Weekly Monitor.

VOL 6. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1878. NO. 6

Weekly Monitor,

PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

SANCTON and PIPER, Proprietors.

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Advertising Rates.

ONE INCH.—First insertion, 50 cents; every after insertion, 12½ cents; one month, $1.00; two months, $1.50; three months, $2.00; six months, $3.50.

ONE SQUARE, (two inches).—First insertion $1.00; each continuation, 25 cents; three months, $3.50; six months, 6.00; twelve months $10.00.

HALF COLUMN.—First insertion, $4.50; each continuation, $1.00; one month, $7.00; two months, $11,00; three months, 14.00; six months, $20.00; twelve months, $35.00.

A COLUMN.—First insertion, $8.00; each continuation, $2.00; one month, $12.00 two months, $18.00; three months, $25.00; six months $40.00; twelve months, $70.00.

Yearly advertisements changed oftener 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.

ALSO:

Granite and Freestone Monuments.

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

Give us a call before closing with foreign agents and inspect our work.

DANIEL FALCONER. OLDHAM WHITMAN

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, AVARD LONGLEY. } Executors.

Paradise, September 22nd, 1877. [n23 tf

Dental Notice.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully informs his friends that he is now in

BRIDGETOWN,

to fill engagements previously made, persons requiring his professional services will please not delay.

Jan. 10th '77. n36

MORSE & PARKER,

Barristers-at-Law,

Solicitors, Conveyancers,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, ETC., ETC.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

L. S. MORSE, J. G. H. PARKER.

Bridgetown, Aug. 16th, '76. 1y

ROYAL HOTEL.

(Formerly STUBBS')

146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Opposite Custom House,

St. John, N. B.

—:§:—

F. F. RAYMOND.....PROPRIETOR.

sept '73 y

The average daily circulation of the Montreal *Evening Star* is 12,154, being considerable larger than that of any other papers published in the City. The average circulation of the *Evening Star* in the City of Montreal is 10,200, exceeding by 2,000 copies a day, that of any other paper. This excess represents 2,000 families more than can be reached by any other Journal. Its Circulation is a living one, and is constantly increasing. From the way in which the *Star* has outstripped all competitors it is manifestly

"THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE."

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 unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency*, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age*, and After Taking, many other diseases that lead to *Insanity* or *Consumption* and a *Premature Grave*. ☞ Price, $1 per package, or six packages for $5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address WM. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

For Sale by all Druggists. W. W. Chesley Bridgetown, and Dr. L. R. Morse, Lawrencetown, Agents.

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, Locks, Knobs, Hinges, &c.

Also, CARRIAGE STOCK

consisting of

Spokes, Rims, Bent S. Backs and Rails, Enameled Cloth, Enameled Leather and Dasher Leather, with a varied stock 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 dying to make them look as good as new. *Carpets, Feathers, Curtains, Dress Goods, Shawls, Waterproof Mantles, Silks and Satins, Gentlemens' Overcoats, Pants, and Vests, &c, &c,* dyed on reasonable terms. BLACK GOODS a specialty.

AGENTS.—Annapolis, W. J. SHANNON, Merchant; Digby, MISS WRIGHT, Millinery and Dry Goods.

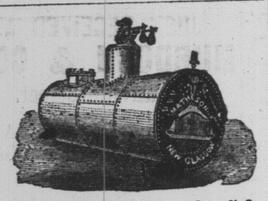
may '76 A. L. LAW.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating a NOTE OF HAND in favour of *JACOB SPINEY*, dated in September last, past, due the last of December next ensuing, for the sum of twenty-six dollars. Not having received value, I shall resist payment of the same.

JAMES L. BROWN.

Torbrook, Nov. 22nd, 1877. n33 tf



I. MATHESON & CO.,

ENGINEERS

—AND—

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 Guages, Brass Cocks and Valves, Oil and Tallow Cups.

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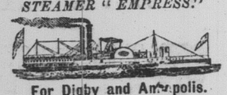
Three Trips a Week.

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 her wharf, Reed'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. Annapolis..... 2.00
do. do. Digby..... 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.

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

A careful agent in attendence at Warehouse, Reed's Point, between 7, a. m., and 6. p. m., daily, to receive Freight.

No freight received morning of sailing.

For Way Bill, rates etc., apply to

SMALL & HATHEWAY,
ap18 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 Raiw'y.

Time Table,

COMMENCING

Wednesday, 15th May, 1878.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Monday, Wednesday & Saturday.	Pass. and Freight Tues. Thurs. and Friday.	Pass. and Freight Tues. Thurs., Fri. and Saturday.*
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Windsor—leave.....	9 30	11 30	5 45
7	Hantsport.....	9 54	11 58	6 12
			P. M.	
15	Grand Pre.....	10 20	12 35	6 39
18	Wolfville	10 32	12 49	6 51
20	Port Williams.....	10 36	12 59	6 59
25	Kentville—arrive.....	10 50	1 20	7 15
	Do—leave.....	11 05	1 40	
34	Waterville	11 30	2 16	
37	Berwick	11 39	2 30	
42	Aylesford	11 55	2 52	
		P. M.		
49	Kingston	12 17	3 18	
53	Wilmot	12 29	3 35	
56	Middleton.....	12 38	3 51	
62	Lawrencetown	12 55	4 13	
65	Paradise	1 04	4 25	
70	Bridgetown	1 19	4 53	
78	Roundhill	1 40	5 22	
84	Annapolis—arrive	2 00	5 45	
	St. John by Steamer	8 00		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Pass. and Freight Mon., Wed., Frid. and Sat.	Pass. and Freight Tues., Thurs. and Friday.	Express Mon., Wed. and Saturday.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
0	St. John—leave.....	.....	.....	8 00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	.....	7 15	2 30
6	Round Hill.....	.....	7 39	2 46
14	Bridgetown	.....	8 04	3 05
19	Paradise	.....	8 23	3 17
22	Lawrencetown	.....	8 37	3 25
28	Middleton	.....	9 02	3 42
31	Wilmot	.....	9 15	3 50
35	Kingston	.....	9 32	4 00
42	Aylesford	.....	9 58	4 20
47	Berwick	.....	10 22	4 34
50	Waterville	.....	10 35	4 42
59	Kentville—arrive	.....	11 15	5 05
	Do—leave.....	6 20	11 40	5 15
	Port Williams.....	6 40	12 00	
64			P. M.	5 29
66	Wolfville.....	6 47	12 10	5 35
69	Grand Pre.....	7 00	12 24	5 45
77	Hantsport	7 26	12 58	6 08
84	Windsor—arrive	7 50	1 30	6 30

*Will not leave before 7 p.m., on Saturdays.

N. B.—Express Trains every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, connecting at Annapolis with steamer for St. John.

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

European and North American Railway Trains leave St. John at 8.00 a. m., and 8.40 p. m., daily for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all parts of United States and Canada.

Through tickets may be obtained at the principal Stations.

P. INNES, Manager.

Kentville, May 13th, '78

AT

Middleton Station.

JUST Received, per Intercolonial, from Toronto

100 BBLS. SUPERIOR FLOUR.

In Store,

100 Bbls. Choice Kiln Dried Corn Meal,

Very Low For Cash.

General assortment of Groceries &c. Always in stock

Lumber and Shingles

for Building purposes always on hand.

Persons wishing conveyance, please call on the subscriber.

N. F. MARSHALL.

BRICK. BRICK.

30,000 Superior made Brick,

enquire of Job T. McCormick at Lower Middleton, or the subscriber,

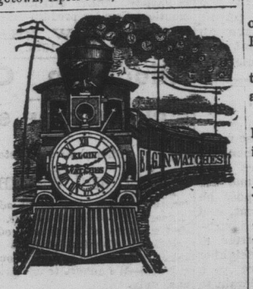
n42 y N. F. MARSHALL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of SAMUEL T. NEILEY, 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, BURTON D. NEILY, } Executors.

Bridgetown, April 30th, 1878. 6m t26



SANCTON

is still alive, and has a fine lot of

Gold and Plated Jewelry,

FOR SALE.

—ALSO—

Good Watches

—IN BOTH—

GOLD & SILVER

Poetry.

SORROW ON THE SEA.

"There is sorrow on the sea—it cannot be quiet."—Jer. xlix. 23.

The following fine poem, written by the late Captain M. A. S. Hare, of the Eurydice, in a friend's album some years ago, will be read with mournful interest:—

I stood on the shore of the beautiful sea,
As the billows were roaming wild and free;
Onward they came with unfailing force,
Then backward turned in the restless course;
Ever and ever sounded their roar,
Foaming and dashing against the shore;
Ever and ever they rose and fell,
With heaving and sighing and mighty swell;
And deep seemed calling aloud to deep,
Lest the murmuring waves should drop to sleep.
In summer and winter, by night and by day,
Thro'cloud and sunshine holding their way;
Oh! when shall the ocean's troubled breast
Calmly and quietly sink into rest?
Oh! when shall the waves' wild murmuring cease,
And the mighty waters be hushed to peace?

It cannot be quiet—it cannot rest;
There must be heaving on ocean's breast;
The tide must ebb, and the tide must flow,
Whilst the changing seasons come and go.
Still from the depths of that hidden store
There are treasures tossed up along the shore;
Tossed by the billows—then seized again—
Carried away by the rushing main.
Oh, strangely glorious and beautiful seal
Sounding for ever mysteriously,
Why are thy billows still rolling on,
With their wild and sad and musical tone?
Why is there never repose for thee?
Why slumberest thou not, oh mighty sea?

Then the ocean's voice I seemed to hear,
Mournfully, solemnly—sounding near,
Like a wail sent up from the caves below,
Fraught with dark memories of human woe,
Telling of hearts still watching in vain
For those who shall never come again;
Of the widow's groan, the orphan's cry,
And the mother's speechless agony.
Oh, no, the ocean can never rest
With such secrets hidden within its breast.
There is sorrow written upon the sea,
And dark and stormy its waves must be;
It *cannot* be quiet, it *cannot* sleep,
The dark, relentless, and stormy deep.

But a day will come, a blessed day,
When earthly sorrow shall pass away.
When the hour of anguish shall turn to peace,
And even the roar of the waves shall cease.
Then out from its deepest and darkest bed
Old Ocean shall render up her dead,
And, freed from the weight of human woes,
Shall quietly sink in her last repose.
No sorrow shall ever be written then
On the depths of the sea or the hearts of men,
But heaven and earth renewed shall shine,
Still clothed in glory and light divine.
Then where shall the billows of ocean be?

Gone! for in heaven shall be "no more sea!"
'Tis a bright and beautiful thing of earth,
That cannot share in the soul's 'new birth;'
'Tis life of murmur and tossing and spray,
And at resting-time it must pass away.
But, oh! thou glorious and beautiful sea,
There is health and joy and blessing in thee;
Solemnly, sweetly, I hear thy voice,
Bidding me weep and yet rejoice—
Weep for the loved ones buried beneath,
Rejoice in Him who has conquered death;
Weep for the sorrowing and tempest-tossed,
Rejoice in Him who has saved the lost:
Weep for the sin, the sorrow, and strife,
And rejoice in the hope of eternal life.

—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Select Literature.

THE ACTRESS.

It was in the month of December, the night was dark and stormy; heavy clouds of rain and snow spread an air of desolation about the city.

The wind blew in tempests, the rain and sleet beat hard against the buildings, dropped on the pavements, where it formed sheets of ice.

A couple were passing rapidly down one of the principal streets in the city of B——.

As they hastened on I noticed one was the delicate figure of a girl, leaning on the arm of a gentleman.

The girl looked up into his face, earnestly, and with a deprecating tenderness, saying:

'Oh, Harold, you will forget me when you are gone away!'

She had learned the lesson of love, which with women is as enduring and lasting as her existence.

They turned from one street to another, until they reached a remote part of the city, where none but the poorest class reside.

They stopped in front of an old building which appeared to be inhabited by several families.

'Farewell, my dear Floye,' he said, folding her in his arms.

'You take with you the sunshine of my life, Harold,' she returned. 'May Heaven's good angels guard you.'

Here her voice choked. She could say no more.

'Farewell, dearest,' he repeated, when he tore himself from her, and turned hastily away.

Florence Ravel was born in Italy, was the daughter of an old musician; from her earliest childhood she had no recollection of her mother.

At the age of fourteen she was placed on the stage. She evinced a taste for the drama at a very early age, and declared herself determined to become an actress. Mr. Herman Ravel, with his daughter, sailed for America.

At the age of sixteen, she formed an engagement at the —— theatre.

Florence was delicate and sensitive. She attended rehearsal every day, dressed n a shabby, faded dress, while her companions flaunted about in their expensive attire.

They ridiculed the poor little girl and gave her the nickname of Cinderella. She bore with silence all the annoyances heaped upon her.

The first night of her appearance on the stage was almost a failure. When she saw the sea of human faces gazing at her, her lips blanched, then she lost all power of self control.

She retired behind the scenes with tearful eyes, in great distress of mind, with a strong determination to relinquish the stage forever.

