circumstances. Well, if you knew as I do the way money disappears in New York among people supposed to be beyond all question wealthy, it would make you skeptical. But say you did get a solidly rich husband, he must have been bred to easy habits, perhaps to vicious habits, and he can not be expected to have any business in life. You know what it is to have a husband who does nothing; you have seen such cases among your friends. Do you know of any wives more unhappy? Jennie, I am going to make my mark in the world—if you do not break my heart at the first outset. I am going to be a great lawyer. Ten years hence my wife will be proud of me; she will have a stand among people of intelligence, on my account, no matter who she may have been. I need a wife who has good manners and a knowledge of the world—in the best sense; who will attend to the social side while I am fighting for a livelihood and fame. Don't break my heart and ruin my future. You may say that it is none of your affairs, that my heart may have been made to be broken; it is quite true. You are not to blame. But then I love you so—so terribly! You have everything I lack—beauty, grace, tact, care of small things, propriety, knowledge of the world, skepticism. You are dreadfully skeptical. It may seem absurd to argue that because I have not these things you ought to be my wife; it seems all one-sided and selfish. But I am confident you will find as many things in which you lack. I will give you faith by being always your devoted lover; I will teach you, by example, to love. Don't think I am trying to wound you, but—you have no conception of love; you don't know what a terrible and yet delightful thing it is. Give me a chance; take me on probation; let us be engaged conditionally."

Just then Jennie arose from the table, pushed back her chair, and left the room quietly before George could do anything. Her quick eyes had noted that one or two people were beginning to remark the earnest manner of the low-voiced speaker. I could judge nothing from her firm face; she was not sulken, and yet it was anything but joyous.

George made no remark; and set to at his meal, which, as you may imagine, had been neglected. But he ate very little, considering his determined and easy air. His eyes roved out toward the sea, where Jennie had been fixing hers during the long argument, and seemed to find in that monotonous segment of a blue sphere much that attracted his attention. Jennie found that I did not feel at all jealous of this ardent lover to whom Jennie had been listening so very quietly. Was I still so positive that his efforts would be useless? of course I was a little cool in my own love for

one, and escaped from the room. We could hear her running upstairs to the apartments of the friends where she was staying. It seemed to me that I would have given up all hope if a woman had laughed in my face in that way; but it was different with George. He sat down very quietly, and although very grave, was perfectly at his ease. You might have supposed that offering himself and being rejected before a third person was with him an every-day affair. He rested himself on the music-stool, and touched the keys gently without striking a note. It seemed to me only fair to endeavor to get him out of the house, in order to spare Jennie as much as possible, but he would not listen to any proposals for driving, walking, or leaving. So I left him sitting there, his head a little bent, evidently waiting for Jennie's return.

"It must have been two hours before I saw him again. He had waited in vain for Jennie. That little woman had quickly got the better of her vexation, and apparently resolved that nothing should interfere with her enjoyment. Descending by another staircase at the extreme end of the long hotel, she had pressed into her service the young matron with whom she was staying and several other of her friends, and was now preparing for a game of croquet. It lade fair to be a languid sport; to judge from the indifference of all the others save Jennie. A man was waiting, and I was deputed to hunt him up; it was while I was thus engaged that I found George, still grave but serene, encamped before the piano. I dooded and was about to withdraw, when George suddenly started up.

"Have you seen her?" he asked. "Where is she?"

"George had never spoken to me about Jennie since our memorable explanation; and, when alluding to her, never used her name, but always said 'she' or 'her,' like affectionate married people who think of each other so continually that the name of the loved one sounds formal, and is consequently avoided.

"Well then, come with me; I cried after a moment's thought. 'Can you play croquet?'"

"So I brought George up to the languid group where Jennie was bustling about in an unusual state of excitement, and chuckled to see the various expressions with which they regarded the new-comer. Jennie gave me a look of indignation, which deepened into wrath when she saw my mouth twitching. She felt like training me with her mallet on the spot. However, there was no help for it. George was quiet and self-possessed, and the others, finding that their insolent stares made no impression, accepted the inevitable, and began the game. Jennie avoided us both as much as possible, contenting herself with casting withering glances at me, to which I responded with depressing gestures. The distinguished company talked to each other very loud when discussing the absent, and in a moderate voice when making fun of George. But the latter did not, or did not choose to, hear. Jennie was enough for all his faculties. He watched her without a shadow of pretense, and in that way only added to her vexation, because she knew every one was remarking it. The position was a hard one, after all, although the little girl richly deserved it. As I said, she was the only energetic player, and before any one else had gone far in the game, she was around the circle, and free to play the role of hawk among the pigeons. The first ball she poenced upon was that of George. Her eyes snapped vindictively as she placed one slender foot on the balls and gave it a vicious push into the sandy ground to ensure its firmness.

"Where shall I send you, Mister Brooks?" she asked, as she tapped the other ball close to her own, so that there could be no failure of her coming blow. The ground sloped for a long distance beyond the immediate croquet field, and Jennie was already triumphing in the thought of sending George far down the slope. She would be rid of him that much, anyhow. But George was not so stupid as he looked. Somehow his mallet and his big foot were in the direct line of the shot, and that forced Jennie to pause.

"Jennie," said he, in a low voice, "don't send me away at all. Let us be partners, and play against the world. We can meet at times when I am of use to you, otherwise you can be free. No one else will give you the freedom I will, even if they could love you as I."

"I don't know what you are talking about," cried Jennie, hotly.

"You must know what I mean. I want to work for you. When you are my wife, you shall have not only a true and loving husband, but greater freedom than you now possess. Give me a little hope before sending me away."

"Mr. Brooks, will you take your mallet out of the line of my shot?" answered Jennie, almost ready to cry with vexation. George stepped aside and allowed the angry girl to raise her mallet. It descended, and the ball flew away, but the blow did not sound clear. George did not look at his ball, but regarded Jennie anxiously. She was very pale, and leaned on her mallet. The stick had struck the inside of her foot, where a great bundle of nerves renders a blow almost insupportable. The agony was so great that she was unconscious of everything but pain. Before she

the charmer? It was a subject requiring thought, and alone, so I retired to the bluff and made my way down to the beach in order that I might get counsel from the sea-brother. Achilles, or Hector, or some one of the old buffers we used to read about in College, did that, and to great effect, too, if I remember rightly.

Well, I thought of that and a hundred other things, but all to no purpose, and after a long stroll and a look in the arm, returned to the beach opposite the hotel. Who should I meet there but Jennie? She was with her married friend, and was looking over her shoulder as she walked, as if fearing some one was following. But George was not in sight. They proposed to bathe and demanded my escort. You know the women have a way of asking things of that kind in such a tone that escape is impossible, so I resigned myself to the fore-fated. Jennie would be there, at any rate, and she never looked ugly in any thing. Her dress was a marvel of becomingness, although it did not exactly cling to her figure, still—you understand me. So in we went. Imagine Jennie's dismay when, just as we left the first ripple touch our feet, the voice of George was heard, and that monster appeared, lung with hissing apparatus (too small for him). I say monster, but the truth is, the less clothes he has on the better he looks. And when he was thoroughly wet he made a fine sight. Somehow his big face was in keeping with his big muscles, and the big ocean was in keeping with his big manhood. As she gave a shy glance at his figure, George took Jennie's hand with perfect simplicity and good faith, never dreaming that I had undertaken this affair solely for the pleasure of being near her. The matron fell to me, and we made the best of it; not so very bad, when I tell you she was only a few years older than Jennie, and twice as lucky.

You know what an abominably ridiculous thing surf-bathing is. Well, we were all, except George, as ridiculous as we could be. Luckily they had chosen the hour when few people were about. We were banded about and upset the usual number of times—at least I was. George managed better, and little Jane found it necessary to hold to him as if he were a post.

