ESTABLISHED 1873.

The Weekly Monitor

IS PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$1.50 per annum, in advance; if not paid within six months, $2.00

Communications solicited on all matters of public interest, to be accompanied with the writers name, which will be held, if so desired, strictly confidential. Anonymous communications go to the waste basket.

H. S. PIPER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 10. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1882. NO. 7.

Job Work !

The MONITOR office is fitted out with one of the best job-presses in this province and a large assortment of type in both plain and ornamental faces, together with every facility for doing all description of first-class work. We make a speciality of fine work—either plain, or in colors, and in this line we flatter ourselves we can compete with any office in the Province.

Orders for Posters, Dodgers, Catalogues Bill-heads, Circulars Cards of all kinds, Pamphlets, will receive prompt attention.

We endeavour by closest attention and careful execution of all orders to ensure satisfaction to our patrons.

Lawyers and Magistrates blanks kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Weekly Monitor

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, $5.50; each continuation, $1.25; one month, $8.00; two months, $12.00; three months, 15.00; six months, $22.00; twelve months, $40.00.

A COLUMN—First insertion, $10.00; each continuation, $3.00; one month, $14.00 two months, $20.00; three months, $28.00; six months $40.00; twelve months, $80.00.

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

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson'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. Dont delay a moment. One application is better than cure. **I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,**

Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Books, - - Stationery.

Buckley & Allen,

OFFER during the Autumn Season, at low prices a large stock of STAPLE STATIONERY, and School supplies. Fancy Stationery, and Stationers' Sundries. Novelties in Ink Stands and Paper Knives. Special inducements to purchasers of Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums. An immense variety of Bibles, Church Services and Prayer Books. All the Seaside, Franklin Square and Standard Libraries. Complete supply of the Poets, large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Books. Call and inspect for yourselves, Don t forget the address

BUCKLEY & ALLEN.
124 Granville St., Halifax.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood, in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public in Annapolis County, that he is now at his office in

BRIDGETOWN,

for a few weeks. Persons requiring artificial teeth will find it to their interest to give him a call.

DR. S. F. WHITMAN.

Jan 2nd., 1882.

HATHEWAY LINE.

Direct Between

BOSTON & NOVA SCOTIA

NO TRANSFERS.

Via the staunch sea-going HUNTER, and the all steel Steamship SECRET, in connection with the W. & A. Railway from Halifax, and the W. C. Railway from Yarmouth, and Stage connection with Liverpool.

Until further notice Steamer Hunter will leave Annapolis on Monday afternoon after arrival of Express train from Halifax for Boston direct. Returning will leave Foster's Wharf, Boston, on Thursday afternoon.

Steamer Secret leaves Annapolis on Wednesday after arrival of Express train from Halifax, for Boston direct—landing her passengers in Boston in 26 and 28 hours from Nova Scotia. Returning, leaves Boston on Monday morning.

Close connections made with all Railways and Steamers for West and North West. First class accommodation.

Low Fares and Cheap Freights.

Free of Boston Wharfage.

For further particulars apply to Station Agents on the W. & A. R. and W. C. Railways, or to John Walch, Digby.

Hatheway & Co.,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.

F. W. HATHEWAY, Agent, Annapolis.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

First-Class Route

BETWEEN

Nova Scotia and the United States

Via the Splendid

STEAMER "EMPRESS,"

Between St. John Digby and Annapolis

And thence to PORTLAND and BOSTON via the splendid Steamers of the

International Steamship Company.

Superior Accommodation with Fares as Low as by any other Route.

Special Reduced Rates of Fare.

	1st Class Limited to Passage.	1st Class Unlimited Continuous to Portland.	1st Class Unlimited Continuous to Boston.
Windsor to Boston			
Portland,	$6.50	$8.00	$8.50
Kentville to Boston or Portland,	6.00	7.25	7.70
Annapolis to Boston or Portland,	5.00	5.70	6.20

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

STEAMER "EMPRESS"

Leaves Annapolis on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons

After arrival of Windsor & Annapolis Railway Express Train from Halifax, Windsor, &c., and will leave Digby after arrival of Express Train, Western Counties' Railway, from Yarmouth, Weymouth, &c., for St. John, where passengers bound West or South can take one of the splendid Steamers of the International Steamship Co., which leave Reed's Point, St. John, every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, for Portland and Boston.