A young actor named Claude Melrose, who had a kind heart, pitied the poor girl, when he volunteered to render her any assistance or advice in studying her character. His proffered kindness was gratefully accepted.

In course of a few weeks she was perfect in her parts; her freshness and simplicity, with her love-pleading eyes, when she again appeared upon the stage, touched the hearts of the audience. Her youth and great beauty won indulgence for her.

She was graceful in carriage, her figure small, her face was a clear olive complexion, her hair black and glossy, her eyes dark and expressive; there was a rich glow of tint on her cheeks; her countenance reflected every emotion and change of feeling.

Florence was full of genius, her soul was in the acting.

A young gentleman who attended the theatre, night after night, became deeply enamoured with her. One night after the play he pushed his way through the crowd stood at the entrance of the green-room, and begged one of the company to present him to the charming young actress.

Florence appeared timid at first, declining to receive any attention from the gentleman.

Several times he awaited her appearance at the door. When she became better acquainted with him she watched his coming.

The acquaintance soon ripened into a warmer attachment.

Florence, ere she was aware of it, was completely charmed by his devotion, and learned to love him with all the affection of her strong nature.

It was at this period when they proceeded on their way to her home, at the commencement of our story.

Mr. Harold Belmonte was a young man who ranked among the nobility of the city, whose name was celebrated, making his *entre* into society by his immense wealth.

He was polite and agreeable.

His beauty and fortune made him distinguished everywhere.

Florence learned with regret the night of their parting of his intention to visit Europe. Her heartfelt prayer was for his welfare, as she stood on the steps listening to the sound of his footsteps as they died away in the distance.

She gazed heavenwards, dark clouds lowered; it seemed as if the very heavens were rent asunder.

'Alas!' she moaned. 'This darkness is ominous.'

She pushed the door open and entered her cheerless abode.

Taking a missive from her bosom, she read the following:

"We have parted, my loved one. When you read this you cannot refuse to accept the enclosed. The amount will suffice to situate you in a place where you will feel at home.

Ever remember, darling, the deep interest I feel in your welfare. God has given you talent—the world is before you—hundreds will worship at your shrine.

Floye, I conjure you, be true to yourself, amid all the temptations that surround you.

I shall return at some distant day, when I shall take you to my heart forever. May you be spared such suffering as mine, at this separation. May the blessings of God rest upon you is the prayer of your bethrothed."

HAROLD BELMONTE.

"To Florence Ravel."

Florence folded the bonk-note carefully, with a firm determination never to use it, her eyes subdued and softened with tears when she thought of his kindness.

This was the last she would see of her lover for a long time.

Who could portray the desolation of that lone heart?

Who can tell of the sleepless nights and anxious days of suspense, the bitterness of her lone life, where none save One witnessed the grief of that forlorn girl.

To the world Florence never yielded to melancholy. She struggled with firmness against such feelings—was industrious in her study, when she gained perfect control over her heart.

The night following, Florence appeared in a new drama.

There was a hush throughout the crowded house, as she moved down in the dance.

Music was pouring its notes in her ear; her eyes were radiant and lustrous with excitement.

Fairy forms and bright smiles bounded with the light foot to the spirit-stirring strains of the orchestra; yet none of the ballet dancers compared with the beautiful Florence—clad in in a simple white India muslin, with its airy folds decked with natural blossoms of pearly whiteness, which contrasted in their purity with her raven hair.

Night after night Florence Ravel pursued her way home from the theatre, alone and unprotected, unwilling to receive the the least attention from the stronger sex.

* * * * * * *

It was midnight; stars shone out from their distant homes, and the pale moon looked down upon the lone girl, as worn and weary she wended her way home.

Florence entered her abobe.

The old man lay sleeping, peacefully and quietly as a child; the dying embers shed a faint light upon the poorly-furnished apartment.

On the table were a few worn books, some music, and an old cremona. A little white missive gleamed out above them all. Florence grasped the expected letter, placed it to her lips a moment, then tremblingly tore the envelope, eager to devour the contents at a glance.

She gazed on the characters until they grew dim before her, a death-like faintness came over her, cold drops of perspiration gathered on her brow; she grew icy cold, all was dark: she moaned, and sank into a state of insensibility.

The old man started from his sleep. The next moment he was leaning over his apparently lifeless daughterr.

He summoned help, when they sent for a physician.

Florence lay in the same insensible state when the doctor arrived. He saw that some sudden shock had caused this dangerous illness. He promptly proceeded to apply the usual remedies, watching the result with deep interest.

The young girl lay like a crushed lily, so white and still; her face was lovely though it bore traces of grief.

Soon after, her consciousness returned; she opened her eyes, gazing wildly about the room. She wrung her hands in agony and groaned aloud.

The old man bent over her, while great tears of agony stole down his withered cheeks.

'God be merciful!' he groaned, as he placed his trembling hand on her cold, white brow.

Dr. Hale perceived the dangerous nature of the disease, and he secured the services of an experienced nnrse.

With efficient skill and good nursing, after many weeks the disease gradually abated.

Florence awoke, as from a deep sleep; for a time she could not realize what had happened.

When consciousness returned, the doctor stood by her bedside. He beckoned to her parent, who approached the bed with tottering steps.

'My dear child! do you know me?' he asked, in a trembling voice.

Strong and deep were the emotions of her heart when she saw how changed was her last earthly friend.

'Father!' she called; in a faint voice.

'My poor, dear father, you must not mourn for me.'

Who could still the restless sea of sorrow, or sustain her in the trying hour of need.

To whom could she turn for help?

Had her father in Heaven forgotten his sorrowing child?

Mrs. Willis, the grand nurse, entered the room. She held in her hand a boquet of rare flowers, mostly exotic. She approached the bedside, and with a smile presented them to Florence, with the compliments of Claude Melrose.

Florence seemed greatly surprised.

'Why, bless me, darling, he's left such beautiful flowers every day, since I came to take care of you! He enquires after your health, and the poor young man looks so kind of anxious,' she continued.

The color deepened in her pale face as Florence took the flowers.

'He is very kind,' she said.

* * * * * * *

Spring opened with its sunny skies, singing-birds, and budding flowers. The cheerful sunbeams shed a warmth throughout the atmosphere. Everything in nature spoke of God and his love, but it touched no responsive chord in the heart of poor Florence.

Her long confinement in a room where the sun never shed its rays; her exclusion from the pure, invigorating air had produced a sad change in her nature.

No one noticed the pallor of her face, or the roses fading out of her cheeks; no loving voice to cheer her sad heart; no kind friend to care for the friendless, or guide her over her path of lonliness.

Her stage companions visited her now she was convalescent. Many of them sympathized deeply with her misfortune, and would gladly have assisted her in pecuniary matters, if their means would allow.

Claud Melrose proffered his aid which she firmly rejected.

Florence looked upon the uncarpeted floor, and the few mean articles of furniture which was all her home afforded.

The room itself unfolded a sad tale of decay. The whole house was rickety with age.

Florence had never pictured her home so desolate, when her heart was full of happiness.

Alas! how soon was her heart disenchanted of its bright dreams, by the stern reality which had been revealed to her.

Now that all fears and apprehensions for her welfare had past the gushing stream of warm affection flowed from the heart of of Claude Melrose.

He had not declared his love in positive words, but Florence suspected his sentiments when she kept herself aloof from receiving his attentions.

It was at this period that Florence and her parent received an invitation to spend a short time in the country, at the residence of Dr. Hale—a proferred kindness which was gladly accepted.

The next day the little party were seated in the doctor's carriage, rolling rapidly through the streets.

When they left the bustling city Florence gazed upon the beauties of nature with deep admiration.

The summer sun was setting in the western horizon, bathing the landscape in a flood of golden light. A broad lake lay shining in the vista, like a sheet of silver. Green fields stretched out, studded with starry gems, which bloomed in luxuriant profusion.

When they arrived at the broad avenue, where their journey terminated, Florence gazed in wrapt silence at the drooping branches of the majestic trees as they waved gracefully over the fence that enclosed the grounds in front of Glen Cottage.

Doctor Hale drew up his horses and sprang from his carriage. Florence alighted ere he had time to assist her.

'How smart you are, my daughter,' observed her father as the doctor assisted him out of the carriage.

'Our country air is invigorating,' returned the good doctor, as he unbarred the gate.

There was an aroma of sweet-scented flowers that nearly bewildered her senses, as Florence entered the grounds.

Mrs. Hale came to the door, and stood, awaiting to receive the expected guests.

'What a lovely place,' exclaimed Florence, after they had exchanged greetings.

'It is a pleasant change,' responded the hostess. 'I hope your health may improve while here,' she added.

As the little group were seated in the parlor, Florence gazed around the cozy room. In her enthusiasm she suddenly exclaimed:

'If we had such a lovely home?'

'Our home is humble, my dear child, but we must be content with what God, in His mercy deals out to us,' returned the old man, in a solemn tone.

'Only for your sake, dear father, I wish it were more comfortable.

'Murmur not, my child; your lot is hard, but Providence directs all things,' continued her parent.

Florence remained silent; she received his words with due rdspect.

'Every heart knoweth its own sorrow.'

There was a mournful undertone in the depths of her soul. Her heart rebelled.

The summer days passed in the little cottage were the most peaceful of all her life.

'It was pleasant to see them at the cottage,' the lady would say when Florence alluded to their kind hospitality.

It was a pleasant sight to see Florence with the old man leaning on her arm, as they walked together over the beautiful grounds.

She suppressed her melancholy, for she would not cloud his declining years.

The old man's heart was overflowing with tenderness and emotion.

There were seasons when he would talk of her early days, of his love for her angel mother. Every night he prayed with her, when she would fold her arms around him in grateful affection.

One night the good old man sought his pillow, but sleep had fled. Restlessly he tossed about the couch for hours, when a cool sense of oppression came over him.

The inmates were aroused by an unusual noise.

Florence ran to the room—to find her father a corpse. The worn and weary spirit had fled from its earthly tenement.

She screamed, she called him, but no answer came.

Alas! it was death she appealed to.

The family came, to find Florence pale and trembling, almost as inanimate form of her parent.

'Alas!' she cried; 'death has robbed me of my last earthly treasure. Oh! God strengthen me to bear this affliction.

The kind doctor and his companions did all in their power to console the bereaved heart.

Florence could not restrain her grief—a sense of utter desolation came over her. She kissed his marble-like brow—the last affection she could bestow. All night she walked the room, weeping and mourning.

'Last night he seemed well. I thought he would be spared to me many years,' she moaned.

The thought of her orphanage came over her. A choking sensation stayed the storm of tears; the wild torrent ceased to flow. She raised her hands to heaven imploringly.

'Oh! God, take the friendless orphan,' she prayed.

But, alas! the human heart lives through the fiercest storms of sorrow and grief.

(Continued on fourth page)

The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, MAY 29, 1878.

THE CHURCH ESTATE.

Pursuant to announcement in the columns of this paper, a meeting of the descendants of Annie and Lydia Church was convened in the Court House, in this town, on Saturday, the eleventh day of May inst., for the purpose of hearing the report of the delegates who went to Great Britain last year to make searches in reference to this estate. The attendance at the meeting was quite small, owing, no doubt, to the purport of the report being already known to many of the interested parties living in the County. A lengthy report was given by L. S. Morse, Esq., one of the delegates, who, in the course of his remarks, read copious extracts from the parish and other records which had been examined by the delegates in the course of their researches. For the information of the public; but more especially of the many descendants of Annie and Lydia Church, living in this Province, we give a condensed summary of Mr. Morse's report.

The estate referred to was that of Samuel Church, Esq., of Ffrwdgrech in the County or Shire of Brecon in Wales, who died on the first day of May, A. D., 1845, aged seventy-four. He was a solicitor or lawyer by profession, and by steady and sharp practice during a long and busy life accumulated a very large estate which was not, however, so large as has been reported. He lived and died a bachelor, and his remains were interred in St. John's church-yard, in the town of Brecon, under the shadow of the massive stone walls of the old Priory Church, which was built in the *eleventh* century. The same iron paling incloses the monuments erected to his memory, and that of his father and mother, brothers and sisters, and of William Richard Ellis, Esq., the husband of his niece, the daughter of his sister Mrs. Morrice.