"Jennie," said he, as a great breaker curled over toward them, "what am I to do if had luck come to me like that? If I have not you to care for, I will lie down and let it beat me all to pieces—just like this!"

"No don't—please don't?" cried little Jane, holding on with all her might, and afraid that he would not catch the breaker rightly.

"This is glorious fun," said he, coming up from the roller, and setting Jennie on her feet. "I can not leave this and go back to that work in town. I tell you what I will do: if you say positively you never intend to marry me under any circumstances, I will walk out and see what the under-tow has to say for itself!"

"Oh, George!"

"By Jove, I am in earnest. It might as well be all over at once. I have nothing to live for. Nobody will miss me."

"Another breaker fell on them, and again Jennie had to cling to the big-boned fellow.

"Jennie," said George, holding her tightly still after the billow broke; "if you say yes, I go back to land with you; if you say no, you must go alone. Yes or No?"

"Jennie looked up in his face to see if he was in joke; but he was solemn as if a funeral. Then she looked at the next wave rearing a huge glossy curve of opaqueness before them. "Yes—yes, dear George, yes! Oh! They did not bathe any more."

"Well, this is spinning out longer than I thought. But the end is near. George went back that night, and Jennie was a different woman. She would have no more to say to me, except that it was all over between us. Of course I protested, became furious, and pretended I would be abusive. But Jennie cut me short by affirming that I did not love her so very much, after all—a fact I then indignantly denied, but now acknowledge. So there was an end of that. I passed a very uncomfortable summer, and returned to town in order to find George installed as favorite in my place. Of course I continued my visits. It would not do for me to appear jealous or like a rejected suitor. So I was compelled to hold a very disagreeable position.

Jennie was by no means a docile pupil in that school of love which George had spoken of with so much assurance. He had privileges, but she was very touchy. She could not bear the shock of an announcement, although she had grown fonder and fonder of the big fellow—a very Newfoundland dog of a man. To add to my annoyance, he made a confidant of me, and beavilled the hard-heartedness of Jennie. Would you believe it?—he wanted to get married, actually, and as soon as possible! One day I recollected what a shy Baltimore girl told me about such cases, and asked George what he thought of the plan. He jumped at the idea, and so begged and prayed that I agreed to carry out. Jennie has a younger brother who is up to any trick you mention, and the more malicious it is, the better. Of course he knew the situation, and so did all the family, for that matter, but Jennie compelled them to be deaf.

(Continued on fourth page.)

Thos. R. Jones & Co., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, JULY 24, 1878.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

An observant essayist has said: "Great events bring out great men." The poet Gray, in his inimitable "Elegy," written in a country church-yard, while musing on the burying place of lowly rustics, thus muses:—

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire; Hands that the rod of Empire might have swayed, Or walked to ecstasy the living lyre."

Had not Charles I. been misadvised to levy a ship-tax without the authority of Parliament, John Hampden, would probably have passed through life as an obscure country gentleman, without leaving behind him, when he died, a revered name to be evermore embalmed in English history. If clerical persecution had not subjected John Bunyan to a protracted incarceration in Bedford jail, instead of furnishing a rich contribution to his country's literature, he might have gone to his last resting-place, known only in his own neighborhood, and merely remembered as a pious tinker. Had there been no French Revolution in the closing decade of the last century, Napoleon Bonaparte might have lived and died without having achieved distinction. Had not Great Britain, by act of Parliament, imposed an imperial tax upon the imports of her North American Colonies, George Washington, it may be assumed, would never have risen to a higher position than that of a respectable Virginian farmer.

The foregoing instances of achieved greatness are adduced to show that extraordinary events call forth the talents of extraordinary men. Had not Russia, prompted by lust of conquest, engaged in the late conflict with Turkey, Lord Beaconsfield's great ability to successfully manage his country's affairs in a time of perplexity and accumulating difficulties, might never have been developed. Through the Press and otherwise on the Continent the idea had been started that Great Britain had sunk, or was gradually sinking, into a secondary status among the Powers of Europe. It was alleged that the efficiency of her military and naval forces was in a declining condition; and that she was unprepared, both on field and flood, for acting a vigorous and conspicuous part in the event of European disturbances and the complications, rising out of them, that might possibly lead to a general war. The time came, and Great Britain under the masterly guidance of Lord Beaconsfield, who was unimpaired by the mighty standing armies of other Powers, and unchecked by the jibbeling policy and pusillanimous fears of less far-seeing English statesmen than himself arose to an assertion of her right to be heard, and her interests considered, when the balance of power in Europe was likely to be disturbed. There was no vacillating delay—no timid hesitancy; but energetic preparation was promptly made to make British influence and power known and felt. The continental Powers soon saw that there was a statesman at the Court of St. James who could not beajoined or intimidated at such a delicate crisis in the troubled affairs of Europe. The Czar, who had ruthlessly undertaken the invasion of the Ottoman Empire, with the acquisition of territory in view, saw that his designs were in danger of being frustrated by British interference. The flag of Old England, was meanwhile, defiantly waving over formidable naval forces in the Mediterranean, and the veteran regiments that had triumphed at Waterloo and at the Crimea, were being put into a position for effective action in the event of possible hostilities. Other Powers, seeing this ominous condition of things, and dreading a general continental commotion interposed, and adopted a policy of peaceful conciliation, and the late Congress at Berlin was the result—the culmination of Bismarck's and Andrassy's endeavors to avert apprehended war between the British Lion and the Muscovite Bear.

While the Congress was in session the potency of British influence was felt and acknowledged. Among the representatives of European Powers present, Lord Beaconsfield's master mind was recognized. His transcendent skill as a diplomatist and his comprehensive views as a statesman won for him both admiration and respect. Since the close of the German-Franco war, Bismarck had been regarded as the most gigantic-minded statesman of the day; but he and Britain's Premier have met on an arena, where a comparison of their respective powers was unavoidable; and the superiority of the latter is undeniable. Bismarck no longer wears the belt of championship.

During the sitting of the Congress many concessions and compromises were made—many claims were abandoned—and much arrogance was effectively snubbed; but Lord Beaconsfield yielded no point, and submitted to no arrangement, that conflicted with the substantial claims and interests of Great Britain. When the work of the Congress was done, it was conceded by all that none of the Powers had been more ably and successfully represented than was our own Old Mother Country.

One his return home Lord Beaconsfield has received a national ovation. Although he had no captives chained to his chariot wheels, his has been a triumph which has transcended any that ever awaited a victorious warrior, returning to ancient Rome. The greeting that has hailed his return is vastly more than the buzz of an excited mob. The outburst of enthusiasm is profound, and prevades all classes. The jubilant sounds that reverberate through the palaces of Princes, are echoed back from cottage homes throughout the Empire. There has not been a prominent man in Great Britain, since the days of Lord Chatham who has won for himself a larger amount of national popularity than that which Lord Beaconsfield now enjoys. He has obtained a proud niche in the temple of fame. Historians and biographers will have less to say of his contributions to literature and of his oratorical powers in Parliament than of his ability as a statesman and of his skill as a diplomatist. His name, with undiminished lustre, will live after him, and evermore be "A light—a landmark on the cliffs of fame."

—The season for caterpillars and associations is past. —A heavy thunder storm passed over Hantsport, on Sunday night, and was repeated on Monday afternoon with increased fury. There was no damage done by the storm, except injuring quite an amount of hay in the vicinity, as the rain fell in torrents.