Returning, steamers of International Steamship Company leave Boston every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for St. John, connecting there with steamer "Empress" leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Further information to be obtained of P. INNES, Esq., General Manager W. & A. Railway, and the Station Agents of that Company; C. E. BARRY, 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, of also from J. BRIGNELL, General Superintendant, and the several Station Agents of the Western Counties Railway, and of

R. B. HUMPHREY, GENERAL AGENT.
45 Dock St., St. John.

E. M. ANDERSON, Agent at Annapolis.

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Parlor and Church Organs.

(0:0)

For Power and Quality of Tone, Rapidity of Action, and Promptness to Response, they are Unsurpassed.

A careful examination of the insurruments will convince the public that both interior and exterior are honestly made.

In beauty and elegance of case they far exceed any Organ manufactured in the Maritime Provinces. They are AS LOW IN PRICE as is consistent with first-class workmanship, and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

Parties Desiring a

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

Will find it their advantage to Correspond with

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,
Or visit their Warerooms, George St., Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS SS.,

In the Supreme Court
In Equity, 1882.

CAUSE:
ELIZA ANN FITCH, Executrix of HANDLEY E. FITCH, Plaintiff.
vs.
ALBERT TURNER, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

By Albert Morse, Esq., a master of this Honorable Court, at Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, on

Saturday, 3rd day of June

next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein on the 17th day of April instant, unless before the day appointed for such sale the amount due to the Plaintiff for principal together with interest and costs be paid to the Plaintiff or his attorney,

ALL the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the above named defendant and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under him, in and to, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of

LAND AND PREMISES,

Bounded as follows: First, all that certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate in Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, on the south side of the river, formerly owned by James Alexander, and sold by Handley E. Fitch to the said Albert Turner, beginning at the mouth of the mill brook, thence up the brook to the mill, including the mill race, thence crossing to the new road, thence to the river, thence along the river to the mouth of the mill brook or place of beginning.

Second—All that certain other lot or parcel of LAND, situate in Lawrencetown, aforesaid, formerly owned by the late John Turner and left by will to his heirs; bounded as follows: On the north by the public road, on the west by lands of Wallace Balcom, on the south by the Annapolis river, and on the east by lands of the late Samuel E. Chipman, that is to say: four undivided shares of said property, owned by said Albert Turner.

3rd—All that certain other piece or parcel of land, situate in Milton, in the county of Queens, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands owned by the religious denomination called Campbellites and now occupied by a school house; on the west by the highway leading to Moose Hill, on the south by the road leading to Bristol, and on the north by lands of Robert Kempton, being seventy feet square.

Fourth—All that certain other piece or parcel of LAND, owned by the said Albert Turner, situate about two miles from Milton aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the River Road and on the west line of Robert Harlow's two hundred acre lot, thence to the river, thence along the bank of the river to the most northerly bounds of the lands of said Albert Turner or to Frederick Minard's land, thence to the river road, thence along the said road to the place of beginning. Also Guggle Island, so called, being a part of the above described property, containing one hundred acres more or less.

Fifth—All that certain other piece or parcel of LAND, situate in the said county of Queens, fifteen miles on the Liverpool Road, beginning at a pine tree on the west side of the Brookfield Road, near the fifteen mile mark "W. J.," being the south east angle of Wellington Grimes' grant, thence by the same south seventy-five degrees west fifty chains to the line of lands granted to Hallet Cole, thence by the same south thirty-five degrees west twenty-five chains, thence south fifteen chains, thence east ten chains, thence north fifty degrees east seventy-five chains, thence north seventy-five degrees, east ten chains, thence north five degrees west sixteen chains, thence south eighty degrees west eleven chains to the Brookfield Road, and thence by said road southerly to the place of beginning, not including the road, containing one hundred acres more or less, together with all and singular the appurtenances to the said tracts or parcels of land and premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

TERMS—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of the deed.

ALBERT MORSE,
Master.

E. RUGGLES,
Plaff's Attorney.

Bridgetown, April 21st, 1882. 6t8

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food.

Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. **I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.**

Edmund Bent

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales attended to promptly in any part of the County. Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made.

Bridgetown, N. S., May, 1880. n5tf

Flour and Meal.

THE Subscriber has a large consignment of FLOUR, CORN MEAL and OAT MEAL which he offers for sale at

LOW RATES,

EITHER

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, SUCH AS WOOD, BUTTER, EGGS, RYE-STRW, BEANS, POTATOES, ETC.