The delegates personally examined every entry in the records kept in St. John's and St. Mary's parishes, in the town of Brecon, and of St. David's parish, in Llanvaes, adjoining Brecon, on the opposite side of the river Usk, from the earliest entries therein down to the year 1846. The records in St. Mary's parish begin in the year 1685, those in St. John's parish in 1706, and those in St. David's parish in 1730. These parish records disclose the fact that in July, 1740, a man by the name of Samuel Church was wedded to Mary Lewis, and that between that date and the year 1758 they had *ten* children, named respectively:—Cicily, Mary, John, Samuel, William, Evan, Mary, Thomas, Margaret and Mary. Some of these died in infancy, and of others no further record appears. The elder Samuel Church died in 1770. John Church, the eldest son of Samuel Church, was born in 1745, and died in 1814. He married Mary Bedoe, in 1764, and had by her *seven* children, named respectively:—John, Jane, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary and John, of whom the last was born in July, 1777. Five of their children died in infancy. Elizabeth and Samuel alone lived to years of maturity. Samuel entered the legal profession as before stated, amassed a large fortune, and died in 1845. Elizabeth married William Morrice in 1797, and died in May, 1846, one year after the death of her brother. She left one child surviving her—the widow of William Richard Ellis, Esq., before mentioned. Mrs. Ellis afterwards married Lieutenant Colonel Pearce, and had one son named John Church Pearce, who afterwards assumed the surname and arms of Church, and died in 1856, aged seventeen years. Of the children of the eldest Samuel Church no record of importance in addition to that above stated exists in either of the three parishes named, except the marriage of Margaret to Thomas Phillips in 1784, to which reference will be made hereafter.

As no trace of Annie and Lydia Church could be found in the parish records at Brecon, search was made at the registry of the Diocese of St. David's, at Caermarthen, where it was supposed that earlier records could be found, but without success. No record from any of the *seventy* parishes in Breconshire of an earlier date than those above named exist. It was also ascertained on inquiry that no records of importance had ever been kept by the dissenting ministers in Brecon.

The delegates ascertained from several independent sources that Church was not a Welsh name; that it originated from the fact that the first Samuel Church, when an infant, was found upon the steps of Talgarth Church, and that overseers of the poor took charge of the child, and not knowing his parentage, gave him his name from the fact of his having been found at the door of the church. This rumor or tradition was current in Brecon, and was told to the delegates by the Vicars of the three parishes first named, and by several other influential residents of the town, who had formerly been intimate with the late Samuel Church and Mrs. Morrice. On examining the parish records at Talgarth, however, the delegates found that there were persons by the name of Church at that place previous to the time of the eldest Samuel Church before mentioned. The records in that parish begin in 1692 and contain entries of the baptism of John, William and Jane, sons and daughter of John Church in the years 1696, 1701, and 1704 respectively, and of the burial of Annie, daughter of John Church in 1718. No other mention of the name of Church is made in those records previous to the year 1760 down to which date careful search was made. The origin of the name must, therefore, have been previous to the time of the eldest Samuel Church, or there was a family of Churches in Breconshire, separate and distinct from those in the town of Brecon.

It appears, therefore, that Annie and Lydia Church were neither sisters nor aunts of the founder of the Church Estate, so called, nor could they possibly have been such, for the elder of the women referred to was married to Abner Morse, at Sherborn, in Massachusetts, in February, 1756, fifteen years and seven months after the marriage of the eldest Samuel Church. It also appears that the last Samuel Church was the son of John Church, who was the son of Samuel Church, who, if the tradition before referred to be correct, was *nullius filius*. It also appears that Mrs. Morrice survived her brother, and was the heir-at-law to his estate. No will of Samuel Church has been proved in Hereford, as appears by the Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in that city, nor in London at the principal Registry of the said Court, kept in Somerset House, at one or other of which places wills made by parties residing in Breconshire must be proved. The records of the last named Registry show that administration of the personal estate and effects of her late brother was granted to Mrs. Morrice in May, 1845, the same month in which he died, and that on the 9th day of June, in the same year, she signed and published her last will and testament. Between that date and the day of her death in 1846, she also signed and published *three* codicils to her said will. On the 7th of August, in the same year, this will with the three codicils was proved by Lieutenant Colonel Pearce, the executor named in the first codicil. By this will she bequeathed the personal estate of every kind and discription to Mrs. Pearce, her only child, for her own use and benefit absolutely. The real estate was devised, *subject to certain annuities*, to her grandson, John Church Pearce, and his lineal descendants according to the law of primogeniture, and in case of the death of the said John Church Pearce, without issue or on failure of said issue, to the use of Samuel Church Phillips, son of her cousin, the Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Fairy Hill, in the County of Glamorgan, and to his descendants according to the same law. The estate is now held by Mr. Phillips, who, in accordance with an express condition in one of the codicils to the will, has assumed the surname and arms of Church. A copy of the will referred to, with the three codicils annexed, was obtained from the Registry office at Somerset House, in London, and was produced at the meeting. It is so voluminous and contains so many limitations that it would be impossible to give an adequate idea of its contents in the limited space at our disposal. It is sufficient to say that it contains *ninety-five* folios, and covers *thirty-nine* pages of foolscap paper, quite closely written.

It having been conclusively proved by the evidence of public records that the estate of Samuel Church has never been out of the possession of the rightful heirs, it becomes a matter of curiosity to know in what manner it ever became the subject of speculation and interest to so many on this side of the Atlantic. It appears that a branch of the Church family, residing in the United States, first took measures to investigate their title to this estate, and sent a delegate to Wales in their interest, whose report put an end to their expectations. The Churches in Falmouth, in this Province, next undertook to establish their claim and failed. They sent an agent to Wales and also, we are informed, procured the services of the present Governor of Nova Scotia, then in Great Britain, to make searches for them in Brecon, and elsewhere. These delegates, as far as we have been able to learn, did not make any satisfactory report, in reference to the title to this estate.

The first cause of these investigations was an advertisement which, we are informed, appeared a number of years ago in the columns of one of the English papers calling upon the heirs in America to come forward and claim the estate. This advertisement, we believe, appeared over the name of one William Hier, and was copied into some of the American papers. This William Hier was the confidential clerk of the late Samuel Church. He died some years ago. It is a somewhat curious fact that Mrs. Morrice in her last will and testament, before referred to, gave and bequeathed to this William Hier "one annuity or clear yearly sum of one "hundred pounds of lawful money of "Great Britain for and during the "term of his natural life by equal half-"yearly payments" and made the same a first-class charge upon the rents and profits of her estate. This bequest of itself may not be the cause of much surprise; but when it is coupled with the fact of the advertisement above mentioned, it certainly gives cause for a suspicion that the late Samuel Church had left a will, by which his estate had been left to relatives other than his sister. If this were not the case, why should the heirs be called upon to come forward and claim the estate, when the heir-at-law was then residing in Brecon. This advertisement, which we are informed, has been seen by parties now living in this County, was probably issued very shortly after the death of Mr. Church, and before administration was granted to Mrs. Morrice. While in Brecon last summer the delegates ascertained that an impression prevails there that something had been wrong with the estate. They were told that very soon after the death of Mr. Church, his sister sent to London for a lawyer and had the business settled very quickly. Why did she send so far for legal advice and assistance, when there were several members of the legal profession residing in her native town, unless something was to be done which she was determined, by every means in her power, to prevent coming to the ears of the public. If Samuel Church left a will, it was destroyed.

We are glad that Mr. Morse was able to report in such a manner as at once and forever put an end to all speculations, in reference to this estate, and to prove indisputably from the public records of Great Britain, the facts in reference thereto. If the delegates sent to Wales, in the interest of the other branches of the Church family had made a thorough investigation, all agitation would have ceased long ago. It may be interesting to those who contributed to the fund to defray the expenses of this delegation, to know that each of the delegates, in the course of their investigation, expended about forty or fifty dollars more than they had received for that purpose, and that they make no claim to be reimbursed.

The space at our disposal will not permit us to give a more extended notice of this subject further than to say that it was ascertained that there is no other "Church Estate" in Great Britain awaiting heirs.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE, 1878.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June, while it has that largeness in the character of the subjects treated which usually distinguishes this periodical, is exceedingly beautiful in its numerous illustrations and surprising in its variety. Lovers of the picturesque will read with interest the exquisitively illustrated paper, contributed by S. W. BENJAMIN, "Along the South Shore," showing charming bits of coast and rural scenery between Hull and Plymouth; also MISS MITCHELL'S animated description of Heligoland and the "Enchanted Isle." MR. BENJAMIN'S article opens with a fine picture by Bricher, illustrating the gathering of Irish moss in the salt marshes by Scituate Harbor. Another illustration by Eytinge, represents the old well on the Woodworth place—the original of the "Old Oaken Bucket;" another, by Moran, illustrates the wilderness of lakes in the vicinity of Plymouth; another, by Abbey, is a very effective picture, illustrating an incident in the war of 1812.

For sale by Buckley & Allen, 124 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

LAWRENCETOWN.—The Queen's birthday was duly celebrated here on the 24th. Our band consisted of two hurdy-gurdy's. Performance opened before many of our town-folks were up. A case of diphtheria is reported; so far we have been clear of this fatal disease. Most of our farmers, especially those who have heavy land, are longing for dry weather to get their crops in. A four-year old horse belonging to Mr. Simeon Charlton, Williamston, broke his shoulder on Saturday last. Mr. Charlton had hitched his horses to the plough, dropping the reins for an instant, the horses took fright and ran away. Becoming entangled in the harness, they were thrown to the ground and severely injured. The Vose Mills commence sawing on Thursday next.—*Com.*

ANNAPOLIS, S. S.

In the Court of Special Sessions,
May 23rd A. D. 1878.

Pursuant to requisition and order endorsed thereon a Special Sessions was convened at the Court House in Bridgetown on Thursday, the 23rd inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the Railway award for damages on the N. S. Nictaux and Atlantic Central Railway. Present, His Honor, the Custos, Justices Tupper, Foster, Murdock, Bath, FitzRandolph, Carleton, Morse, and Miller. Moved by Justice Tupper, seconded by Justice Carleton, that proceedings be taken to set aside the award made in the N. S. Nictaux and Atlantic Railway. Passed, Justice Foster dissenting.

J. G. H. PARKER.
Clerk of the Peace.

Bridgetown, May 27, 1878.

HANTSPORT.—The Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company have again succeeded in stopping the tide at the arboiteaux. The works here were greatly injured a short time since. J. E. Newcastle's store was burglarized on the night of the 25th inst. The parties effected an entrance by prying off the shutters and breaking the glass in the windows. The safe was operated upon but proved too strong for them, the proprietor also a quantity of ready-made clothing.—*Com.*

PERSONAL.—The members and congregation worshipping at the Baptist Church in this town had the pleasure of listening to a sermon on Sabbath last from the Rev. Mr. Whitman, the former pastor of the Baptist Church at Lockeport. Mr. Whitman is a native of this County and as such our Baptist friends feel very proud of him. We hear that it is the intention of the church to give him a call as pastor.

— Quite an awakening is now in progress in the Baptist Church here, under the Rev. Mr. Young, of New Brunswick. Meetings have been held during the past and present week. A number of persons have gone forward for prayer and on Sunday last six candidates were baptized.

— Ex-Governor, Lemuel Allen Wilmot, one of New Brunswick's foremost sons, died sudd enly at Fredericton, on Monday, the 20th inst. At the time of his demise he was out taking a drive with his wife, and was seized with a fit resulting in death in less than an hour after reaching his home.

BEAUTIFUL.—Lovers of flowers (and depraved must be the taste of any one who does not) will have their wish gratified by paying a visit to the garden of W. Y. Foster Esq., where may be seen a choice collection of the most lovely flowers to be found in our valley.

MIDDLETON.—Nothing new to report from here at present except that a dead-lock still exists in reference to the Atlantic and Nictaux Railway. On Thursday last a box car was smashed up by the engine running into it.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our correspondents.

[For the MONITOR.]

EDUCATIONAL.

DEAR SIR,

Observation during the recent season of terminal examinatiens convinces me that misapprehension exists in many minds concerning the true purpose and province of School Examinations. I offer no other preface in requesting you to publish the following from our great educationalist, the late Dr. Forrester.

I am &c., &c.,
MAGISTER.

Granville, May 24th 1878.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Such an examination is held for the purpose of testing the professional qualifications of the teacher from the progress and conduct of the scholars. On these occasions some examinations are conducted very quietly, and others with an immense amount of external pomp called exhibitions or demonstrations. The compositions of advanced pupils are read, and recitings are gone through amid the plaudits of visitors. Speeches are made and replies given on occasion of the delivery of prizes to successful competitors, &c. Now it is a grave question whether these exhibitions are really beneficial to accomplish the end in view. It is our candid conviction after the calmest consideration of the whole subject, that, in the great majority of cases these exhibitions, instead of being beneficial, are positively injurious, and instead of testing the character of the institution, but mock and deceive the auditors. If the examination is got up with a view to a demonstration, if certain lessons have been in course of preparation for weeks to the neglect of others of essential importance, if the grand motive brought to bear on pupils has been the prospect of a prize or the applause of an audience, then we say such examinations are injurious and ought to be discontinued. Instead of furnishing *criteria* of the faithfulness or success of the teacher, or of the proficiency of the pupils they are quite the reverse. Every faithful teacher knows, if tempted into compliance with this custom, that much is mere show of the most superficial character. But it is the *moral* of these examinations that renders them specially obnoxious. They tempt the teacher to a course in opposition to his conscience. Such is the pressure from without that he is obliged to comply with the usage of making his school appear what it is not. During this time they study not for improvement but to make a show at the celebration. An unworthy motive constates them, and they are conscious of holding up a false appearance to the world. If this enhances the zeal of a few parents, or increases interest in a few visitors, it is purchased at too great a price. If teacher and pupils have done well, they should have an opportunity of showing it without doing violence to their own consciences.

NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.

An exchange says: "We suppose many people think that the newspaper men are persistent duns; let a farmer place himself in a similar business position and see if he would not do the same. Suppose he raised one thousand bushels of wheat, and his neighbor should come and buy a bushel, and the price was a small matter of only two dollars or less, and the neighbor says, "I will hand you the amount in a few days." As the farmer did not want to be small about the matter, he says all right, and the man leaves with the wheat. Another comes in the same way until the whole one thousand bushels of wheat are trusted out to one thousand different persons, and not one of the purchasers concerns himself about it, for it is a small amount that he owes the farmer, and of course that would not help him any. He does not realize that the farmer has frittered away all his crop of wheat, and that its value is due to him in a thousand little driblets, and that he is seriously embarrassed in his business because his debtors treat it as a small matter. But if all would pay him promptly, which they could do as well as not, it would be a very large amount and enable him to carry on his business without difficulty. The above comparison is too true of the difficulties that the newspaper man has to contend with.

New Advertisements.

CARPETS
—IN—
Hemp,
Union,
Wool,
and Tapestry,
STAIR
—IN—
Hemp,
Oil,
Linen,
and Wool.
OIL CLOTHS,
all widths.
INDIA MATTING,
LACE CURTAINS,
HEARTH & DOOR MATS,
The New Haven Window Shades
at J. W. WHITMAN'S.
Lawrencetown, May 29th, 1878.

I. O. G. T.

THE Tenth Quarterly Session of the Annapolis County "Degree Lodge" will meet with
"VESPER," No. 200
at Torbrook on
Friday, June 14th instant.
A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the evening, when addresses will be delivered by the Clergymen and other Temperance Advocates.
A. D. BROWN,
Co., Secretary
Nictaux, May 27th 1878. 3i

FOR SALE!
Two Seconded-handed Waggons, cheap.
Apply to
J. W. BECKWITH.
Bridgetown, May 29th 1878. n6 tf

A Word to the Wise!
Just received at
Moir's Musical Warehouse
from the first makers and largest Factories in England, Germany, America and Canada,
$5,000 worth of
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
consisting of:—
First Class Grand, Square and Cottage
PIANOS,
First Class Palace and Uxbridge
ORGANS;
FIRST CLASS GOTHIC ORGANS,
Made especially for Churches, Schools, Lodges, Public Halls, etc. Persons wishing Organs for the above purposes will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.
☞ The arrangement of the Action, and the Scroll and the Fret-Work in the back of the case is such that the tone, which is of great power, is thrown out of the back towards the auditorium of the building in which it may be placed.
Prices of Pianos, - from $200 to $500.
do Organs, - from $100 to $350
We simply invite an inspection. Great Bargains will be given. A portion of purchase taken in Trade if required.
GEORGE MOIR.
South Farmington, Wilmot, April, 1878.

Reciprocal!!
I TAKE great pleasure in thanking my many friends for their very liberal patronage, during the past, and assuring them that as in the past, so in the future their interests shall be my interest, by keeping constantly on hand, such goods as are most required by the public in general. I beg, therefore, to say that on Monday, June 3rd, I will open in my NEW STORE, where will be shown a very full and well selected
STOCK OF GOODS
all of which will be offered at a small advance on cost for cash or its equivalent. Comprising in part
Grey & White Cottons,
from best English and American Factories.
Printed & Mourning Cottons
very low. A full line of
DRESS GOODS,
in LUSTRES, CASHMERES, MERINOS, &c.
COTTONADES for boys' Suits. SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS for Coats, Pants and Vests, or suits.
Ready-made Clothing,
from first-class Houses. Men's FINE, WHITE and FANCY SHIRTS, very low. HATS in Straw and Felt. BOOTS and SHOES large or small. GROCERIES, CROCKERYWARE, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, &c,
Flour and Meal
at lowest prices. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS in variety. Other articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange.
C. W. SHAFFNER.
Wilmot, May 27th, 1878. n6 tf

Middleton Corner.
CHEAP CASH STORE.
Offer their entire stock of
Spring and Summer Goods
for quick sale, at a small advance on cost Prices made to suit the times. Call, inspect and compare with other goods, and buy if satisfied. Country produce at cash value taken in exchange for any of our goods.
N. B.—We adhere to one price and sell for cash only.
Our stock is made up of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, SMALL WARES, BOOTS & SHOES, READY-MADE GARMENTS
for ladies and gentlemen, including—
CAMBRIC ANE LINEN COSTUMES, PRINCESS WALKING SUITS, SACQUES, UNDERSKIRTS, &c., &c.
Choice lines in DRESS GOODS, MANTLE CLOTHS, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, CANADIAN, AND AMERICAN CLOTH SUITINGS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. MENS' AND BOYS HATS. UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, VALISES, &c. Agent for RUSTIC WINDOW SHADES, Cheap and durable.
☞ Tailoring on the premises by Artiste from the city.
J. HENRY SMITH & Co.
Middleton, May 29th, 1878. n6 y

New Advertisements.

New Spring and Summer Goods.
THE Subscriber has now opened her Spring and Summer stock, consisting of
SILKS, MANTLE & BONNET VELVETS
a large assortment of
Mourning & Colored Dress Goods,
Black Crapes, White Quilts, Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Curtain Nets, Gloves, Hosery, Hats, bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Satchels, Tanks, Sunshades, &c., &c.
Having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, all orders in that line will receive careful attention.
MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK.
Lawrencetown, May 22nd, 1878.

A. W. D. Parker
Has opened up a
Dry Goods and Grocery Store
in the building known as
THE MASONIC HALL,
where he intends keeping all the articles usually found in a general country store, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. He has now on hand a large lot of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, &c., &c.
In the Dry Goods Department will be found a good assortment of
TWEEDS,
LUSTRES,
ALPACAS,
WATERPROOFING,
CLOAKING,
AND DRESS GOODS, generally
A further supply expected shortly. The above together with an assortment of
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
NAILS,
BROOMS,
PAILS,
PARAFFINE OIL,
SOAP,
CANDLES,
TEA,
TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.
Bridgetown, May 22nd, 1878. n5 y

Dodge's Knox
THIS justly celebrated Horse will stand during the season commencing on May the 27th inst., ending July 12th, at the following places, viz:—
Wade's Hotel, Bridgetown, from Monday afternoon until Tuesday morning; at Granville Ferry, Tuesday evening; at Perkin's stable, Annapolis, Wednesday; Thursday, return to Bridgetown; and on to Wilmot on Friday, and will remain at his own stable every Saturday. Knox is, no doubt, the fastest stallion ever raised in Annapolis County.
Terms:—Season $8.00; Warrant $10.00.
AMBROSE DODGE.
Wilmot, May 22nd, 1878.
N. B.—During the session of the Supreme Court, Knox will stand at Bridgetown, for one week. A. D.

JUST RECEIVED AT
MURDOCH & CO'S,
Granville Street.
Timothy, Red and Alsike Clover, and Mangel Wurtzel Seeds, Cow Corn, Beans, Peas, &c., &c.
Casks Raw and Boiled Oil,
BRANDAM & BRO'S LONDON WHITE LEAD,
in 12½, 25, 50, and 100 lb. packages
WHITE & HANDY COLORS
in one pound tins.
WINDOW GLASS,
from 9x7 to 30x15.
500 POUNDS PUTTY,
SHEET ZINC,
SHOVELS,
SPADES,
HOES,
FORKS,
RAKES, &c. &c.
Carriage Whips from 25cts. to $2.50.
House Furnishing Hardware,
in variety.
Chests and ½ Chests Choice blk. Tea
Granulated, Crushed & Brown Sugars.
For Sale Low at
MURDOCH & CO'S.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR
A BARGAIN.
THE Property of the late R. D. BALCOM, situate one mile east of Paradise Station, will be offered at
Public Auction,
On Saturday, 8th of June,
next, at 2 o'clock p. m. The house is thoroughly finished, containing 14 rooms and every convenience for comfort. A large stable and a never failing well of water on the Premises. The whole comprises three acres of land on which are one hundred fruit trees, besides ornamental trees. The situation commands a fine view, and is one of the most desirable places in the Annapolis Valley.
Possession given immediately. Also a
A TANNERY AND WOOD-LOT
will be offered on the same day. Terms made easy.
SAMUEL E. BALCOM,
B. R. BALCOM,
4i t8 Executors.

CARD.
G. T. BOHAKER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.,
Middleton, Annapolis Co., N. S.
n4 6m t29

Oats. Oats.
For Sale a quantity of good Oats.
A. D. CAMERON.
Bridgetown, May 15th, 1878. n4 tf

BILL-HEADS, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS, &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed at this office. Call and inspect samples of work.

New Advertisements.

S. Dennison,
Queen St.,
Bridgetown,
Has now completed his Spring Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Ready-made Clothing, &c.,
to which he invites the inspection of the General Public. In the
GROCERY DEPARTMENT
will be found all articles usually in use. In addition to the above I have a stock of
CROCKERYWARE.
Farming Utensils,
Paints,
Paint Oil,
Flour,
Meal,
Zinc,
Oilcloths, &c.
All of which will be sold to meet the hard times.
S. DENNISON.
Bridgetown, May 15th, 1878. n4 y

Card of Thanks.

HAVING Sold out my entire stock of Goods to Mr. A. W. D. Parker, I take much pleasure in recommending him to my late customers, and bespeak for him the same patronage so generally bestowed upon me. Mr Parker will be found in the building on Granville Street, known as Masonic Hall.

In retiring from mercantile life I sincerely thank my many friends and customers for the kind support given me during the seven years that I did business in this town.

Being desirous to settle up my books, I must request all those indebted to me by Book Account or Notes, to call and pay up without further notice, otherwise I shall be compelled to leave their accounts for collection after the first of June.

R. H. BATH.
Bridgetown, May 14th, 1878. 4i t8

BURBANK SEEDLINGS.
TEN BUSHELS
of the celebrated
Burbank Seedling Potatoes.
White Seedlings
From the EARLY ROSE, exceptionally fine.
For Sale by the subscriber,
ALBERT MORSE.
Bridgetown, April 17th, 1878. n52 tf

CLARKE,
KERR &
THORNE,
SUCCESSOR TO MESSRS. I. & F. BURPEE & CO.
Wholesale Hardware, etc.
WE respectfully invite the attention of Wholesale buyers to our new and complete stock of
HARDWARE,
Cutlery,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
ZINC,
ROPE, TAR, PITCH,
PUTTY,
Mill Saws,
FILES,
Powder, Shot,
SHOVELS,
SPADES,
Etc., Etc.
We will be prepared in good time with a well selected stock of
HAYING TOOLS.
NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK.
CLARKE,
KERR &
THORNE.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
P. S.—At the old stand of Messrs. I. & F. BURPEE & Co., Prince William Street.
March 27th, 1878. 2m

Miscellaneous.

—The population of Manitoba is increasing at the rate of about one thousand per week.

APPOINTMENT.—D. I. Morse, Esq., of Bear River, has lately received the appointment of Custom-house Officer for that port, official duties to commence on the first of the coming month.

—Don Augustin Edwards, a Yankee who has just died in Chili, left a fortune of $25,000,000. He had a monoply of the copper mines of the country.

—More than ten thousand men were provided with employment by the Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States during the last year.

—The mean height of an American Indian is 67.834 inches; of the American white man, 67.672; Scotch, 67.066; English, 66.575; Russian, 66.393; French, 66.277; Mexican, 66.110.

—A petrified crocodile, forty-six feet in length, has been exumed near Como Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and shipped to Yale College. The discoverers received two thousand dollars for their prize.

—Valuable discoveries have just been made in the Canadian portion of the Lake Superior region, tending to show that it is even richer in mineral deposits than has been supposed. The Silver Islet Company have struck "ile" in a new silver lode of remarkable richness. Copper mining is proving profitable.

—Something which is generally acknowledged to be entirely new in the experience of Baptist Ministers has befallen the Rev. James Trimble, who resided in New Brunswick until within two or years. He and his two sisters have become heirs to a large property in Ireland by the death of a relative, $450,000; the sum they are likely to obtain.—*Hx. Reporter.*

—A caravan passing through Dallas, Oregon, on its way from Portland to Palouse, attracted considerable attention the other day on account of its size, which was further increased, when it was discovered that the large body of persons comprising it were all of one family. There were the father, mother and 19 children, including six sets of twins, the oldest of the children being 21 years of age.

—A new use has been found for guncotton in warfare. Hereafter it is to be employed for disabling the guns of the enemy, and will take the place of the spike armorer's hammer. A slab of gun-cotton, simply laid upon the muzzle of a gun and detonated, so injures and distorts the weapon as to render it evermore useless. This method is much superior to the old one of driving a spike into the vent, as in the latter case the cannon could, in a short time, be again made ready for service.