STILL BETTER.—Last week we gave our readers a description of a stool of rye, handed us by Mr. Edward Marshall, of Clarence. The item was noticed by Mr. Aaron Wiles, of the South Mountain, and he sent us, on Saturday, a bunch containing forty-six stalks, from the one kernel and measuring seven feet two inches in length. This, we presume, is hard to beat.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JULY 29th.—You may multiply eclipses indefinitely by darkening a room and boring holes in the paper or board with which the window is darkened. Every place where the rays strike will be a perfect eclipse. It will not matter as to the shape of the hole, only it must not be too large. A smooth, dark surface will be best for the rays to strike on. Eclipse begins at 38 minutes past three in the afternoon.—Com.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our correspondents. [For the Monitor.] STR. DEVONIA, LON. 19 E. July 9, 1878

FARMER HARDSHIRE.—My last touched the chief points of interest stretching over the several hundred miles from our "diggins" to New York, except that portion of the route designated the "Old Colony line and the Sound" I came to the 9 o'clock train from Boston, which runs over the distance in some portions, at the rapid rate of fifty miles an hour, and makes the distance, some fifty-three miles, in less than one and a half hours, including one or two stops for passengers. The portion of Massachusetts embraced in the route is very pretty in relation to sea-views—agricultural capabilities and progress, and several smart towns, including Taunton, one of the oldest towns in the State. Over much of the distance the orchards which are chiefly young, and not very extensive, are to a large extent despoiled of their foliage by the canker worm. The traveller tourist may take the Sound Steamers at Fall River depot, or go on by rail to the Newport depot, some twenty-five miles farther. In either case he takes three steps on board large, safe and gorgeously fitted up steamers, either the "Bristol" or "Providence" and steams off for New York city, which is reached about six o'clock next morning; after a refreshing sleep and a night, and in time to seek his hotel, break up for breakfast which is ravenously eaten with a zest like us farmers, and be ready for any business he may have to transact by ten o'clock. A. The steamer referred to is of gigantic size—three hundred and seventy-three feet in length and eighty-three feet beam over all, and of the side-wheel class; and their tonnage, three thousand tons. The captain, officers, crew, steward and other "helps" required to operate each of those steamers, tell up the respectable number of one hundred and thirty persons. The interior finish of these steamers are most unlike the magnificent and strong and stately sea-going ship from which I write. In each case we discover the characteristic tastes of the respective countries of Britain and America. In the former case, strength and durability usually take the place of mere show, while in the latter case, show is a sine qua non to the general American taste, although this popular mistake is fast being corrected by the more rational and sensible one; and I remark this among the intellectual and refined class, of which the tourist party among whom I am cast form a part. I have felt several times an uprising of the old Annapolis British loyalty and pride, in hearing American ladies and gentlemen, while sitting in our capacious dining-room, remark to me "how really grand and beautiful is this portion of your ship, the pure mahogany framework and supports—the birds-eye maple panelling—the pure snow white varnished ceiling—the three single canaries and forest of flowering plants suspended in the area of the spacious skylight, is alike grand and beautiful." But of this and kindred features in our voyage, I reserve for a future letter.

I must not forget to tell you of some of the recently introduced public conveniences inaugurated in the mammoth city of New York, as well as other populous centers. First as to the network of street railways. I have not been able to learn the exact number of street railway cars, which are perpetually moving at the rate of about four miles an hour, during the waking hours of the populace, through all parts of the city and around it. One line traverses the entire circuit of the city and makes three trips per day for each car. In answer to an enquiry on one of the lines, I was informed that upward of ninety cars were daily running on that single line. Taking this fact as a basis, I judge there are not less than one thousand street cars constantly moving, each with their living freight to and fro through the city; and the cheapness of the fares is another matter, whether for the whole length of the line or only across a few blocks. The notable streets, Broadway and Wall Street, are traversed by elevated, fan-like cars, and omnibuses, the street rail not being allowed. These vehicles are precisely like those in our cities. The uniform fare in the latter is ten cents for a long or short fare, and twenty cents for a day's ride in the city, previous to going on ship-board. I located myself at the famous "Westminster Hotel" (British in name and character) about the centre of the city. Some professional business required me to hurry off to Wall Street, about three miles distant. With the thermometer pointing to eighty in the shade, a walk through the various streets and comparatively cool tide would permit. I just stepped into a "bus" and in a few minutes comparatively, I was let down at the proper spot, having paid the insignificant sum of ten cents for the trip. I was not a little surprised to find that the train and comparatively cool tide of three miles. Having "learned the ropes", and having to make a like trip the next morning, I knew what string "to pull on" and improved my own knowledge.

THE "Elevated Railway" is specially a modern innovation upon the old fashioned "left and right" foot marching, or trotting to get from point to point through the city. The first practical attempt at this new mode of passenger transit is from the southern end of the city, to the Central Park, a distance of about five miles, and was introduced during the month of June. And there is now another line in course of construction which is to top the extreme northern part of the city. These lines of elevated transit are constructed over the various streets through which they run, and the track is placed on an elevation of about twenty feet above the level of the street. The line track is supported by wrought-iron supports, a peculiar construction, which ensures adequate strength to bear the heavy pressure of the elevated train and locomotive, and are placed at distances of about forty feet. Access to the train for passengers is by flights of steps through a miniature station, and which are located at short distances from each other, and by the edge of the side walks. The trains consist of a car enclosing a small locomotive and three passenger cars of capacity and length nearly equal to ordinary railway cars. The length of the line now in operation is about five miles, and presents an amazing appearance when the evening lamps within the cars, are lighted, as it threads its way without the least inconvenience to passengers on the streets or upon the sidewalks. The cars are propelled by electric power, and run around the various corners on a curve, so great, that the untutored passenger at an elevation of at least twenty feet above the street, feels himself seized with an involuntary tremor. 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Miscellaneous.

A home for inebriate women is to be established in Chicago. Five hundred new cheese factories are to be put in Iowa. New York city is drowning dogs at the rate of three hundred a day.

A. T. Stewart's house sells only half the mourning goods which it did five years ago. Other houses make like reports. Ten years from this the sight of a woman clad in mourning will almost be a novelty.

It is stated that the Porte, in consequence of representations of the great powers, is willing to negotiate with Greece, provided the latter agrees to pay the Porte annually any surplus over the present revenue of the territory she may acquire, or to bear a portion of the Turkish debt.

The London Times financial says active preparations are apparent for a favorable change in commercial affairs which is expected in consequence of the settlement of the Eastern question. As yet no marked change for the better in manufacturing districts, but a more hopeful feeling prevails.

Mrs. Robert Simpson, of Toronto, is a lively body. Her husband tried to hang himself but was cut down by an officer and taken to the police station. Next morning after the Court had discharged him with a caution, his wife said, "Your Honor, will you have the police give me back that clothes line?"

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, has made the following appointments:—In the County of Annapolis:—To Commissioners of Sewers for Stony Beach Marsh in Lower Granville—William Crossup and Isaac K. Delap, Esqs.

In 1821 the postmaster of Lisnane, Ireland, then in his ninety-seventh year, travelled for a wager from that town to Fermoy in a Dunbar van oyster boat drawn by a pig, a badger, two cats, a greyhound, a dog, a pig-dog, a large red nightcap on his head, a pig-driver's whip in one hand, and in the other a common cow's horn, which he blew to encourage his team and give notice of this new mode of posting.

Royalty is occasionally subjected to fleecing at the hands of grasping hotel keepers as well as the ordinary run of mankind. The Shah of Persia, who dined and slept at a hotel at Fontaine bleau, with his suite, was presented with a bill for \$2,500, and ultimately paid \$18,000. Next morning after the Shah had departed, the hotelier sent him a bill for twenty chickens, \$10 for carriages, and \$12 for a single melon.

A remarkable instance of the perfection of training existing in European navies is shown by the fact that at the time of the sinking of the "Grosser Kurfurst," when the boat filled with sailors capsized and threw its occupants into the water, not one of them would make for the captain's launch, which was then within a few feet of them, and went to the bottom rather than by handing the boat to the first man, too, remained at their posts until ordered to leave.

The best naval authorities of England consider the project of fitting a sunken German iron-clad, the "Grosser Kurfurst," as well-nigh hopeless. The great weight of the vessel, 67,000 tons, is considered to be itself one insuperable obstacle, while the difficulties in the way of raising the ship to the surface are much augmented by the fact that she lies upon her side with her keel, if anything, uppermost.