P. NICHOLSON.

Bridgetown, January 5th, 1882.

LONDON HOUSE !

Spring, 1882.

JUST RECEIVED:

One Car Load ROOM PAPER.

One Car Load HATS and CAPS.

One Car Load BOOTS and SHOES.

One Car Load CANADIAN TWEEDS.

One Car Load HARDWARE.

DAILY EXPECTED:

CAR LOADS OF GREY AED WHITE COTTONS, PRINTS' DRESS GOODS, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.

All of which will be sold at a very small advance on cost, owing to the immense amount disposed of every day.

As gigantic advertisements are the order of the day, and not wishing to be overlooked, I advertize the above quantities. Persons having any doubts as to quantity and low prices, will please call and satisfy themselves.

Highest market price paid for Eggs.

W. H. TUPPER.

Bridgetown, April 4th, 1882.

FRED.

THIS CELEBRATED STALLION (lately owned by Charley Whitman, of Lawrencetown) will stand for the service of Mares for the season of 1882, as follows: The first two days of each week, commencing MONDAY, May 1st, he will stand at the stable of the subscriber; every Wednesday of each week he will pass through Greenwood, Millville, crossing over to the north side of the Annapolis River, by Aylesford Station, taking the back road homeward; every Thursday of each week he will leave for Gates' Mountain via Melvern Square and the Spa Springs, thence by the shore road to Handley Mountain road, thence by the Handley Mountain road to Lawrencetown, where he will stand over night and until Friday noon at the stable of John Hall, Esq. Leaves Lawrencetown every Friday noon by way of the Fitch road to Clarence west, through Lower Clarence to Bridgetown; from that to Mr. Francis VanBuskirk's Granville, where he will stand over night, leaving there every Saturday forenoon by way of Bridgetown and post road to Paradise, where he will cross over to the south side of the river, pass up through Williamston, Nictaux and Phinney's Mills, reaching Kingston Station that evening.

This famous Horse was sired by the renowned Old Flying Frenchman, whose stock stands unequalled for disposition, ambition, speed and soundness. Among his get we note the following—Belle Strickland, time, 2 26; Sammy, time, 2 22; Johnny O'Brien, time 2 32; Bismark, time, 2 35; and a host of others of equal celebrity.

Pedigree of dame—Wellington and Oak

Terms, Single service, $4.00; Season, $6.00; Warrant, $8.00.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Groom
or to A. C. VANBUSKIRK, Proprietor.

Kingston Station, April 18th, 1882. 5tf

New Store,

New Goods.

MIDDLETON STATION.

THE subscriber having just completed the enlargement of his premises respectfully invites the inspection of his new and varied stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes,

Especial attention is invited to one of the LARGEST STOCKS of Boots and Shoes to be found outside of the Cities, and at prices that defy competition. Ladies' and Misses' Fine KID BOOTS and SLIPPERS a specialty.

Ladies' and Mens' Overshoes and Rubbers.

Ale, Crockery, Tinware, and everything found in a well stocked country store.

Always on hand, Flour, Meal, Lime, Salt, etc., at prices as Low as the Lowest.

It is not my intention to advertise impossible prices, but a comparison of prices is cordially invited. Close cash buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

WANTED—100 doz. Good Home-knit Socks, at 25c. per pair; good double and twisted Yarn, at 60c. per lb; Butter, eggs, at the highest market rate — also, Lumber, Shingles, cordwood, etc,

J. H. CHUTE.

Jany. 16th, 1882. n40tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Cottage at PARADISE, together with a good stable and other outbuildings, all in good repair.

The property is situated in the village of Paradise, is within five minutes walk of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Station, two churches and a first-class grade Day School, which, with its pleasant and attractive surroundings make it one of the most desirable residences that has been offered to the public for some time. Possession given at any time.

Terms made known on application to

W. F. MORSE.

Paradise, April 3rd, 1882 tfn52

UNPRECEDENTED

Large Stock

OF

BOOTS

AND

Shoes!

2000 PAIRS,

IN VARIETY,

COMPRISING

100 PRS. WOMENS' FRENCH KID BOOTS,

100 PAIRS WOMENS' KID GOAT & PEBBLE SHOES,

100 PRS. MENS' BROGANS,

VERY CHEAP.

And a Large Stock of each Kind, Suitable for the Fast Increasing Trade.