—An interesting suit has recently been tried and decided in London. A Mr. Thistlewayte was sued by a firm of dressmakers for $5000 worth of dresses made for his wife. In the trial it came out that he allowed his wife $2500 a year for her personal expenses, on the distinct understanding that she was to contract no bills. This promise she deliberately broke and during the past eight years has run into debt to the amount of over $100,000. The Judge decided that Mr. Thistlewayte was not responsible for his wife's debts under the circumstances.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION IN HANTS COUNTY.

A house at Summerville, belonging to M. B. Grant, Esq., and occupied by Joseph Malcolm, was burned on Wednesday morning. The house caught fire from the upper chamber, and owing to the fact of there being 14 kegs of powder stowed away in the upper part of the house, it was impossible, with any degree of safety, to attempt saving anything above stairs. Twenty minutes after the place was discovered on fire the powder blew up, carrying roof and everything with it, some parts falling 100 feet off. Malcom's loss will be $200 and Mr. Grant's about $1000. No insurance. Before the fire had reached the powder room most everything moveable was removed from the rooms below.—*Windsor Mail.*

—A fact mentioned in the "Edinburgh Review" in an article headed "The Present and the Future of the East," is highly instructive as to the tolerance practised by Russia in the matters of religion. The writer remarks that no minister of another faith than that of the Orthodox Church caa even enter the Russian dominions without the express permission of the Emperor. Just before the late war the Anglican Bishop of Gibraltar wanted to proceed to Odessa to confirm the children of British subjects residing there, but the necessary *visa* of his passport was peremptorily refused, although the British Ambassador at Constantinople personally exerted himself to obtain it. General Ignatieff said he had not the power to grant the *visa* necessary to enter Russia to a foreign clergyman.

—The British Admiralty are making extensive arrangements for the purpose of opposing Russia's scheme of establishing a fleet of cruisers to prey uyon British commerce. Naval centres are to be established in the Bahamas and at Newfoundland in tne Atlantic and at Victoria and Fiji in the Pacific. At each of these stations the fleet will consist of three turret ships and three gunboats of the heaviest armament, two of the latter unarmored. Cruisers have been put in commission for special service. The *Boadicea*, an unarmed corvette, with a capacity of steaming fourteen knots an hour, has just been commissioned and will probably proceed to the Bahamas. The admiralty have also under consideration the adoption of a patent propellor of which marvels are related. It is claimed that this invention can, in a few hours, be applied to any steamery and by it the swiftness of the vessel will be increased one-sixth.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

"The good wishes of the American people are heartily on the side of Russia in the impending conflict," says the New York *Herald*, with a degree of confidence quite assuring to those who really sympathize with her. But the American people is a numerous body, of which a very large part has never forgotten that England is the mother country and would turn against her with the greatest reluctance There are strong ties in a common language and literature, and inherited affections would also contribute to make it impossible in any event for the American people to throw their sympathies against her in such a war as appears to be impending.

STARVATION IN LABRADOR.

Sad accounts are received at Quebec of the sufferings of the people of Labrador. The fisheries failed them last fall, and the traders, who give them provisions in barter for their fish and oil, abandoned the territory, not caring to let the wretched people have goods on credit. Thus before winter set in the whole population was left to starve or subsist until summer on fish offal, for crops are impossible on that sterile shore. While families have lived through the winter on rotten, half-frozen carcasses of seals driven ashore by the ice floes, others have kept body and soul together by devouring the nauseous flesh of the black *loupi main*, a spieces of seal which in prosperous times would be shunned even by the dogs. Many deaths have occured from sheer starvation. Of five familes containing forty souls, in one settlement, only five survived. Scurvy is epidemic. The women haunts the shore like spectres picking up the dead seals, while the men and dogs gather sea moss or shell fish.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN ANNAPOLIS.

A large party of excursionists, accompanied by the city cornet band, came over from St. John by the steamer Empress. The band marched up the street and formed on the Court House square. Several fine selections of music were played to the intense delight of our citizens, especially those who are capable of appreciating harmony of a high order. Our visitors were much pleased with their stroll about town and vicinity, and all expressed themselves in terms of admiration of our scenery, as well as of the cordial manner in which they were everywhere received. At six o'clock they left for home; and Annapolis began to prepare for the evening's entertainment, to be given by our own cornet band. By eight o'clock the hall was crowded by an eager and expectant audience. It is impossible at this late hour to do full justice to the performance of the evening. The Ethiopian characters were admirably sustained by Messrs. Edwards and Roach, assisted from time to time by Messrs Cook, Fleet and Hazlewood. Very fine songs were sung by Messrs. Spence, Cook, and Hazlewood and others; while the orchestral performances were carried out by talent of the highest order. As space will not admit of our entering into details, suffice it to say that the whole concert with its incisive local hints, and side-splitting farces, was, for both fun and finance, a grand success.—*Annapolis Journal 25th inst.*

GALT (ONT.) May 22.—A lamentable accident happened on the Grand River, in this town, about 8 o'clock to-night. The small pleasure steamer Empress of India was out with a pleasure party of about 18 persons, when the steamer become unmanageable and capsized. All the passengers on board were plunged into the river below. As yet only two bodies have been recovered.

☞ The rare phenomenon of St. Elmo's fire was observed in several localities in the Harz Mountains last month. The air was so laden with electricity that canes held aloft emitted from their points light-blue flames five inches in length and three in breadth. In one place during a storm of mingled snow and rain, the ends of the branches in an entire grove were surmounted by flames of from four or five inches in length.

☞ A Beet Sugar Factory is to be started at Portland, Maine. The State has subsidized the industry. Beets which are grown there yield from 9 50 to 12.68 per cent. of sugar. It is a non-exhausting crop, and the pulp and tops are used for feeding, being a great indirect benefit to the farmer. Thirty tons to the acre are raised in France; in Maine they do not hope at first to exceed ten or fifteen tons. The beets are delivered by farmers at one of the drying kilns, 8 of which are to be established in different parts of the State.

☞ A well-to-do farmer in Ulster county, N. Y., who had heard good reports of a widow in Kingston, harnessed up his span of horses and drove to her house one day last week. There he introduced himself, and she having also heard good reports of him, welcomed him. They went out for a drive, returned to dinner, went out for another drive, and returned to supper man and wife. They had never seen or communicated with each other before that day.

☞ One of the most terrible calamities of which we ever heard is thus recorded by the *Christian Index* (Georgia):—

Last week two little children of Henry Perry, of Lumpkin County, were playing in the yard, when one of them struck the other on the head with the edge of a sharp hatchet and then ran to his mother (who, at the time was drawing a bucket of water) telling her what he had done. The mother alarmed at the news let go the handle of the windlass which struck the little child in the head killing him instantly. When she reached the other child it was dead also.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE SHAD.

It is well known that the shad like the salmon, spends a considerable part of his life nobody knows where. Two fish experts, who had been all their life in the shad business, testified on the subject before a committee of the Connecticut Legislature this year. One said the shad came to Connecticut from Florida by the way of Hell Gate, and the other said a Connecticut river shad never went twenty miles south of Saybrook. Neither of them knew positively anything about it. The fish appear in the spring, in swarms, fat and lively; but in the winter not a shad, dead or alive, is to be found in the rivers or in the sea. They are in their submarine feeding-ground somewhere.

Telegraphic News.

EUROPE.

PARIS, May 26.—*Journal des Debats* says that Schouvaloff's mission has led to a most satisfactory result. Russia consents to lay the treaty before Congress. All powers have adhered to the proposal, and Congress will meet in Berlin on June eleventh.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Observer* says the foregoing, to say the least, is far in advance of the present position of negotiations. The *Observer* has reason to believe that Schouvaloff is not authorized to propose forthwith any very comprehensive modification of the treaty. His proposals, however, deserve careful consideration, and may ultimately form the basis of settlement, prospects of which are still undiminished.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—The Russian Government has decided to abolish jury trials in cases of attempted assassination for political motives and acts of violence against the officials.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.—Mr. Layard, British ambassador, received a telegram to-day from London which he communicated to the Porte. It is said to be of a favorable character.

Mahoud Dahmoud Pasha has been appointed Minister of War.

ATHENS, May 26.—The British Consul at Canea, Crete, was recently fired at by the Turks but was not injured.

LAVALETTA, Malta, May 25.—Four more transports with Indian troops have arrived.

LONDON, May 27.—The *Standard* announces that the Cabinet will meet again to-day. The *Standard* ridicules the report in the *Journal des Debates*, finding the definate date for the assembling of Congress, although it says there is some ground for believing that the main obstacle to its meeting is in course of disappearance.

A special to the *Post* from Berlin says it is reported that Count Schouvaloff has telegraphed for fuller powers.

MADRID, May 26.—The Government has decided to authorize the return of Captain General Jovellar from Cuba, leaving General Martinez Campos in supreme military and civil command, with power to execute the proposed reforms.

LONDON, May 27.—Accounts received from every capital in Europe concure as to the main feature of the political news namely, certainty of the early meeting of Congress; but considerable anxiety is apparent about the military preparations and the siturtion before Constantsnople.

The attiude of Austria especially creates apprehension at St. Petersburg, and this will not be allayed by the occupation of Adakalos, which it Austria's first ovetr demonstration against Russia's settlement of the Eastern question. Russia having promised that island to Servia. Servia is certain not to get it unles the Congress awards it to her.

Great secrecy is still maintained at St. Petersburg about the progress of negotiations. Unofficial press, the New Times, the Globe and the Russkonia, are beginning to attack the peaceful utterances of the Agence Russe and Journal de St. Petersburg.

A despatch to the "Standard" from Copenhagen states that four Russian steamers, two of them ironclads, passed through the Sound within the week. Several others are expected to follow.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A New York *Herald* special says peace negotiations are regarded in a fair way of satisfactory conclusion. After each council of ministers the telegraph was kept actively at work for several hours. Gen. Ignatieff says the Treaty of San Stefano is drawn up in such a manner that it will lead to all manner of concessions. He regards the meeting of Congress as certain. He probably will attend it instead of Prince Gortschakoff.

It is said that information was received at the bureau of foreign affairs that papers were discovered at Pera implicating Midhat Pasha and Minister Layard in the recent attempt to replace Murad on the throne.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Two hostlers were killed by the falling of an oat bin of the Third Avenue stables, and another had his arms broken.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 26.—Six accredited agents of the Russian Government reached here from New York late on last Thursday night, and are occupying the best rooms at Guy's Hotel. They are accompanied by interpreters as they do not speak English. They visited Cramp's shipyard and inspected the preparation on the State of California and Columbus. It is said they will visit Roach's shipyard at Chester to-day. They keep very quiet and refuse to talk or allow interpretors to say a word.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Nine buildings and their contents were burned at Suncook, N. H., yesterday. Loss $60,000.

The whole militia force of Pennsylvania is being placed on war footing in anticipation of strikes reported to be imminent.

A Cleveland despatch says the revenue cutter, Commodore Perry, left for a cruise along the Canadian shores. This, with the fact that the steamer Michigan received on board at Erie a Gatling gun and ammunition caused belief that both are on the lookout for Fenians.

Gold 101.

Additional intelligence about the tornado of Thursday night in Wisconsin and Illinois indicates that the loss of life was greater than reported. Between Mount Vernon and Oregon, in the farmer state the tornado was very severe, and near Paoli several houses were demolished and three or four persons killed. It has been ascertained that from twelve to eighteen lives were lost between Mount Vernon and Paoli. In the suburbs of Chicago a farm-house was blown down and a mother and her two children killed, the latter being hurled through the air, falling dead twenty rods away.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no further or better when in perfect health; but how often the majority of the people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satistactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

BUNIONS, CORNS, unsightly bunches on either feet or hands, are removed without pain or discolorization, by GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA; it never fails.

For sale by Dr. Joseph Dennison, Bridgetown.

COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Within the past year we have seen an organized insurrection arresting commerce and destroying property in many States simultaneously, and have also seen a so-called Labor or National party growing with remarkable rapidity. The Communist does the scheming. The Trade Unionist and political demagogue, more or less unconsciously, do the work which the Communist plans. It is not safe to overlook the fact that the demagogue and the Unionist appeal to the popular prejudices which have gained great force within the past few years. In the mines, in the iron, cotton and woollen mills, in the shoe shops, and the tobacco factories, and on the railways, efforts have been made, with very great success, to excite and intensify antagonism between labor and capital; the misconduct of some banks and insurance companies, and the great prosperity of others have alike been used to arouse hostility; the debt and taxes have been swelled until the bondholder seems to the upthinking a public enemy; and the legislative warfare upon transporting companies has prompted them to combinations which threaten the profits of the producer and the freedom of commerce. All these things conspire with the general prostration of business to prepare the minds of men for rash and dangerous counsels. Upon this vast body of inflammable material the Communist has worked, thus far the more successfully because there has been a general incredulity among the order-loving and property-owning classes. A telegram from Chicago states that secret labor organizations, numbering 3,000 or 4,000 men have been armed, and for some weeks have been drilling in the city. There is little attempt to disguise the purposes of these organizations in this country. Sheltered by freedom, they are here to destroy freedom. Here the branded enemies of society no longer shadowed by the police and awed by the armies of despotic governments plot with impunity, organize freely, and drill at leisure, use the ballot to create in the chief cities such officials and such police as may suit them, employ the trades unions to sweep into their schemes many of the better sort of workmen, and thus prepare for open warfare against social order and civilized society. It is high time to give this matter serious attention. Men who love order, or have property to lose, cannot afford to treat with indifference the steady advance of Communism in this country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

INVASION OF RUSSIA FROM INDIA.—The idea of pitting Indians against Russians did not come first from either India or England. The threat of a Russian invasion of India has been more than once uttered. India, indeed, has been counted upon as the point at which England was most likely to be found vulnerable. Why, it may be fairly asked, should Russia be allowed a monopoly in this respect. The prospect of an Indian invasion of Russia is at least as likely to be realized by the one as the other is, and it is justified in advance by language which the Russians have allowed themselves to indulge in pretty freely.—*London Times.*

Electricity.