DORCHESTER, N. B., July 22.—W. H. Coillards, of Centerville, four miles West of Dorchester, was repairing some part of a planer that was out of order this morning, when his left hand slipped over the roller and he cut off just above the wrist. Dr. Chandler, who attended the wounded man and finding the forearm fearfully lacerated, amputated the member three inches below the elbow. The accident happened in a small wood and sawing factory that he started about a fortnight ago.

JESSE POMEROY'S ANTICS.—The boy murderer in the Concord State Prison is making as much trouble for his keepers as he can conveniently get. As a consequence, no officer is allowed to converse with him except in the strictest way of duty, his reading permit has been withdrawn, and he endures all the tortures of solitary confinement, with the exception of nothing to vary the monotony of his prison life. He was lately allowed to work a little at brush making, but he maliciously spoiled about \$75 worth of stock, and his privilege was denied him. His mother and other relatives visited him just before the fourth.

A Quebec, on Friday, a promising child, aged about six years, daughter of Mr. G. J. Johnson, fell from the attic of her father's residence and struck the wooden pavement below, a distance of some sixty feet, with such terrific force as to cause almost instantaneous death. The spectacle which presented itself in the shape of a corpse, before the door, was something fearful to witness. The skull was dashed in, and blood scattered in all directions. The father, in a bewildered state, picked up his lifeless child and took it to the house. It seems the child was in the act of throwing water out of the attic window at the time of the accident.

A curious case came up before the Relief Union of Cincinnati, the other day, involving the claim of a colored page to \$5,000,000 worth of land, money, etc., in Virginia, Kentucky, and other States. The story is that Jacob Gist, a wealthy Englishman, lived for years in Virginia, owning slaves, but finally freed them, and on his death willed them his property, consisting of lands in Virginia, Kentucky and other States, and certain moneys. It is claimed that the executors appointed then out of their property, and their heirs, now numbering 509 and living mostly in Ohio, wish the claim to be pushed. The matter was brought before the Relief Union, composed of wealthy charitable people, and the Union decided to take up and prosecute the case.

Telegraphic News.

Three Sundays in succession, ending with June 30, London was visited by terrific thunder-storms. There is much excitement in Old Serbia against Austrian occupation of Bosnia. Armed bands of Mahomedans, and Christian insurgents are rapidly forming. It is stated that Austria has made a direct appeal to the Porte, through Count Zichy, her ambassador. Carathodori Pasha was told on Thursday that he would ultimately have to submit to force. He, however, remains stubborn, being aware of the scruples of the Austrian Emperor.

In Wheeling, W. Va., a few days ago, a little son of John Slaughter, a saloon keeper, was playing in his father's bar-room, and happened to jostle against a barrel containing two or three gallons of whiskey. A frightful explosion followed, the barrel being blown into fragments, killing the boy instantly. The barrel stood beside a window through which the sun shone very warmly, and it is supposed this generated a gas sufficient to produce an explosion.

THE CATERPILLAR.

A gentleman in the city has received the following from a friend in Piquette, and sent it to us for the information of the public:—"I see in the papers that Spring Garden Road is infested with caterpillars, which are destroying the trees. They cannot fly, so if you can, clear your trees of them by shaking them off, or otherwise. Or if your trees are still clear of them by all means, for safety, tie a roll of cotton batting round the trunk of each tree so as to cut off access from the ground. Caterpillars cannot get past the cotton wool (or batting); their legs (or whatever you call their crawling apparatus) stick in the wool. Tie the wool on with rope yarn or twine. You can catch and destroy any quantity of the caterpillars trying to get up the trunk of the tree below the cotton. Try it and let me know how it succeeds. If you find it works well publish it in the Morning Chronicle for the use of others. We will not destroy for something to eat. Mrs. Robinson at once recognized him as the missing Indian, Tom Bernard, by the scar on his side face. Mrs. Robinson at once, on the sly, despatched one of her family out for help. Robert Faulkner came in and secured him. He is now at this station in charge of Faulkner and constable J. A. Fraser. He says he slept under the platform of this station last night. He confesses to having struck the woman and put her over the fence. He does not admit other charges. He says there was life in her when he left. His excuse is he was drunk at the time. He saw some men after him at the hotel and he ran away and dropped his gun and his hat. He says he would just as leave get hung as to starve to death. He could find game to live on while he had his gun, but after that he nearly starved to death. He milked cows where he had the chance and stole bread. He will leave in a few minutes to be taken through by night train to Dorchester. He says he was not at Milligie; he kept the line of railway ever since he left Albert county.—Sackville Post.

THE ARREST OF BERNARD.

RECOGNIZED BY A WOMAN—HIS CONFESSION. DORCHESTER, July 17th, 9 p. m.—An Indian went into Mr. Robinson's house, Foleigh Village, this morning, and asked for something to eat. Mrs. Robinson at once recognized him as the missing Indian, Tom Bernard, by the scar on his side face. Mrs. Robinson at once, on the sly, despatched one of her family out for help. Robert Faulkner came in and secured him. He is now at this station in charge of Faulkner and constable J. A. Fraser. He says he slept under the platform of this station last night. He confesses to having struck the woman and put her over the fence. He does not admit other charges. He says there was life in her when he left. His excuse is he was drunk at the time. He saw some men after him at the hotel and he ran away and dropped his gun and his hat. He says he would just as leave get hung as to starve to death. He could find game to live on while he had his gun, but after that he nearly starved to death. He milked cows where he had the chance and stole bread. He will leave in a few minutes to be taken through by night train to Dorchester. He says he was not at Milligie; he kept the line of railway ever since he left Albert county.—Sackville Post.

CYPRUS.

ENGLAND'S NEW ACQUISITION. Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, and considerable exceeds in area both Corsica and Crete. It lies in the northeastern basin of the Mediterranean, and is about equally distant from the Syrian and Asia Minor coasts. Its greatest length is 145 miles and greatest width sixty. The width suddenly narrows, in longitude 34°, from whence extends north easterly a long narrow tongue of land for a distance of over forty-five miles. The entrance to the Suez Canal is 250 miles west, and the island of Malta about 1,000 miles west. The proposed railway from the head of the Peninsula Gulf up the valley of the Eufrates River through Aleppo would be distant only about 120 miles (half land and half water). Cyprus thus forming an important station on that new route to British India. There is not however a good natural harbour on the whole coast. A large part of the island is occupied by two mountain ranges, extending in a general direction from east to west. Between these two ranges is a broad plain, known as the Messaria, watered by two streams, but open and uncultivated. Corn is grown in some portions of the plain, and it is believed that the whole of it might be cultivated.

Cyprus is the Chitima of the Scripture and of the Phoenicians. It is the easternmost island of the Mediterranean, only sixty-four miles from Syria on the east, and forty-four miles from Asia Minor on the north. It contains an area of 3,978 square miles. Under the Venetians it had a population of 1,000,000, and now 200,000 two-thirds of whom are Greeks, the remainder being Turks, Maronites, Armenians, Roman Catholics, and Jews. Its commerce is valuable. It exports aromatic herbs, cotton, choice wines, tobacco, silk, fruits dyewoods, and drugs. Originally it was a Phoenician island, subsequently colonized by Greeks. It has been known as the island of the Pharaohs, Ptolemies, Persians, and Romans. It was the chief seat of the worship of Venus in old times and it has given a name to the votaries of that goddess ever since. At the time of the Crusades it was detached from Greece and erected into a Kingdom for Guy of Lusignan. Then it fell into the hands of the Venetians, and while in their possession flourished and became famous. In 1570, after a long and desperate struggle the Turks captured it. From 1832 to 1840 it was governed by a Turkish Viceroy and since that time has been the victims of the cupriotes of the Sultan. It is said to be the only rich in crops but holds its treasures of the long past.