Purchasers are requested to call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident we have bought from the best manufactures both in Quality and Price, and are willing to quote cash prices

Below Competition.

Also—in STOCK:

30 BUS.

Timothy SEED,

800 LBS.

CLOVER!

WITH USUAL

GARDEN & FIELD

SEEDS!

ALSO:

Groceries,

&c., &c.,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Murdoch & Co.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and liver troubles Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at

YELLOW AS A GUINEA.—The complexion, in a case of unchecked liver complaint, culminating in jaundice, is literally as yellow as a guinea." It has this appearance because the bile, which enables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood. In connection with this symptom there is nausea, coating of the tongue, sick headache, impurity of the breath, pains through the right side and shoulder blade, dyspepsia and costipation. These and other concomitants of liver complaint are completely removed by the use of NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE, which is also an eradicant of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, ulcers, cancers, humours, female weakness, jaundice, and lumbago. It tones the stomach, rouses the liver, and after relieving them, causes the bowels thereafter to become regular. High professional sanction has been accorded to it; and its claims to public confidence are justified by ample evidence. Price, $1.00. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTHROP & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a *fac-simile* of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Poetry.

Her Name.

BY ANNA F. BURNHAM.

"I'm *losted*! Could you find me, please?"
Poor little frightened baby!
The wind had tossed her golden fleece,
The stones had scratched her dimpled knees.
I stooped, and lifted her with ease,
And softly whispered, "May be;

"Tell me your name, my little maid,
I can't find you without it."
"My name is Shiny eyes," she said,
"Yes, but your last?" She shook her head,
"Up to my house 'ey never said
A single fing about it."

"But, dear," I said, "what *is* your name?"
"Why, didn't you hear me told you?
Dust Shiny eyes." A bright thought came;
"Yes, when you're good; but when they blame
You, little one—is't just the same
When mamma has to scold you?"

"My mamma never scolds," she moans,
A little blush ensuing,
"'Cept when I've been a-frowing stones,
And then she says (the culprit owns),
'*Mehitabel Sapphira Jones,*
What *has* you been a-doing?"

—*May Wide Awake.*

Select Literature.

Out all Night in a Blizzard.

How two St. John boys spent Good Friday Roughing it in the Great North West—Interesting scenes and incidents.

St. John Daily News.]

The following graphic and interesting letter is from the pen of a gentleman who left this city last winter to find a home in the North West. It is a vivid picture of the trials and discomforts to be met with on a journey to the "Rockies," and our readers, whilst sympathizing with their sufferings, will admire the pluck and endurance of the two voyagers, and the hope and courage that carried them through such a novel and terrible experience:—

We reached Birtle at noon on Friday, April 7th, 1882. We were just going down the hill as we heard the bell for dinner, and we were soon on hand and made a pretty fair dinner. The hotel (as they called it) had a large sign along the ridge pole made in legible letters HOTEL. Had it not been for this we should have been at a loss to know what to call it. The building was made of rough logs, with a roof thatched with straw and a stove pipe run through at one end. Everything was in keeping with the external appearance—rough in every sense of the word. The bill of fare was not very extensive. All hands rushed into the dining-hall with hats on and pipes in their mouths, sat down at the long table and indulged in boiled beef and potatoes. Some parties said the ox had been to the Rocky Mountains five times and then killed. We cannot tell how true this may be, but judging from the appearance, we did not doubt it. In addition to our first course we had plenty of tea, sweetened and milked all together while being made; and a great abundance of bread, which was both dark and heavy, we should judge about half bran, and, really as heavy as lead and sour enough to make a pig squeal. After this beautiful repast we paid our thirty cents and left. By the way, I should mention in this connection that my friend Dr. M——registered me as the Hon. J. P——, Jr., at which I rather demurred, but he informed Mr. McDougall, the proprietor, that it was my becoming modesty which made me act so. I was the member from King's County at home, and so, I suppose, your humble servant was duly registered as honorable.

We left Birtle soon after dinner. The water was running down the road side, the snow was thawing and the sun shone brightly. Everything seemed to be in our favor, and we went off in good heart and full of hope and joy. Little did we think before night there would be sorrow.