Thomas' Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold—Pain cannot stay where it is used!

It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma, and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. It cures swelled neck, tumors, rhematism, neuralgia, contraction of the muscles, stiff joints, spinal complaints, and pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents' worth has cured bad cases of chronic and bloody dysentry. One tea-spoonful cures colic in fifteen minutes. It will cure any case of piles it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of exorcitated nipples and inflamed breast. For bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain as soon as applied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts, corns, and wounds of every description on man or beast.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other*. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

Note.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

For sale by W. W. CHESLEY, Bridgetown, N. S.

ONIONS: HOW TO RAISE THEM PROFITABLY.—Being the Practical Details, from Selection of Seed and Preparation of Ground to Harvesting and Marketing the Crop, given very plainly by Seventeen Practical Onion Growers of long experience, residing in different parts of the United States. No more valuable work of its size was ever issued. Paper Cover, 8vo. Price 20cts. Orders for the above taken at the MONITOR OFFICE.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church........11 a. m. 7 p. m.
Methodist " ....3, p. m.
Baptist " ....11, a. m.
Presbyterian " ....no service.
Roman Catholic Church....4th Sunday of every month, at 11, a. m., and 3, p. m.
Y. M. C. Association prayer meeting, at Temperance Hall..........7, p. m.

MARRIAGES.

FARLEY—DUGAU.—At Annapolis Royal, on Monday the 27th inst., by the Rev. [illegible], Peter Farley, Esq., of River Side Cottage, Bridgetown, to Miss Charlotte Dugau, of Weymouth, Digby Co. No cards.

MARSHALL—ARCHIBALD.—At Bridgetown, May 2nd, by the Rev. Mr. Murray, Baptist Minister, Mr. Wm. Marshall, of Bridgetown, to Mrs. Mary E. Archibald, of Newcastle, N. B.

DEATHS.

RITCHIE.—At Melvern Square, on Sunday, the 19th inst., of Inflammation of the Lungs, Mr. W. J. E. Ritchie; aged 53 years.

McFARLAND.—On the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway, at Albany, Annie, infant daughter of Frank McFarland; aged 13 months.

SMITH.—At Cleveland, on the 25th inst., of diptheria, Bertha, only daughter of Frank and Aurelia Smith; aged six years.

RUGGLES.—At Nictaux Falls, on the 26th inst., of Congestion of the lungs, Fred, infant son of John H. and Jane Ruggles; aged 13 months.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS.
New Store.

I HAVE this day taken the store next the Intercolonial Hotel, where I intend keeping on hand a very choice lot of

Groceries, Small Wares, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Collars and Ties, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Hats and Caps,

in all the latest styles. Also

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

together with a select stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

besides a large variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold for the smallest living profits for cash.

MINNIE I. WADE.

Bridgetown, May 1st, 1878.

N. B.—The friends and Customers of Mr. R. H. Bath, who has retired from business, are respectfully requested to give me a call.

n4 tf M. I. W.

Harnesses,
BOOTS & LEATHER.

SPRING 1878.

THE subscriber in thanking the public for their liberal patronage during the past 25 years, would respectfully remind them that in the above lines he is ever prepared to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS for cash or approved credit.

Light & Team Harnesses

In SILVER, BRASS, JAPAN, &c, always on hand, and manufactured at short notice to suit the purchaser. Also, just received

FROM ENGLAND:

1 CASE RIDING SADDLES.

A supply of ENGLISH and AMERICAN *HARNESS FURNITURE of the best style and finish.*

100 Team and Harness COLLARS,

HARNESS, UPPER and SOLE LEATHER, AND CALFSKINS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

100 PAIRS BEST MADE COARSE BOOTS & BROGANS.

☞ The HIGHEST PRICES given for Hides and Skins.

Wanted---200 CORDS Hemlock Bark
The highest market prices given.

GEORGE MURDOCH.

To the Electors of Annapolis County.

AS the time is approaching when you will be called upon to deposit your ballots for a Representative to the Local Legislature, I respectfully offer myself a candidate for your suffrages.

Party politics being at the present time a dead issue, it becomes our duty to look more especially to our local interests. I, therefore, pledge myself, if elected, to give my strict attention to the *Agricultural, Manufacturing* and *Industrial* interests of this Province and County. I further pledge myself not to be a follower of any political intriguer, and will endeavor to the best of my ability to discountenance any combination of merchants in interfering with the free expression of the farmer at the polls or otherwise.

The farmer is the provider; he furnishes the raw material which is at the basis of human progress.

Still further, the Agricultural interest pays four-fifths of the taxes of this County, and the Agricultural class, more than any other, must defend our country in case of an invasion. I ask, "why should not the farmers of this Agricultural County demand and have their just rights—in electing an Agriculturist to represent them in the Local Parliament?" I also call upon the volunteers of this County to stand by their commander.

I have the honor to be,
Gentleman,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. STARRATT.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE ROGER'S UPRIGHT PIANO.

THIS INSTRUMENTS IS CONSTRUCTED ON ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLES, and the most earnest and careful attention is called to the *Elliott Patent Iron Tuning Arrangement*, consisting of a *slide, sting-pin, set-screw*, held in place by a block or knob cast on the iron frame, by which positive accuracy of pitch and reliability of tune are attained. It is not only capable of being tuned *perfectly*, more easily and readily than any other piano, but after the stretch is once out of the string there is no possible chance for the instument to get out of tune.

Having control of the sale of these pianos in the Maritime Provinces, I am able to furnish them as low as any FIRST CLASS PIANO can be purchased. Illustrated Circulars furnished on application.

THE MODEL PIANO

This Piano is designed for those who have not room for a large piano or cannot afford to spend $300 or $400 in the purchase of an instrument. They are about the size of the ordinary cabinet organ. The cases are made of Walnut or Rosewood finish.

It has a compass of $5\frac{1}{2}$ Octaves. Scale A to C. Full Iron Frame, strongly braced in rear, and are first-class in ever respect.

Prices from $175.00, upwards.

The W. P. Emerson
Square and Upright Piano.

These Pianos are first-class in every respect. I can furnish a $7\frac{1}{3}$ Ontave, four-round cornnor piano for

$800 and upwards.

The Geo. A. Prince,
The Mason & Hamlin,
and the Dominion Organ.

at lowest prices.

A GOOD DOUBLE REED ORGAN FOR $100.
A Ten Stop Organ for $125.
A Very Elegant tri-reed Organ for $150.

☞ Send for Catalogues and Terms. ☜

F. L. COOK.

New Advertisements.

SPRING STOCK.

New Goods.

LOWEST PRICES.

WE have re-stocked all our retail Departments with a large stock of

NEW SPRIRG GOODS,

of British and Foreign Manufacture, personally selected by our Mr. ALLISON, and have much pleasure in offering them to our friends and the general public as

Extra Good Value.

All goods marked and sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

No Discount! No Second Prices!

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

St. John, N. B.

Packet Line.

BETWEEN BRIDGETOWN AND ST. JOHN.

SCHOONER

"R. H. Bath,"

CAPT. WM. GESNER, Master, will commence running on or about the 15th, on the above route. We are now ready to receive applications for freight or any business in the above line. Freight received at any time free of storage on board. Freight carried at the lowest possible rate, and satisfaction guaranteed. For further particulars apply to Captain on board, or to

n47 tf R. H. BATH, Agent.

Hardware
AND
CARRIAGE STOCK
Emporium!

Middleton, -- Annapolis Co.

Carriage Stock! Carriage Stock!

WE beg to inform *our friends* and the public generally that we are now in receipt of a Car-load of

BENT STUFF

COMPRISING:

BUGGY and Sulky Rims, No. 1, Extra and 2nd Gro;
SPOKES—No. 1, Extra and 2nd Gro.; Shafts do, do;
SEAT Backs, Seat Rails, Hubs, No. 1 & Extra;
BODY Ends, Phaeton and Piano Box, &c;

ALSO:—The Celebrated

Accommodation Seat Backs,

which fits every *width* of body.

We have in the

Painting & Finishi'g LINE!

MASURY'S Colors, C. P. and Jet Blacks;
CARRIAGE P. Lake, I. Red, Vinters, &c, &c;
CARMINE, Rose, Striping Colors, in Tubes;
FLOWING Varnish Brushes, in Bristle, Badger, Sable and Fitch;
STRIPERS, C. Hair and Sable, Color Brushes, etc, etc, etc.

CARRIAGE CLOTHS!

BLUE, Drab, Brown and Green;
EMBOSSED Velvet, etc, etc;
LACES, in Broad, Pasting and Seaming;
PLUSH, Crimson and Ruby, etc, etc.

VARNISHES.

LANES, Noble and Hoares, and American BROWN Japan, Ground Size, etc, etc.

Would also direct the attention of

IRON WORKERS

to our stock of

NORWAY Iron, all sizes, Noseing Iron $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3-16 and $\frac{1}{4}$;
OVAL or Dasher, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, etc, etc;
COACH and Tyre Bolts, Am., Norway and GENUINE EAGLE, Cone, Shaft, and Eliptic Head Bolts, Clip Bolts, Wrought Shaft Shackles, Clip Yokes, Axle Clips, Oval and C. S. Rivets, etc, etc.
150 sets Oil Tempered Side Springs, from $1\frac{1}{2}$-3 to $1\frac{1}{2}$-6;
50 sets Eliptic do., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$;
100 sets Long and S. A. Com. Axles, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$;
100 sets American H. Patent Solid Collar 1 and $1\frac{1}{8}$ Capd. Nut.

The above S. C. Axle is *"still running,"* and for neatness of finish has *no superior*.

ALSO:—MOONEY'S B, and P. Horse Nails Bar and Bolt Iron; Brandram's London Lead; Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc, etc.

Bessonett & Wilson.

☞ Sole agents for Hawkesworth's

CELEBRATED SOLE LEATHER

NOTE.—Prices furnished on application. Middleton Annapolis County.

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

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

NOTICE.

SCR. "H. K. RICHARDS."

R. FOSTER, Master, will run regular trips between St. John, N. B., and Bridgetown, during this season.

Having the Storehouse on A. Foster's wharf, Freight will be received, storage free, and carried at the lowest rates.

Any produce sent for sale will be sold to the best advantage, and no commissions charged.

For freight, &c., apply to the Master on board, or to A. D. Cameron, Bridgetown.

R. FOSTER,
Captain.

Bridgetown, May 6th, 1878. 3m t16

Customs Department.

OTTAWA, May 1st, 1878.

NO Discount on American Invoices until further notice.

J. JOHNSON
Commissioner of Custom.

may 1

New Advertisements.

ALEXANDER FORBES,

Tin Pedler, of Windsor,

has rented Beckwith's Shop, near Railway Station, and is prepared to supply the pubile with all kinds of

Tinware, Groceries, etc.

Produce, Wool-picking, Cotton Rags, Colored and White, Lead, Brass, Copper & Pewter taken in exchange. Liberal prices given.

Bridgetown, May 14th, 1878. 3m t17

MORE

New GOODS
From England.

Per Last Steamer.

1 BALE Prints, a good variety,
2 Cases Dress Materials, Figured and plain,
1 Case Cloths for Ladies Summer Sacques,
2 Cases Cloths for Girls' Summer Coatings,
1 Bale Fancy Trouserings,
1 Bale Tweeds for Pants, and Boys' Clothing,
1 Case Black Cashmeres and French Merinos,
1 Case Black Lustres, Paramattas, &c.,
1 Case Fancy Shirtings,
2 Bales Bleached and Grey Cottons, Shirtings and Sheetings,
500 yds. All-Wool, Union and Tapestry Carpets,
300 yds. Hemp Carpets,
100 yds. Stair Carpets.

A good and cheap assortment of

CURTAIN NETS AND VALENCES.

A large assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing.

The remainder of the Spring Goods to arrive by next steamer.

JOHN LOCKETT.

The Subscriber,

Thankful for past favors, begs to notify intending purchasers that he has a very full

Stock of GOODS,

Comprising in part, a large and well selected Stock of

CLOTHING

from Shorey's and other first class houses.