EUROPE.

London, July 18.—The shooting for the Bicho challenge ended this afternoon, with the following result:—Ireland, 522; England, 505; Scotland, 497. Grand totals:—Ireland, 1610; England, 1660; Scotland, 1557. Lord Beaconsfield, on entering the old palace yard, on his way to the House of Lords, about five o'clock this afternoon, was heartily cheered by a great crowd which had assembled there to meet him. He experienced much difficulty in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of police.

Public interest in the promised statement of Lord Beaconsfield attracted a large and distinguished assembly in the House of Lords, including the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family. When Lord Beaconsfield rose there was considerable cheering. He looked well, and betrayed no special feeling at his brilliant reception. About five minutes later Lord Salisbury entered, and then the Lord Beaconsfield arose amid loud cheering. He said that in laying upon the table the protocols of the Treaty of Berlin he should be only doing his duty to the House of Commons. He would do so by making some remarks upon the policy supported by the British representatives in the Congress. He could show that in the changes made in the treaty of San Stefano by the treaty of Berlin, the independence of Europe had been removed, and the threatened injury to the British Empire terminated. Lord Beaconsfield's statement was continued until ten o'clock. He was heartily cheered by the House of Lords. He was heartily cheered by the House of Lords. He was heartily cheered by the House of Lords.

The McCarthy Murder Case.—The trial of the O'Connell commenced at Dorchester on Monday. The following jury was empanelled:—Hiram Hicks, Abel Dewire, Rufus Truman, Tirtus Dickson, Ephraim Allen, Thomas L. Wood, Amos Weldon, Nathan Fowle, Edward West, Edgar Dickson, Gafus Black, Wm. Dickson. After Hon. D. H. Hannington had opened the case for the prosecution, Damino S. White, who found the body of McCarthy, Phillip Voutour who was with him when the body was found, and Stephen McCarthy, brother of the murdered man were examined. This closed the first day's proceedings.—Halifax Chronicle.

A dreadful death from hydrophobia has just shocked the theatrical and social world in Paris. Early in June M. Cheri Montigny, a young man of two and twenty, the only son of the manager of the Gymnase, was slightly bitten by a favourite bull-terrier, and he was not cured. He took the precaution of having the wound cauterized. The dog was sent to a veterinary surgeon, and died from some internal complaint not hydrophobia and the unfortunate youth, dining with his friends on Monday day, the 17th, actually congratulated himself on not having alarmed his father. Two days after symptoms of hydrophobia set in, and the patient had the strength of mind to request a surgeon to take his life. He died in fearful agony. Twenty years before his mother the beautiful Rose Cheri, caught a fever, and died from her loving vigil beside his cradle, he having been at the time of his death, a young man of twenty years. He had been nursed with a passionate devotion that has been recorded by a great French author.

Read This Twice.—Five to thirty drops of Thomas' Eucalypti Oil, three or four times a day, will cure a cold or cough in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. One bottle has cured Bronchitis of eight years' standing; another, who had been in bed for six days. It has restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years. As an outward application in all cases of pain or lameness, nothing is so simple, so cheap, and so effective as the use of this oil. One bottle will cure any case of Lame Back or Crick in the Back. For diseases of the Spine and Contraction of the Muscles it is equalled. It is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, and all the pains of the limbs. It is the best remedy for all the pains of the limbs. It is the best remedy for all the pains of the limbs.

Excursion, July 22.—While the steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool for New York, was coming down the channel yesterday in the fog, she ran into and sunk a coasting schooner. The crew of the schooner, which was carrying a cargo of coal, were rescued, and the Adriatic proceeded for New York.

London, July 22.—The Times publishes officially a paragraph denying the report which has been current in Canada, and announces that he will leave Canada in September. A report from the Austrian Government is resolved to take timely precautions against any Italian aggressions. Recently 100 Bashi-Bazookas raiders were killed and wounded in Dalmatia.

Pans, July 21.—The amphitheatre for bull fights and fine boules in front of De Marcan have been destroyed by fire. No building was injured. A decree assimilating the municipal and provincial laws of Cuba to those of Spain and dividing the island into six provinces, each to be administered by a governor, is formally gazetted. Cuba is entitled in the Cortes to 40 deputies and 10 senators.

AGRAM, July 21.—The latest news from Bosnia is unsatisfactory. It is feared the orthodox Slavs and Musulmans will finally resist the Austrians. The Turkish authorities encourage the demonstrations against occupation. Negotiations at Vienna do not progress. In any case it is thought that bands of semi-brigands in the hills will harass the Austrians whether resistance is made or not. With those possibilities the new Austrian preparations are very elaborate as the slightest check might have a disastrous moral consequence.

London, July 22.—The London correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman reports that the 28th is fixed for the entrance of the Austrian forces into Bosnia, whether the Turks object or not. It is understood that Austria has drawn up a project of convention relative to the occupation, which has been communicated to the Turkish plenipotentiaries. The hope of an amicable settlement is by no means relinquished, notwithstanding delay of receipt of instructions. The Porte has decided not to send reinforcements to the Empire and Thessaly. It is reported that M. Trencar, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, will soon go to Constantinople to negotiate concerning territory ceded by Congress to Greece.

Belgrade, July 22.—The Skuptschina is drawing up a protest addressed to Europe setting forth serious claims to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNITED STATES. New York, July 18.—Yellow fever prevails at the naval hospital on Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. So far three deaths have occurred. The temperature at St. Louis yesterday ranged from 88 to 101 in the shade, but cases of sunstroke and prostration were less than on previous days. Since the 10th, 145 deaths have occurred from the effects of the heat. At Milwaukee the thermometer ranged from 80 to 100 in the shade, and 103 cases of sunstroke are reported, of which seven have proved fatal. In Chicago the heat was the greatest yet attained, and cases of sunstroke most numerous. The temperature of the other section of the west is but slightly diminished and the suffering of the inhabitants is intense.

Services on Sunday Next. Episcopal Church, 11, a. m. Methodist, 3, p. m. Baptist, 11, a. m. Presbyterian, 11, a. m. Roman Catholic Church, 4th Sunday of every month, at 11, a. m., and 3, p. m. Y. M. C. Association prayer meet. ing, at Temperance Hall, 7, p. m.

DEATHS. Brown.—At Mt. Hanley, July 16, 1878, of Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Wallace, son of Mr. Edward Brown; aged 26 years.

New Advertisements.

FLLOUR. FLLOUR. 100 bbls. of Superior Extra Flour direct from the mills, will be sold very low for the quality, at the store occupied by Isaac Bonnett. Also, expected in a few days ONE CAR LOAD OF CORN MEAL. WILLIAM CHIPMAN, Bridgetown, June 12th, 1878.

Diphtheria Conquered! UNPARALLELED SUCCESS—DR. J. D. DAVIS' NEWLY DISCOVERED REMEDIES A ORIGINAL METHOD OF TREATMENT. FACTS FOR PEOPLE TO CONSIDER. 5000 CASES treated during the past twenty years; not one failure when taken in its advanced stages. Dr. J. D. Davis will pay one thousand dollars for every case of Diphtheria in its first stages that he cures.

WHITELY'S Toronto Mower! Noiseless, Strong, and Durable. This peculiar Machine is unlike any other ever made, and is a great departure in the construction and mode of operating Mowing Machines.

Hardware. Accommodation Seat Backs, which fit every width of body. We have in the Painting & Finish'g LINE! MASURY'S Colors, C. P. and Jet Blacks; CARBONATE of Lead, I. Red, Vintner, &c. &c. TANNING, Rose, Stripping Colors, in Tubes; FLOWING Varnish Brushes, in Bristol, Badger, Sable and Fitch; STRIPERS, C. Hair and Sable, Color Brushes, etc., etc.