The afternoon continued fine, and we drove on pretty lively, making very good time. About four o'clock we entered the deep ravine, leading between two high mountains, at the base of which Snake Creek ran through in a very crooked direction, winding hither and thither. The scenery in the great gulch is very fine. About six o'clock we came to a steep hill, called "Snake Creek Hill," almost perpendicular and about one hundred yards long. We were informed of this hill at Birtle, but we had no idea it was so bad. As we first sighted it we saw trouble coming up ahead of us, but could not imagine how we would get over, at the base of this hill which was just about as bad as Murder Hill at the south of the St. John Custom House. The Dr. now informs me that the hill was far worse than Murder Hill. He says if I want to describe it I might say it was more like the roof of Trinity Church, anyhow, it was bad enough. At the base of this hill we halted, repaired our whiffletrees, which were cracked almost in two, and prepared to make a start, here we found about four double teams of oxen with loads, preparing to ascend. They put four yoke of oxen on one sledload, and then about four men went on each side, and with whips in hand, and yelling, and pushing, and swearing, and whipping they finally reached the top, and down they all went again for another load, and so on until the whole lot was got up safely. It was as good a play to stand and watch those fellows, and we fairly roared to witness the great performance—our turn was to come next—after we got our pole repaired we made a start, and just reached a few yards when the ponies came to a standstill and refused to go further, so we lightened the load and made another attempt, all to no avail, so we took off everything we had on excepting our two trunks, and I went one side and the doctor went the other, and by coaxing, entreating, and each one spurring them on by means of a good whip, we at last made the summit. I thought of Dr. Nellis and Dr. Taylor travelling in the Holy Land. You remember, when Dr. Nellis was going up a steep mountain he reached out and patting his mule on the neck, and said, 'Now, my little fellow when you reach the top there will be two of us there. After we had reached the top of the hill we let the team rest, and took the old pony down to assist in bringing up the balance of the load. We put two bags of oats, the robes, etc., on his back, and by one walking each side we urged the little chap to the top. After going down four or five times we got everything to the top of the hill and began to reload. It was now about eight o'clock, the night grew dark, the wind began to blow, and there was a slight spitting of snow, but, as we were only six miles from Fort Ellice we thought we could easily make that before it got too stormy or late. So on we started in full glee, laughing and jesting over the time we had to climb over the mountain; but we had not gone very far when we came to the forks of the road, and which way to go we could not tell. To turn to the left might be right; to turn to the right might be right, and which to do we were puzzled to know. The doctor took out his map and compass, and was convinced that the road to the left was the one to reach Fort Ellice, while I thought the one to the right—as it seemed to be more travelled. We decided to try the doctor's trail. So on we started, driving rather briskly, as there was every prospect of there being a bad storm. After going about four miles we came to the conclusion that we must be on the wrong trail as we had seen no houses, and were informed that we would find plenty of them. The night was now getting on, and the storm increasing, snowing quite hard and blowing quite a gale. However we decided to turn when we came to a good place for turning, and turn we did. Our ponies were now getting pretty well tired out, and this mistake made an additional eight miles for them. After spurring them on for a short time we again made the top of Snake Creek Hill, and in attempting to get on the other trail (as the turn was very short and the snow quite deep), we stuck fast. By this time we were in a blinding snowstorm, the load and ponies and everything was completely covered with snow. The doctor's feet were very wet and cold, and his knee troubled him very much, indeed. My feet were wet as I had my long boots on and only one pair of socks, and there was plenty of water running at noon. We could not think of sticking where we were, so we got off, and with crowbar and spade, in hand, we began shovelling out our sled, and tried to urge the ponies along. After a while we got them started, and jumping on the load again made our way along. The trail was being covered with snow so that it was with great difficulty we got on, and the wind blew hard, our team about as tired as we were ourselves, I can assure you our position was not an enviable one. Every now and then the Dr. would get off and get on his hands and knees and try and find the trail which the team could not keep. On we went in this way for some time. In vain we looked for shelter. In vain we looked for a log house or tent, none to be found and the night far advancing, growing colder and darker, the storm raging with greater violence, our feet cold. We were tired and cold and hungry, as we had nothing to eat since dinner time at Birtle and it was now nearly eleven o'clock.