Fine Coatings and Trouserings,

LADIES ULSTERS,

for Spring and Summer wear.

Silk and Felt Hats, Cloth and Silk Caps, Men's, Women's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Men's White and Fancy Shirts, and Shirtings in Woolen and Cotton.

Grey and White Cottons. Trunks, Valises Brass and Silver mounted Harnesses, Lap Robes, Whips, School Books, Stationery, Dry and Fancy Goods,

which with a heavy stock of

GROCERIES, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, &C.,

are offered at low prices, for cash, produce, or a reasonable credit.

ALSO: New and Second hand Driving Waggons, 1 Heavy Ox Waggon,

TERMS LIBERAL.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, April 3rd, 1878.

Established 1814.

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS,

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

Will offer at their

New Warehouse, Prince Wm. St.,

On or about the 15th MARCH, a perfectly

New and Extensive Stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS

in all the Departments.

ALSO:

A Very Large Stock of

Groceries,

To which they would call the attention of the Trede.

☞ Special Inducements offered to CASH purchasers.

Diphtheria Conquered!

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

—OF—

DR. J. D. DAVIS'

NEWLY DISCOVERED REMEDIES & ORIGINAL METHOD OF TREATMENT.

FACTS FOR PEOPLE TO CONSIDER.

5000 CASES treated during the past twenty years; not one failure when taken in its first stages. Nine-tenths cured 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 cannot cure.

For the small sum of two dollars Dr. Davis will send to any address, with directions, medicines that never failed to cure Diphtheria when taken in its early stages.

N. B.—The medicine may be obtained at the office of this paper.

February 29th. n45 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

Ex "Nova Scotian."

SEVENTEEN PACKAGES

CONTAINING:

22, 26 and 28 doz. Worsted Coatings, New Patterns:
Scotch Tweeds,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Black Brilliantines,
Fancy Prints, Spring Styles,
Regatta Shirtings, Spring Styles,
Scotch Yarns, Rumia Crash,
Alhambra & Honeycomb Quilts.

Also, Four Packages containing a large assortment of

Buttons, Coat Binding, Hercules Braids, Combs, Needles, etc.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.

Thos. R. Jones & Co.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

VISITING CARDS.

Neatly executed at the office of this paper.

Continued from first page.

Florence became calm, with a sweet submission became resigned.

The night following she entered the room where lay the inanimate form of all that was dear to her in life. Kneeling beside him she threw the coverlid back, the pale moonlight softened the grim ghastliness of death; a serene smile lightened his features; an expression of peace shone with the serenity of heaven over his placid countenance.

The night passed slowly as she watched by his side; but with the morning light she became resigned.

The door opened, a smile passed over her mournful face, like a shadow on a rainbow.

The doctor took her hand, led her to the lounge, and sat beside her.

'This is a hard blow for you to bear, my poor little girl, but you must remember it is ordered by a divine will. You will meet again in a better world, where parting is unknown.'

The kind doctor used every effort to win her from her affliction.

A lovely autumnal morning dawned, a flood of golden light streamed in the open casement.

Florence had consigned to the grave the remains of her last earthly kindred.

She leaned heavily on the arm of the doctor, as he conducted her to the carriage to return to the city.

The following season Florence obtained an engagement from the directors of the theatre.

At the opening of the season she obtained her first chance in a prominent part. She was unexpectedly called on to replace Madame S——, who was suddenly taken ill.

At rehearsal some of the company indulged in suppressed laughter. However, she was confidant of success. When they did their best to extinguish her courage, she labored with still more ardor.

The day arrived; this was the last rehearsal. Florence was determined no effort should be spared to make success perfect.

It was impossible to select a part affording greater opportunity of displaying her talent as an actress.

The theatre was crowded to the ceiling, and ringing with acclamations when she appeared in the second act. The audience was completely enchanted by such beauty and genius.

At the termination of the last act she was called before the curtain, amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

Florence was nerved for her task, so that not a spark of agitation was visible.

For several nights she appeared in different characters, with equal success. Every part of the building was crowded. She rose above all those around her; yet she was the same sensitive girl, with all the humility of a child.

Florence became a great favorite with the manager and company. She was re-engaged at a salary, a sum unparalleled in in the country.

Not only were showers of flowers rained upon her, but most extravagant demonstrations.

It was arranged that Florence should have a benefit, when she received an ovation such as had not been equalled for years. Showers of bouquets and a storm of applause greeted her appearance.

At the conclusion of the first act she caught a glimpse of Mr. Harold Belmonte sitting in a private box near the stage.

When she retired behind the scene she burst into a paroxysm of tears.

Florence found she was betraying great emotion, far from want she wanted to display. Suddenly commanding herself she appeared with great dignity, as if nothing unusual occurred.

At the close of the programme a sudden illness came over her, and it quite alarmed her friends.

Upon arriving home she experienced deep grief, and was indisposed for several days.

Card upon card, bearing Mr. Belmonte address, were passed to her; yet Florence felt it impossible to forgive him.

The cruel words "forget me,' were indelibly engraved upon her memory.

Her illness was publicly announced.

Her doctor strictly forbade her to appear again before an audience until she had entirely recovered from her excitement.

No longer stayed by pride, Mr. Belmonte yielded to the boundleness of passion. He appeared at the door of her private boudoir.

When the servants opened the door the lovers in the transport of union forgot all; they ran to meet each other. Harold folded her in a loving embrace. His affections poured out in the foudest endearments.

The life of Florence was not like a beautiful dream. All restraint and doubt was at an end. Sympathy of minds, united hearts, the interblending of two souls made their love perfect.

Their misfortune had inspired a deeper passion in their hearts than they had conceived.

The lovers had endured the misery of a separation—that had realized the anguish of rejected love, now their souls were overflowing with love and gratitude.

* * * * * * * *

The broad avenue that led to the elegant mansion of Harold Belmonte was illuminated by a girdle of colored lights that shone radiantly from beneath the stately trees that arched above the walks. The whole vista was lined with carriages.

After the wedding ceremony a grand reception followed.

The great world of wealth and fashion opened to Florence. She was the reigning queen among them—everyone ready to bestow a tribute of their homage upon her.

Happy is the season when the bride lives in the flying hours of ecstacy, which is like the rosate of summer, leading to a still brighter existance.

The beauties of Florence's life inspired her affections. Her love and adoration for husband knew no bounds. Their home was a blissful paradise.

Mrs. Belmonte received a confession from a dying man. Claude Melrose, in his last moments, made a full confession that he was instrumental in committing a base forgery. The letter Florence received from Harold Belmonte, when he bade her forget him, was a forged letter — Claude confessing that his love for her drove him to madness when he committed the deed that nearly crushed her young life.

Florence, in her great happiness, did not forget old friends, nor did she cease to feel an interest in their welfare. Oft times she recalled old associations, and reverted to the experiences of dramatic life. Dr. Hale and his lovely companion were numbered among her warmest friends. The kind old nurse, Mrs. Willis, had a home at Belmonte mansion.

The happy pair were kind, benevolent, and charitable, ever administerating to the welfare of humanity; living a pure and unselfish life, looking heavenwards for guidance and support; their hearts united in love and duty.

CLEANING SMOKY MARBLE.—To clean smoky marble brush a paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface. Grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting in this manner.

Miscellaneous.

☞ A young man just launching into business should make it a point not to mix with those who he would be ashamed of in years to come. There are many who started in life with good faith and lead honest and upright lives, and would undoubtedly have done so had they associated with men of unsullied character, whose names were above reproach; but no, the pleasure and frivolities of the other picture they were unable to understand. Society can be appropriately termed temptation. If a person's intentions are good, and he should unfortunately fall into bad society, he would eventually, from being thrown continually into such company acquire like habits, and finally find himself in such a position from which it would be impossible for him to extricate himself. Such cases as these are daily occurring within our midst. How many of us know of men who have had golden opportunities—men who lost wealth, position and honor through the influence of immoral society. Look at the number of well educated men travelling from door to door in search of food—men who have lost their name and standing in the world and have fallen so low that they have lost all shame. We think we have drawn this picture well enough to satisfy the young men that now is the time—now is their harvest; and if they fail to take these advantages they will rue the day when they did not take the warning in time. But if im moral society is a temptation to evil courses, the influence of proper associates is equally strong in the opposite direction. Society may be a temptation for good as well as evil. To a young man, who, from any circumstances, may be momentarily inclined to turn aside from the paths of honor and rectitude, the presence of an upright person will act as a rebuke and save him from falling while the very atmospere of society of this kind will keep his morals uncurrupted, keep his thoughts far away from improper channels, and be a moral fence around him, effectually preventing him unless obstinately determined, from going astray.

THINKING.

There is nothing which makes so great a difference between one man and another as the practice of calm and serious thinking. To those who have been unaccustomed to it, there is required at first an effort; but it is entirely in their own power to repeat this effort if they will, and when they will. It becomes every day easier by perseverance and habit—and the habit so acquired exerts a material influence upon their condition as responsible and immortal beings. In that great process, therefore, in which consists the healthy condition of any man as a mortal being there is a most important step, of which he must be conscious as an exercise of his own mind. You feel that you have here a power, however little you may attend to the exercise of it. You can direct your thoughts to any object you please; you can confine them to objects which are before you at the time, or occurrences which have passed during the day—or you can send them back to events which took place many years ago. You can direct them to persons whom you are in the habit of meeting from day to day, or to those who are separate from you by thousands of miles. You can place before you persons who live and events which occurred long before you came into existence and you can anticipate and realize events which are not likely to occur until you have ceased to exist. Study these woundrous processes of His power, His wisdom, His holiness, His justice—of His law which he has written in your hearts, and in His revealed word? Why cannot you think of, and realize the period when you shall lie down in the grave, and that temendous moment when all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live, and shall arise to judgment? Such truths as these, duly considered, or thought of, could not fail under divine influence to exercise a powerful effect upon all our habit of thinking and acting in this life.

A REMARKABLE WELL.

Some weeks since we reported that an oil well had been discovered in Holden Run, about four miles from Millertown, Butler county, Pa., the product of which was found to be better refined just as it came from the earth, than the best illuminating oil yet produced by the refiner's art. It is of a greenish cast, resembling an opal, yet as clear as though passed through a retort. When put into a lamp it burns with a brillant, clear colorless flame, and without any more deposit on the wick than results from ordinary kerosene. Throwing a lighted match into a vessel filled with it does not ignite it, and a crude test shows it to be over one hundred and ten degrees fireproof. The well in which this remarkable product is found was supposed to be dry, and was so reported. The owner, however, before abandoning it, bored deeper and was rewarded with a liberal supply of a product which demonstrates that nature has still locked within her breast many wonderful mysteries. All kinds of experiments were made with it. It was placed in lamps and burned with a brilliancy and freedom from charring which defied experts in their efforts to refine it from the best refined oil. A stream of it was poured from a vessel into a fire, and the flame did not follow the stream to its source, as is the case with ordinary oils. —*Exchange.*

EAR-ACHE.

The *Journal of Health* gives the following; "There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject, so hard to bear and difficult to cure as the ear ache. But there is a remedy never known to fail. Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie, dip in sweet oil, and insert into the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

☞ To choose a physician, one should be half a physican one's self; but as this is not often the case, the best plan which a mother of a family can adopt is to select a man whose education has been suitable to his profession; whose habit of life are such as to prove that he continues to acquire both practical and theoretical knowledge; who is neither a bigot in old opinions nor an enthusiast in new; and, for many reasons, not the fashionable doctor of the day.

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.

And in all Colors.

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, having no chemical action on Iron and other Metals; will stand any degree of heat without blistering—1 cwt. being nearly 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.

DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the PETRIFYING LIQUID, at a cost of about 2d. per square yard.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT,

In WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS and HOUSE TIMBERS, For SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP or WET WALLS, and GENERAL IRON and WOOD WORK.

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

GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELL'G PAINTS.

Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.

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

:o:

Agent for Nova Scotia—HUGH FRASER, BRIDGETOWN

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

Refined Scotch and Sweedish 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 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 19th, 1876. 6m n15

HUGH FRASER.

:o:

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.

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 to-day per "T. B. Harris," direct from Mills:—200 bbls Flour, "Mistletoe," "White Eagle," and "Avalanche." Also in stock—50 Boxes Layer Raisins, do. ½ boxes. "Porto Rico" Sugars, Teas, Biscuits, Spices, &c.

Salt, coarse and fine, Pickled, Dry and Smoked fish. A few casks of Kerosene, by cask 25 cents. Agent for Higgins, Crow & Co's. Confectionery.

RANDALL, HIGGINS & CO.,
Opposite Railway Station.
Annapolis. Jan. 16th, 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 y

GEO. MOIR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Pianofortes and Organs,

HAS now on hand at his Musical Warehouse, FARMINGTON, Wilmot, Annapolis Co., a very large selection of Splendid Instruments, consisting of

American Pianos of the best makers,

—ALSO:—

English, German, and Paris de Palace, Oxbridge, and Taylor & Farley Organs.