IRON WORKERS. NORWAY Iron, all sizes, Noeling Iron, 3 and 3 1/2 - 16 and 17; OVAL or Dasher, 1 to 3, etc. etc.; COAKOFF and Eye Bolts, Am. Norway and GENUINE EAGLE, Cone, Shaft, and Elliptic Head Bolts, Clip Bolts, Wrought Shaft Shackles, Clip Tokes, Axle Clips, Oval and C. S. Rivets, etc. etc.

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blind and dumb. We waited for an evening when several aunts and nieces were visiting the house. The family usually sat in the back parlor looking out on the little conservatory, while Jennie received her visitors in the front. As a rule the sliding doors were open when George came, and Jennie's brother arranged the wires to the handles of the door, and on the day in question, I stood by one line, he by the other. George had arranged a signal.

As it happened, one of the aunts was talking about Jennie and the men attentive to her, when we heard the signal. The sliding doors opened with a rush, and the whole family looked upon a most touching scene. George had one knee to the ground, and Jennie was smoothing his hair away from his forehead, just ready, so it looked, to give him a chaste farewell salute. There was a hush, a cry from Jennie, and she threw her arms round his neck. The family did not know but that the theatrical scene was an odd method of announcing her engagement devised by Jennie. They certainly did not appreciate the agonies she was suffering. George rushed from the house, and, according to previous arrangement, informed several gossips of the engagement. The next day Jennie had a mail as long as your arm, all congratulating on her engagement, and had to write with a good grace. That is the way George got her.

My friend said nothing, but was lost in thought over my story. "Perhaps you think," said I, "construing his silence as a 'no' perhaps you think the marriage is not a happy one? It may not be an ideal or romantic marriage, on Jennie's side at least, but I call it a great success. George gives her all the freedom she wants, but he keeps his eyes open. I say, who am a man of the world—so knowledge I am that at least—that it is a happy marriage, and I know a thing or two about domestic inferiors! That is, I am afraid they might not do with some women, but she enjoys it. Some people call her a steel-trap, and think he is caught. But he knew what he was doing—and has enough boldness for that. But see! all the regular players are gone; the devil is at rest among the tailors in their box, and the water is nodding in his chair. Let us be off!" I rose, and shook the dust from my feet. My friend, who had been shading his eyes from the gas with his hand, began to rub his forehead.

Miscellaneous.

DIPHTHERIA. As soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear, begin treatment in a very energetic manner. If the patient is an adult, give him a warm sitz bath for about twenty minutes. Surround his head with a hot water bottle, so as to favour perspiration. The feet should be placed in a hot foot bath in the meantime, and the head should be frequently wet with cold water. After the bath quickly sponge the body with water a little cooler than that of the bath. Then put the patient to bed and cover him up warm. Keep the feet warm, cool the head by frequent bathing, and sponge the whole body every hour or two with tepid water if the patient is very feverish.

If the patient is a child, a warm pack will be preferable to a sitz bath. Write a woollen sheet out of water a little more than blood-heat. Spread it quickly upon the bed, place the patient upon it, and quickly envelope him. Then wrap him snugly with dry blankets and let him sleep for half an hour if he feels so inclined, as he usually will. Follow the pack by sponging, as directed under the sitz bath.

After putting the patient to bed, apply, alternately, hot fomentations and cold compresses. Fold a flannel cloth twice, so as to give five thicknesses, wring it out, and dip it in hot water, as wring it dry enough so that it will not drip, and apply at once to the throat. After a lapse of three to five minutes, apply a cold compress for the same length of time. Then re-apply the fomentation, and continue to alternate until each has been applied four or five times. Then apply a cool compress, and change it as often as it becomes warm.

In ordinary cases, it will be sufficient to wet the cool compress in the coldest water that can be obtained; but in cases in which there is great irritation of the throat, snow or pounded ice should be applied, being placed between the folds of the compress. By means of the use of all of those caustic applications which are so commonly employed in this disease. When white patches appear in the back part of the mouth, touch them with two or three drops of a strong solution of iodo-carmine, and continue to apply until each has been applied four or five times. These measures will often give great relief.

The sick-room should be well ventilated in order to carry away as rapidly as possible the foul gases which result from the disease and thus prevent their re-absorption into the blood. The diet should be plain and light, though enough should be given to sustain the nutrition of the patient. Oatmeal gruel and mild fruits has been accustomed to use. The same regularity in meals should be observed as in health.

Reindeer are being imported into Manitoba from Norway, for the purpose of travelling in winter. A reindeer will draw a heavy load for a long distance at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour, and in the North-West it is believed he will prove invaluable.

VAN DYCK AND THE BISHOP.

There is a tale that Van Dyck, just before his departure was sent for by a bishop (whose name being Anthony, has been wrongly supposed to be the Bishop of Trieste, a firm friend of the artist) to paint his portrait. With the insolence of his rank, the prelate, regarding the artist as he did one of his lackeys, when he came in did not rise to receive him, nor make any acknowledgment of his presence. Van Dyck had seen in the ante-room his easel and implements, which he had sent before, and vexed at his reception, without waiting for an invitation, seated himself and gazed steadily at the bishop without saying a word. As that worthy in this silent strife found he was matched by the artist, after some minutes he said, abruptly, "Have not you come to paint my portrait?" "I am at your Eminence's disposal," replied Van Dyck. The bishop waited, the painter sat immovable. "Why," cried the prelate, "don't you get your easel and palette, and come to seek for them?" "As you did not order your servants to bring them to me, I thought it possible that you intended to do me that service," answered Van Dyck, coolly. Reddening with rage, the bishop rose, and, in a wrathful tone, cried, "Anthony, you are but a little ass, but you have great venom." Van Dyck moved towards the door, and when on the threshold, at a safe distance from the burly prelate, bowed mockingly, as he retorted: "Assure you, you are large enough, but, like the cinnamom-tree, the skin is the best part of you."—E. Masox, in Harper's Magazine for July.

DRY FEED FOR YOUNG CHICKS.

It is absolutely indispensable that the cooked mash given to any young chickens should be mixed dry. By this I mean to convey the suggestion that the meal mixture should be of a crumbly consistency, rather than that of a smooth, soupy kind, and that nine out of ten careless or inexperienced persons give to the young broods in their infancy. The complaints we continually receive about the loss of early spring chicks has induced us to write directly to numerous correspondents why they it is that their little birds drop off at twenty days old so frequently when they "feed them with plenty of soft meal properly soaked," and give them "all they can eat four or five times a day." The cause of a large share of the mortality among the young broods is attributed to this kind of feeding. Wet, sloppy food, or meal soured in their crops before beginning to digest and they are destroyed by this means. We again insist that their early food must be dry—for the first four weeks, especially. Whenever they fresh water, it shall flow from a milk or tin can, and they will take it as they will, and take all they need. But to their meal feed, there is no good in the too common practice of drowning digestion by offering young birds three quarters water to one-fourth of grain: Give the natural solvents, the gastric juices, a chance, and don't dilute them till they are too thin to act on the food.—Poultry World.

SHODDY CARRIAGES.

Shoddy carriages are, it is plain, much more dangerous to those who use them than shoddy pianos, and, if the "Carriage Monthly" is correct in its statements, the manufacture of the former is as common as that of the latter. According to the paper named, "the cross-grained, knotted, guarded, checked hubs, spokes, and rims that are fit for nothing but the fire, are thrown together by the cheapest process and poor labor, and sold to the shoddy builder for a mere trifle in advance of the bare expenses of making the worthless stock. The gears are made by the wholesale on the same principle, while the marked price of a dozen pairs of shafts would hardly be equal to that asked for one good, serviceable pair. The bodies are made of rotten wood, and the wheels are forged of coarse and poorly made."