Our position was a trying one and we knew not how we should get out. You folks in St. John can have no adequate conception of what a blizzard is on the prairie of the North West. With no fences or hills or houses, in fact, nothing at all to shelter one, the wind sweeps with mighty force across the plains carrying everything before it and filling you with snow and dismay. On we went slowly, letting the ponies keep the trail themselves, but every now and then they would get off in spite of us, at last we came to the top of a hill which led into a deep ravine and turning rather abruptly the trail took a peculiar sweep and curved towards the ravine and it was here that the ponies got off and stuck fast in a snow bank; off we got and tried our best to get them out, but all to no purpose for they were entirely done out and we could neither drive or lead them, in fact one of them lay down in the snow from exhaustion. And now what was to be done under those trying circumstances? The storm still raging and we done out completely and there in the dead of the night with no house in sight and tired and hungry, what were we to do? The cry went forth from sincere hearts "Good Lord deliver us." In a moment, as it were, our whole past life came up before us, and many and varied were the thoughts which passed through our minds that fearful night. That Good Friday night, 7th April, 1882. We thought of poor Macdougal the missionary who having lost the trail, and being unable to find it again, fell down upon his knees, pulled his hat over his eyes and with arms folded perished in the blizzard. We thought of the three young women at Meadow Sea who perished not over a month ago. We thought of our loved ones, comfortably housed at home. Our parents and brothers and sisters, wives and children and all who were near and dear to us, and then asked the question, "O God is there none to deliver from the midnight storm." Have we come thus far to perish in the blizzard. With all these and many more thoughts running through our minds, we said to each other. What shall we do? What is there for us to do? To roam over the prairie would be sure death, as we would certainly have perished.

There was only one thing to do, and that was to lie down and wrap our clothing about us and hope for the best. We unharnessed our ponies and tied them to the weather side of the load, and did not know but they might perish before morning.

We then went to the lee side, and with spade in hand, began to dig out the snow and for all we knew "make our own grave." We made a trench six feet long, four feet wide, about two feet deep, and put down our two robes, but as soon as we go them down they were covered with snow by one gust which came upon them; however we went on and spread our comfortables and blankets down and with my long boots on, for I was afraid to take them off lest I should not get them on again, and with reefer buttoned up to the neck, and fur cap pulled down over my ears and eyes, I crawled under the clothes (now covered with snow) and folding my arms, commended my spirit to the Almighty One. But sleep we could not. What pen can write? What tongue can tell? What words can express the fearful agony of that hour. I was afraid to go to sleep for fear I might smother. So was the doctor. Every now and then we would drop off and then awaking we would shake each other, and there we staid in great suspense hoping the storm would go down by morning.

The weary hours passed away, and daylight came, but the storm had not abated. We could see no distance, and all we heard was the howling of the mighty wind as it swept over the prairie, carrying with it the blinding snow. I heard the ponies gnawing at our grub. So I had to crawl out and there I found a round of pork on the snow, the rice and oatmeal broken into one tent pole broken and another half eaten. We knew the ponies must be nearly starved, and that something must be done for them at once. So we got up, but the storm raged so we could do nothing, and down we got again, and stayed under the clothes until ten o'clock Saturday morning. As there was no sign of the storm ceasing we thought it might continue all day, so up we got, and what to do we could not tell. Finally we concluded to let the load remain where it was with everything on, and take the ponies and start off on horseback in search of some house. With shovel in hand we went to work to fish up our bedding, some of which was completely lost under the snow, after getting all on the load, we fished out the bridles and putting them on two of the ponies, we hauled on our Manitoba overcoats and mounted, and made a start, for—we knew not where. The old pony would not follow, so I turned back for him to get hold of him to lead, and had quite a time to catch him. After succeeding, I tried in vain to remount, and in the attempt how vividly the young Prince came into my mind who fell in Zulu land—and I am sure if a thousand enemies had been upon me, to save my life I could not have mounted that pony. So on I walked leading a pony in each hand. I looked up and saw the doctor at the top of the hill waving his hand to me. I did not know what to make of it. Could it be possible that he had seen a house, or was he only beckoning me on in the right trail. I hastened to the top of the hill and what met my eyes, but a log house. I could hardly believe it, and with tears running down my cheeks I exclaimed three times in a loud voice, 'Thank God!' How my heart filled with love and gratitude to Almighty God for such a deliverance. When the doctor reached the house he could hardly speak, all he could say was pony—barn. As soon as I drew nigh to the house the man came out and offered to take my ponies, so I went in and was almost hysterical. I could hardly speak, almost laughing and almost crying. Before I got my things off I said, 'Mrs. have you anything in the house to eat?' and between ten and eleven o'clock we sat down to our meal. It is now Tuesday night and we have been here ever since. The doctor was confined to his bed part of Sunday and all of Monday morning. We both had heavy colds. My face was pretty well used up, having been burnt by the hot sun on the prairie and then the frost caused the skin to peel off. My nose was touched, which with my frozen toes, taken altogether I was pretty well used up. Imagine our chagrin when we were told that when we turned on Friday night, thinking we were on the wrong trail, we just two miles from Fort Ellis, and what was our surprise again when we found out that we lay down in a snow-bank, perhaps to perish, when only half-a-mile from a comfortable log house. We stayed at the log house, owned by a Mr. Hamilton, until Monday 17th April, 1882, being about nine days, and by that time we were pretty well rested, and decided to return to Birtle and hold on there for fine weather.