Parties wanting to purchase will do well to call and examine. Will take part payment in trade. Am prepared to sell 25 per cent lower than any other dealer.

Farmington, Nov. 1st, 1877. y n27

1877. { STOCK for { 1877.

Spring Trade

now complete at

CONNOLLY'S CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.

Extra Fine Stationery!

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

ENVELOPES in Great Variety.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY,

in handsome boxes—64 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.
may23 '77 1y n19.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALER.

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

Mens' Larrigans and Shoe Pacs, Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens' Slippers of all kinds,—a specialty; also, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Newport Ties, battoned and buckled, Walking Shoes in various qualities and finish. VINCENT & McFATE,
240 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Important to Butter Workers.

One GOOD ACTIVE AGENT WANTED in every township to introduce the **Victor Butter Worker.** Sample Machine free to Agents. Price $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 each. One Million to be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with stamp, for agents circular. to the

VICTOR WRINGER & Co.,
Brockville, Ont.

SEEDS

and Small Fruit Plants.

I will send my

ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

And Small Fruit Plants,

Free by Mail to all applicants.

G. E. LYDIARD.
Berwick, Jan. 1878.

ALMON & MacINTOSH, BANKERS and BROKERS.

—‡o‡—

INVESTMENTS

Made in best Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque.

Exchange bought and sold.

166 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

ly n27

Chaloner's Drug Store,

DIGBY, N. S.

THE Proprietor who has been established in St. John the past thirty years, has opened a Branch Store in Digby N. S. He keeps a superior stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Brushes, Soaps, Combs, Spices, Fancy Toilet Goods, Feeding bottles with extra fittings, &c., &c. The Proprietor is also a large manufacturer of Flavoring Extracts, Fancy cheap Perfumes, and the Aniline Dyes in packets, these were originated by him, the genuine bear his name, and are kept up to the proper standard of purity and weight. All other kinds of Dye Stuffs on hand. He also claims Poor Man's Cough Syrup, the cheapest and best remedy known—Chaloner's Worm Lozenges—Chaloner's Tonic Extract, the great Antibilious Medicine—Eureka Liniment, called by one who used it "the best Liniment in the world—Furniture renovaters—Stove Varnishes—Salt Rheum Ointment and other reliable preparations. Garden seeds in season.

Address, J. CHALONER, Druggist,
Digby, N. S., or St. John, N. B.

CONSUMPTION CURED

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,

and all Throat and Lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE, to all who desire it, this receipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper,

DR. C. STEVENS, Box 86, Brockville, Ont.

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom; and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**

W. WHYTAL & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Sole, Harness, Grain, Wax, Buff, Polish, Oil Pebble, Welt, Rigging and Split

LEATHERS,

Importers and dealers in French Calf, C. D. Fronts, English Fitted Uppers, Shoe Findings, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c.

Being the Oldest Established Leather and Finding Business in the Province,

we are enabled to offer Cash Customers the MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Hides.

228 Hollis Street, Halifax.

Tannery, Three-mile House, Bedford Road.
jy y

FLOUR.

300 BBLS. FLOUR just received, including the well known brands of:—

Gilt Edge,	Star,
White Pigeon,	Manna,
Major,	Milford,
Avalanche,	Middleton,
Clarksburg,	Rosewood.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
30 1y 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:—¼lb, ½lb, 1lb, 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 *radical and permanent cure* (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

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

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use os internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address

The Culverwell Medical Co.,
41 Ann Street, N. Y.
Post Office Box, 4586. n10y

S. R. FOSTER & SON'S

STANDARD

Nail, Shoe & Tack Works.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
(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.*

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Queen St., Bridgetown,

September 27th, 1877.

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TEA & SUGAR,

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BRIDGETOWN, Sept. 26th, '77

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222

SOUTH SIDE UNION STREET,

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GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

June 22nd, '77 n11tf

VISITING CARDS.

Neatly executed at the office of this paper.

Agricultural.

BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

Who is to grow the calves for the future beef and dairies of the country, is likely to become an important question. Probably it can be done at the West and Southwest. Even here the improved stock can be grown profitably; but with our ordinary native cattle this cannot be done. It costs more to keep an ordinary calf till it is one, two or three years old than the animal is worth at either age. If the calf is a heifer, and of good milking, it will usually sell for more at two years old with a calf than a steer at the same age. But this does not make a profitable business business, even with the best of success in breeding. If the cow should prove a failure for milk or butter, as natives from the best strains often do, there is the loss of another years' keeping before the animal can be fit for the butcher.

The principal loss is in keeping the calf till it is a year old. Very often a fat calf at six or seven weeks will sell for about as much as the same animal kept a year longer. A good deal may be done with oatmeal made into porridge as a substitute for milk; but if we count the labor and time lost in feeding, the calf will be a dear one after a year of such keeping. If not fed well, the first year, the calf will soon become unthrifty, and can never be made a good animal.

Milkmen never raise their own cows, and the same used to be true of butter and cheese dairymen. The increasing difficulty of buying the choicest dairy cows has forced some good dairymen to raise; but they all consider the method a costly one, more costly than they could afford if they had any other alternative. For a good milch cow, known to be a deep and continuous milker, shrewd dairymen will offer what may seem to many farmers an almost fabulous price. They can well afford to do so. The cheapest native cow I ever knew were two which my father bought years and years ago, paying seemingly the extortionate price of $99 for one, and $100 for the other. One was four and the other five years old. They proved to be really remarkable milkers, holding to their milk through the year. One time one of the cows (by mistake) milked till the day she calved. Usually a rest of three to five weeks was given without milking. The heifer calves of these cows were all good milkers, and most of them kept up the supply of milk till nearly calving. Of such cows, I need hardly say that the calves should all be raised, unless very evidently inferior.

It costs little more to keep a good milking cow than a poor one. The difference in product is sometimes enough in a single year to pay the price of a good cow, rather than to accept a poor milker as a gift. The time that a cow will go dry is often a matter of great importance. Some cows which yield a fair mess at first will not milk more than six or seven months per year. Such a cow is scarcely worth owning except to fatten for beef. The length of time a cow may be milked depends much on previous management. If a heifer is milked after her first calf as long as possible, and has good milk producing food to stimulate the flow of milk, she will retain this habit through life. More care should be taken in feeding and milking heifers on this account. Give them roots, and milk as long as a drop can be got. I like to have heifers come in the first time when not over two years old, and a little younger if possible. Then let them go farrow several months, so that the heifer may get greater size, and also to let the milk secretion run on as long as possible, unchecked by a new pregnancy. In this way if a heifer is naturally a good milker, she has the best chance to test her capacity, and also to increase it.

Much depends on the way a cow has been kept. Cows accustomed to a great variety of food are invariably good eaters and almost always heavy milkers. Thus, the best cows in the neighborhood are usually those of poor men whose one cow is made a pet of, and has all sorts of food. Such cows are usually a good bargain at almost any price, though they will rarely do as when taken from their own homes and turned in with the less varied fare accorded to larger herds. Milkmen have learned that it is important to give cows a variety of food. Hence their purchases of bran, meal, roots and oil-cake. It may not pay farmers to take so much pains, but they can promote the thrift of their herds, and their own profits by changing the animals's food as often as possible. — *Correspondent Country Gentleman.*

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Here and there we hear of cases of lung fever, "pleuro-pneumonia," among dairy cows. It is wise to use every precaution to avoid this disease. That it seems to originate in dairies in sporadic cases, would go to prove that, like cholera and other general diseases, it is not "in the air," as is frequently supposed, but that it is caused by some conditions, which arise from the state of the stables, or the animals themselves. Damp, foul air, uncertain and changeable temperature, and the breathing of fetid emanations from filthy stables and manure heaps, all tend to poison the blood, and this is true blood disease, as may be proved from the fact that it can be spread by inoculation. To prevent disease by observing every sanitary precaution, is always possible, and in case of this dreaded disease, we have little fear of its appearance if these precautions are generally observed. Once started on its course, however, there is no doubt of its contagious character.—*American Agriculturist.*

☞ Grafting is one of the operations that had better be done too late than too early. The proper time is when the swelling of the buds shows vegetation to be active, and it is risky to do it earlier. The most successful grafting of an orchard we ever saw, was done while the trees were in full bloom. At this season the bark slips readily, and care is required in sawing off the limbs, not to strip it and make a bad wound. It is better now, to quite cut through the bark with a strong knife all round where the saw is to work. Grafting wax for use now should have more rosin in, to make it harder, than that applied in cooler weather.—*Ibid.*

Joker's Corner.

A PAINTED STOVE.

There are hardware men in Detroit who keep a cook-stove at the door as a sign, and that the stove may not be injured by rust they paint it over. The other day one of them who had a stove with red legs, white covers and a blue top, secured an old farmer for a customer. The farmer stipulated for a stove 'just like that,' and ordered it sent home by the team of a neighbor. A stove of the size and pattern was selected and sent away in good shape, and all was lovely until the next day. Then the farmer and his wife came in with their own team, having the stove in the waggon. The husband held the line while the wife entered the store and remarked:—

'When we buy a certain kind of stove, we don't like to be put off with another.'

'Why, madam, isn't that stove all right?' asked the man that sold it.

'No, sir, it isn't! you sold my old man a stove with red legs and white covers, and a blue border around the top, and that one out in the waggon is nothing but a scrub-looking old black stove!'

'Why—why—' he tried to explain, but she waved him round and declared:—

'We're old folks, and we live out among the frogs, and owls, but we keep pace with the styles just as much as any one, and you can't palm off any scrub stoves on us!'

The men could hardly lift ten pounds a piece as they exchanged the nicely polished stove for one with red legs, and the old lady thought it was because they were so mad.

'There — that stove has got some tone about it!' she muttered, as it was loaded up. 'I don't want to appear captuous, but if style demands a red legged stove, then I go in for the gorgeous, with the rest of 'em, and I'll gild the stove pipe to boot!

One of the meanest slanders afloat is that which charges that one of our clergymen swore an oath the other night. The circumstances are simply these:—He went into the house, and attempted to make his way in the dark through the sitting-room to the pantry to deposit a bunch of rhubard presented him by a parishioner, forgetting that house-cleaning had commenced. The wretched girl had left a pail of soft soap near the door, over which he accidently stumbled. Making a herculean effort to save him-elf he grabbed for something with both hands, and as he alighted firmly on his stomach pulled down on top of him a table full of crockery. Rising promptly to his feet he made a pitch for the match safe, but happening to plant his foot in a puddle of soft soap he promptly sat down in a tub of preserved fruits. His poor tired wife, who had retired early, was roused from her slumber, and thinking that burglars were abroad, shrieked for help, to which the hired girl responded, rushing into the room and tumbling over the man in the wash-tub. These are the naked facts in the case, and that is all there is of it. Our good friend did not say a word that could be constructed into profanity. He simply sat firmly and quietly among the preserves until a light was struck and then mildly inquired:—

'How much longer, dear, does house-cleaning last?—*Ithaca Jounal.*

DIDN'T LIKE TO TELL.

'What's gone of your husband, woman?'

'Faith and he's gone dead.'

'What did he die of?'

'He died of a Friday.'

'I mean what complaint.'

'Oh, yer honor, he was always complaining.'

'Did he die suddenly?'

'Rather that way, yer honor.'

'Did he fall in a fit?'

No answer.

'He fell down in a fit, perhaps?'

'A fit, yer honor. He fell out of a window, or through a cellar door—I don't remember what they call it.'

'Ah, and broke his neck?'

'No, not that.'

'What then?'

'There was a bit o' string, or that like, and it throttled poor Mike.'

During the recent civil war there were two volunteers lying beneath their blankets, looking at the stars in a Virginia sky:—

'What made you go in the army, Tom?'

'Well,' replied Tom, 'I had no wife and I loved war. What made you join the army, Jack?'

'Well,' he replied, 'I had a wife and loved peace, so I went to war.'

A New Hampshire farmer, having occasion to clean out a deep old well, got one of his workmen to descend to the bottom of it for that purpose. Having got down some forty feet, the man got frightened, and cried out:—

'Haul me up! haul me up, I say, or I'll cut the rope!'

An American farmer sent to an orphan asylum for a boy that was smart, active, brave, tractable, prompt, industrious, clean, pious, intelligent, good looking, reserved, and modest. The superintendent wrote back that, unfortunately, they had only human boys in that institution.

A five year-old boy, who was hungry one night, just at bed-time, but didn't wish to ask directly for something to eat, put it in this way:—

'Mother, are little children who are starved to death happy after they die?'

A good big slice of bread and butter was the answer.

'What's de time o' day ole 'oman?' said a colored countryman to Aunt Milly yesterday, trying to poke fun at the brass chain that held her front door key around that young lady's neck.

"Look at de town clock, chile. Dat's built for po' folks.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

No matter how thoroughly you clean the house the wife of the next man who moves in will declare it is not fit for hogs to live in, and will slop suds around over everything trying to make it fit for hogs to live in.

When a man sees his wife shedding a cataract of tears it well Niagaravates him beyond endurance.

A new Georgia paper is called the *Okeefenokean.*