The subject is of grave interest not only to carriage manufacturers and owners, but to the general public, for a wrecked vehicle is likely to endanger more lives than that of the party riding in it. The wonderful cheapness of some kinds of carriages, and the frequency with which they are wrecked, indicate that carriages made nowadays are not all patterned in solidity and durability of construction after the old deacon's one-horse shay.

Ponson du Terrail, the popular author, who died recently in Paris, was in the habit of writing several stories at once, which appeared simultaneously in several different papers. He used to dress up little wooden dolls to represent his characters, and to prevent confusion placed each set of figures in position on its own stage, so that whenever a new installment of a story was called for he could tell at a glance how his characters stood. Once he killed off a hero without removing the corresponding doll, and subsequently the young man appeared in the story, much to everybody's astonishment.

A remarkable scene occurred in a Buxtehude court the other day. Three gypsies were on trial and were about to be sentenced to penal servitude for life, when one of them spat out a kipple from a woman in the court, and all three were sentenced to die with it before the officers could interfere.

The steamer "Seino" has picked up the lost Atlantic cable of 1866, which she was sent out to look for. Who would have ventured to predict that after fifteen years she would be called on to go out to hunt for and infallibly recover a rope no thicker than one's thumb from the depths of the mid Atlantic?

On the top of Mealfourvonnice, a hill in Inverness-shire, Scotland, is a lake 100 feet long and eighteen feet wide, which never freezes and is always full, without the appearance of any regular supply. Near this lake is another, Loch Wain, which is covered with ice all the year round.

By the ancient custom of the town of Hildesheim, England, any person found with the value of thirteen pence in his pocket is liable to be fined upon the next market day. The last execution in this law was 1630.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Canadian Company, &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—i.e., being equal in 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. TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS, IN WOODEN SHIPS, FURNITURE, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, BEAMS AND HOLES, TUNNERS, DAMPS OF WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK. GRIFFITH'S PAT. EMAMELLING PAINTS. Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.

Porous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF, and IRON EXAMPELLING 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.

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-Poising Paint, for Ships' Bottoms, is an article highly recommended as a complete protection against Worms, &c., and will not foul. It leaves a Hard, Smooth Surface like Glass. All orders promptly attended to, and every information given on application to the agent.

Bridgetown, July 10th, 1876. 6m n15 HUGH FRASER.

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 Sails of all kinds, Paint, Oil, Glass, Putty, Zinc, Tarred, and Sheathing Paper, Licks, Knobs, Hinges, &c.

Also, CARRIAGE STOCK.

consisting of Spokes, Rims, Bent S. Backs and Rails, Enamelled Cloth, Enamelled Leather and a variety of other articles, with a variety of SHELF HARDWARE of all kinds. FLOUR AND MEAL always on hand. The above will be sold low for Cash. BRADLEY & DODGE. Middleton, April 22nd, 77.

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 Pipe, Steam and Water Gauges, Brass Cocks and Valves, Oil and Tallow Cups. Also 76 n34 ff

NEUROUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

A gentleman, having tried in vain every remedy, has discovered a simple means of cure. He will be happy to forward the particulars to any sufferer on receipt of a stamp and directed envelope. Address: J. S. SWAN, Esq., Lisburn House, Fulham, London, England.

1878. STOCK for 1878. Spring Trade.

CONNOLLY'S CENTRAL BOOK STORE.

Extra Fine Stationery. Bank, Post, Parchment, Cream Laid, Ruled, Plain and Water Lined.

ENVELOPES in Great Variety. FASHIONABLE STATIONERY, in handsome boxes—4 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, Curtis'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 n19.

FLOUR. FLOUR.

200 BARRELS. CHOICE AMERICAN FLOUR. now landing at Middleton.

Fresh Ground. from selected wheat, and warranted to be the best in the market. A. F. RANDOLPH, JAMES A. WILSON, Agents.

Parks' Cotton Yarns.

Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition. For Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture. Nos. 5's to 10's. WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN. Made of Good American Cotton with great care. Correctly numbered and Warranted Full Length and Weight.

WE would ask the purchasers of Cotton Yarn to remember that our Yarn is spun on Thistle Frames, which make a stronger yarn than the Ring Frames, used in making American yarn. It is also better twisted and more carefully reeled; each hank being tied up in 7 lbs. of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without care—as the American is—and also saves a great deal of waste.

COTTON CARPET WARP.

Each 5 lb. bundle containing 10,000 yards in length and will make a length of Carpet in proportion to the number of ends in width. We have put more twist into this warp than formerly had, and it will now make a more durable Carpet than can be made with any other material. Since its introduction by us, a few years ago, it has come into very general use throughout the country.

BETTER STILL.

THE Subscribers have lately received per "Atwood"—100 bbls. Choice Flour, 100 do. K. D. Corn Meal, "Gold Drop," 100 Bags Fresh Graham Meal, 50 "Cracked Corn. Arrived by day per "T. B. Harris," direct from the Mills—200 bbls. Flour, "Mistletoe," "White Eagle," and "Avalanche." Also in stock—50 Boxes Layer Raisins, do. 3 boxes "Porto Rico" Sugars, Teas, Biscuits, Apples, &c. &c. Smoked fish. A few casks of Keweenaw, each 25 cts. Agents for Higgins, Crow & Co's. Confectionery.

Wm. Parks & Son, New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. JOHN, N. B.

S. R. FOSTER & SON'S STANDARD Nail, Shoe & Tack Works.

ST. JOHN, N. B. ESTABLISHED 1840. (Formerly W. H. Adams' City Nail Works.) Orders solicited, prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. ap10

GLASS! GLASS!

1000 Boxes 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, sept 30 y

Queen St., Bridgetown, September 27th, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED. A Fresh Supply of TEA & SUGAR.

Rankine's Celebrated BISCUITS CONFECTIONERY, &c. Also a lot of LAYER RAISINS BY BOX OR RETAIL, VERY LOW. MRS. L. C. WHEELLOCK, BRIDGETOWN, Sept. 26th, 77

White & Titus, WILL RESUME BUSINESS IN A FEW DAYS, AT 222 SOUTH SIDE UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

Joker's Corner.

Another "Coloured Debate." Our Chicago correspondent who furnishes in the April Drawer a report of the "Coloured Debate," sends us an account of another meeting of the same organization, giving the arguments brought forward to settle the question—Which lab produce de mos' wond'ers—de lan' or de water?

The meeting having been called to order, the chairman said, "Water takes de lead." Dr. Crane came forward. He said—"Mr. Chairman, geographers tell us dat one-quarter of de yearth's surface is lan' an' three-quarters is water; in one square foot of dat water is more wond'ers dan in forty square rods of lan'. Dese chillen settin' rods of lan' figger on dat. Dat's a argyment I introduce jus' to keep de chillen quiet a while. When you spill water on a table it spreads all out thin—on a clean table, I mean. Now spread de table dust de lan' water. Note de change. De water separates in globules. (For de information of some of de folks I would explain dat globules is drops, separated drops.) Now what is dat? lan' dust wonderfu'! Can de lan' do like dat? No, Saar. Dere's no such wonder in de lan'."

Mr. Laukins said—"Mr. Chairman, I don't see nothing wonderful in de water gittin' in drops on de dusty table. Dese de water of de water. Dere's nothing wonderfu' in any thing actin' 'coordin' to natcher. Sposen it wasn't its natcher, what causes it to get into drops? De dust. De dust de lan' de lan'." De wond'ers in de lan' after all, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Crane makes no argyment for de water at all, but all for de lan'. He makes a pint dat de table should be dusty. De dust makes de wonderful change in de water, an' de dust is de lan' dan Dr. Crane makes."