Our trip to Birtle will be given in our next.

J. P., Jr.

A Cause Celebre.

The Gammell will case is a most extraordinary one. One of the most remarkable cases, probably, in the Canadian records, one that would attract attention anywhere. It has been before the public for a long time, and yet in such a disjointed way that very few are aware of all its bearings. William Gammell, of Little Bras D'Or, Cape Breton, died on 4th of July, 1879. His widow probated a will shortly after, of date April 26th, 1877, in which she was left possessor of his property and sole executrix. She administered on the property. About a year afterwards, one Thomas McLelland produced a will dated April 21st, 1879, which revoked the former will, and disposed of Gammell's property, by a kind of general distribution among a large number of people, and the Presbyterian Church of Bras D'Or, leaving the widow penniless, and practically taking away from her even the sum of £580 sterling, which she had brought him when she married him. This second will, if genuine, was clearly devised with the determination of insulting the woman, as it bequeathed her all that was left after the other legacies were paid, when it was clear as could be that there would be no residue. If a forgery, it was a most effective one, as it left as much money among so many people round the place that it was well calculated to excite public opinion in its favor, as, in fact, it did. And, there seems to have been much hostility to Mrs. Gammell. The husband, a childless widower, married in 1877, when he was about 77 years of age, his second wife, then 43 years old. She was a stranger there; the old man had, a short time before the marriage visited friends in Scotland, among them an old crony of his in earlier days, one Imrie, at whose house he found the oldest daughter the mistress. Some time after his return home Gammell wrote the lady's father as follows—

LITTLE BRAS D'OR, Nov. 4th, 1876.

MR. WILLIAM IMRIE:

My Dear Sir,—I address you on the present occasion on a matter of much importance, and I trust you will give the matter your favorable consideration. When I was at your house on the 9th day of August, 1875, when I was kindly received and respectably treated, your daughter, Miss Mary and I had some interesting although unimportant conversation, but a casual expression made or dropt by one of the parties at parting has ripened by our correspondence into an engagement on the part of your daughter and myself to be joined together in the bonds of holy matrimony. It is my duty to respectfully ask your approval of our wishes, and I trust you will not withhold your assent but give our desires your most favorable consideration. By accepting my hand Miss Imrie will not be lowered in the social scale or in her position, nor have less means of comfort or enjoyment. Her future will be provided for in due proportion to the rank she now and will hold after she becomes my wife. I need at present, add no more, but subscribe myself to be, my dear sir,

Very truly and respectfully yours,

WILLIAM GAMMELL.