Mr. Hunnicut said—"Mr. Chairman, I take my position on Niagara Falls—de gran, stupenjuz, magneetick wond'ers of de hole world in de lan' after all, de lan' is de lan' de lan'. Den dese water-falls ob minor importance scattered all ober de face ob de yearth. Who eber saw de lan' rollin' ober de precipice like de water? Dese de water de water. She hole up de ship full of frate an' passengers widout props, an' jit de ship move along in de water if jus' a little wind touch her. Put de ship on de lan' an' locher her; forty locomotives tear her all to pieces afore she move. Dr. Crane tells us dere's more wond'ers in one square foot of water dan in forty rods of lan'. He's right. Why, one night las' week I rode to Doc Russell's house, an' de ole doctor he ax me would I like to see a drop ob water in his glass (his magnifyin' glass, I mean); I tole him sartinty, he he rig up de glass, an' when he get um all right, he tole me to take a good look. Wa'il, Mr. Chairman, in dat ole drop ob water I seed more wond'ers dan I eber saw in de hole course ob my life. Dere was a animal like a gran' mother's night cap wid one string, a scootin' rouin' after another thing like a curry-comb wid a flounced handle. Dere was a year ob corn, an' de ruffles down each side, an' de fusing jitt I knowed a six-legged base-drum come swimmin' along an' jus' swallowed it. Talk about wond'ers on de lan'—dey ain't a patchin' to de water."

Mr. Lowman said—"De fust part ob Mr. Hunnicut's argyment seems to me is all for de lan'. Dere would be no Niagara or any other falls if de lan' wasn't in such a mos' wonderful shape to make falls. De water fall cause de water to run. Jus' look right here in Mount Vernon. Dere's Norton's Dam; dere's de same principle, de same law of natcher. Take away de dam, de water is no more dan common water. No, Saar, dere's no wonder in de lan'."

Dr. Crane said—"Perhaps it's not generally known, but still it is a fact, dat if it's not for de water in de air, we'd all die. Dere's no more life in us we take into our lungs to sustain life. An' strange as it may seem, dere mus' be water in de air to sustain combustion. You could not kindle a fire were it not for de aqueous gases ob de air. (By aqueous I mean watery.) You could dat wonderful—I can see no other like it in de lan'—dat de water which put out de fire is necessary to make de fire burn."

Mr. Morehouse said—"Mr. Chairman, I hope dat you'll rule out all dat Dr. Crane jus' said. Instruct de committee not to take no 'count ob it. Sich talk's too much fool nonsense. (Excuse my aspression, but I get so excited when I hear sich tomfoolery dat I forgets myself, an' don't know for de nimit wedder I's drivin' mule waggin or in a meetin'. Souse me, an' I'll try to keep my feelin's down. But as I say, when sich trash is lugged in, it's a sible argyment, it riles me up. Dr. Crane says we mus' lab water to breathe, I dear him to de trial. He may go down an' stick his college head (excuse me, Saar, his educated head, in de creek an' take his breevin' dar. Saar, I'll take my stan' an' my breevin' on dis platform, by de stove, an' let de committee decide de case on de merits ob de proof on who holes out de longest. Den listen to what he sez about water makin' de fire burn. Did you eberbid, did you eber hear like de like? Now, 'coordin' to Dr. Crane, sposen I wants to start a fire in dis year stove, I gits some shavin's an' puts in, den some pine kandin', den berry carefully pour on a little, jus' a little, karysene, an' puts on a few nice pieces ob coal, lights a match, sticks her to de shavin's an' she don't burn; I lights a newspaper an' frowers her under de grate; de shavin's light, I gits mad, an' I slips a hank ob ob water, an' away she goes, all ablazin' in a second. Oh, shaw! sich boah! Don't take no 'count ob dat; but, oh my! what a change it is! Jedge, don't take no 'count ob sich idle talk. I say, Saar, dat de lan' produce de mos' wond'ers. Look at de trees, de flowers, de grain, de cabbage, de in-juns, dat spring up out ob de lan', look at de Mammoth Cave, an' wond'ers dat dan all de fah's dat eber fell. See how dey bore in de groun' fifteen hundred feet an' more, an' out come coal, oil two thousand bar'l a minit. I'd jus' like to see any dese water folks here, hole fifteen hundred feet down into de ocean, an' pump out one gallon ob coal oil in an hour. Can you dig down in de ocean or in de lakes, an' jit out gold an' silver an' iron an' coal? Can you build a railroad out de ocean, an' cut a tunnel thro' de waters? No, Saar."

PROJECT FOR INCREASING THE WATER POWER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The headwaters of the Pennsylvania streams are not very much higher nor are they distant from the rapids at Niagara Falls, and the suggestion for increasing the water power of the State of Pennsylvania to an almost unlimited extent by using the power of the Niagara Falls to force a supply from the head of the rapids across to the head waters of that State is believed to be feasible. The water power which could thus be thrown into the head waters of the Ohio and Susquehanna to be used in hundreds of times over would be of incalculable value to that great industrial State, while its cost would be but a trifle compared with steam, more especially now that the dams and water wheels already exist. The same principle of supplying power to other cities, and the water wheels for mills, located upon six different courses, so that the same water is used six times over in a distance of less than two miles.—Ibid.

A JAPANESE BUILT IRON-CLAD.

A Japanese iron clad, the *Li-ki*, five guns, is now on her way to England, making a call at all the principal Asiatic and European ports en route. Unlike most of the vessels belonging to the Japanese navy, the *Li-ki* was built in Japan, under the superintendence and from the designs of M. Chiodure, a French gentleman employed in the Imperial Arsenal of Yokosuka. It will be remembered that the English Government lately made one or four gunboats built in that country for Japan, but were unsuccessful in their bids for the vessels. The visit of a native-built iron-clad to Portsmouth is therefore looked forward to with considerable interest. The *Li-ki* was built in 1874. Her length is 191 feet; breadth, 22 feet; draught forward, 14 feet; and aft, 13 feet. The cabin, ward-room, and stateroom, etc., are handsomely fitted, and the whole arrangements of the vessel are said to be very complete. Her officers are nearly all native Japanese.—Ibid.

One of the features of the Exhibition is what is known as the American bar. On account of the trouble caused by an American bar at Vienna Governor McCormick refused to have such an institution in the section here. Some enterprising Englishmen have fitted one up at the end of the English section, where all the American drinks are built in the latest styles. Governor McCormick made no objection to its being called the "American," as it was not in the American section, and he preferred to have nothing to do with it. It is a very nice one, and the first thing they know they are what is commonly called drunk. One of the funniest sights in the whole Exhibition is a Frenchman wrestling with an American youth. The Frenchman is a very nice one, and when he is sober, and when he is drunk he is awful.—Paris Letter.

THE STAMPS FOR THE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF MISS HANNAH DE ROTHSCHILD, COST TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The largest strawberry farm in the world is said to be that of John R. Young of Norfolk, Va., who yielded last season over 500,000 quarts.

No wonder a ship is called "she." She has shifts, stays, and apron, hooks and eyes, pins, caps, and ribbons, hoods, poptops, and a husband.

DEEP BORING.

A deep artesian well is being bored at Pesh, and has reached a depth of nearly 1,000 metres, or over 3,200 feet. The water is undertaken by the Brothers Zeigly, partially at the expense of the city, which has granted £40,000 for the purpose, with the intention of obtaining an unlimited supply of warm water for the municipal bathing, and public baths. A temperature of 161° Fah. is shown by the water at present issuing from the well, and the work will be prosecuted until water of 178° is obtained. About 175,000 gallons of warm water are pumped out daily, rising to a height of 35 feet. This amount will not only supply all the wants of the city, but converts the surrounding region into a tropical garden. Since June the boring has penetrated 200 feet into the strata below the preceding strata have supplied a number of interesting facts to the geologist which have been recorded from time to time in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Among some of the interesting engineering details invented during the course of the borings are especially noteworthy the arrangements for driving in nails at the enormous depth mentioned above, for pulling them out, for cutting out the mud from the mills, tubes, and a mechanical apparatus by means of which the water rising from the well is used as a motive power for driving the drills.—Scientific American.