The Miss Mary of the letter came out, and was married. Gammell was a man of good capacity, a strict, conscientious and consistent Presbyterian, fair in all his dealings, and highly respected in Bras D'Or. As might be expected the appearance of a second wife, and a comparatively young woman at that, excited hostility and jealousy in that place, and quarrels between Gammell and her relatives. But the married couple lived happily together; the woman was a tender, loving, and faithful wife, and at last at about the age of 81 years the man suddenly died. There was disappointment, of course, but there seems to have been no surprise, at the disposition made by Gammell of his property. But, a year after his death, as we have said, McLellan produced the second will. His story was that Gammell came to his house about three months before he died, announced his intention of making a new will, left with McLelland a memorandum of what he would put in it; that McLellan drew the will up; Gammell again came to his house, and had the document witnessed, telling McLelland at the same time not to publish it for a year. Of course the executrix resisted the new will. Although a reasonably plausible statement was put forward by McLelland, and was fairly sustained by the witnesses of the will, yet the circumstantial and even direct evidence against McLelland's will was very strong. In the first place Gammell was perfectly able to make his own will, and was in the constant habit of preparing documents and forms for his neighbors in the next place, he did not inform the persons whom he had appointed to be executors of the fact that they had been appointed; then the proceeding was entirely contrary to the principles of probity and justice which had animated Gammell, for he not only failed to keep the promises in the letter to provide for the woman, but had deprived her of her money; and lastly, McLelland was not the kind of a man whom Gammell would entrust with such an undertaking, for Gammell had, as is clear from the evidence, a very low opinion of his integrity, although at times he seemes to have helped him. The evidence taken in the case was quite voluminous. One utterly unbiassed in the matter, not knowing any of the parties, could scarcely believe that the Judge of Probates would admit the second will to probate and set aside the first, but it is clear from all the surroundings that there was a feeling in the place against the widow getting all the property, that the second will was calculated to create a strong local feeling in its favor which in a small place would not be without its influence on the mind of the judge, and that his verdict was in accord with popular sentiment. The widow appealed from his decision, and Judge Weatherbe delivered the judgment which we announced the other day, on behalf of the Supreme Court setting aside the decision of the Judge of Probates and sustaining the first will. It is impossible to follow his closely reasoned and careful judgment without accepting his conclusions. He has patiently and thoroughly examined all the facts bearing upon the matter; pointed out the inconsistencies and the weaknesses of McLelland's case and reached the conclusion.

—that deceased never signed the will in dispute, and the evidence as we think of similarity between the disputed signature and the handwriting of Mr. McLelland has been referred to, but there is uncontradicted evidence pointing directly to Mr. McLelland as the originator of this instrument, and unerring evidence of that which is often so useful in detecting crime—motive. He evidently in the most audacious manner resolved to make money as fruit of his forgery.

It may be mentioned as an interesting fact that some of the parties who benefited by the second will testified their belief that it was a forgery, and the opinion of the learned Judge appears to be correct beyond a question. The attempt to take the woman's property in this way is one of the most daring and audacious that has transpired in this country for many a day. McLelland himself had trumped up a claim of $16,000 against the estate, when as a matter of fact he was indebted to it The estate is worth over $60,000, but the law expenses will have considerably reduced it.—*Exchange.*

A Short Temperance Story.

In a large city a laboring man, leaving a large saloon, saw a costly carriage and pair of horses standing in front, occupied by two ladies, elegantly attired, conversing with the proprietor. As it rolled away he said to the dealer:

'Whose establishment is that?'

'It is mine,' said the dealer complacently; 'it cost $5,000. My wife and daughter cannot do without it.'

The mechanic bowed his head a moment in deep thought, and looked sad; then, with the energy of a man suddenly aroused by a startling flash, said,

'I see it, I see it!'

'See what?' queried the dealer.

'See where for years my wages have gone. I helped to pay for that carriage, for those horses and that gold-mounted harness, for the silk and laces and jewelry for your family. The money I earned, that should have given my wife and family a home of their own and good clothing, I spent at your bar. My wages and the wages of others like me have supported you and your family in luxury. Hereafter my wife and family shall have the benefit of my wages, and by the help of God, I will never spend another dime for drink! I see the mistake, and a cure for it.'

The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31TH, 1882.

ROAD MONEY.

In some districts the apportioning of the Provincial Road Grant by Commissioners appointed by the Municipal Council, does not appear to give the same satisfaction as when it was distributed by the local representatives. The reason appears to be that under the new order of things the amount is put up to tender for the *largest number of days' work*, consequently in very many instances, incompetent men, through their very ignorance, obtain the amount, and when they come to fulfil their contract, do it in such a manner as to leave the road in but little better condition than before. Under the old system its advocates claime that representatives placed the money in the hands of parties whom they knew to be competent, and who would lay out the money to the best possible advantage, both from ambitious feelings and in order to obtain the money another year.

There is another complaint made, particularly among the residents on the Morse Road, of the delay in the receipt of the money. They say work should be commenced on the road in their district just as soon as the frost leaves the ground. Rocks can then be comparatively easily removed, and ploughing done with little difficulty. Whereas, work is seldom commenced until July, when the task of removing rocks is herculean, the hard gravely soil having become impacted so solidly about them; ploughing through such soil is also a slow and difficult task. With such hard work to be done in one of the hottest months of the year, among swarms of either black flies or mosquitoes, is it any wonder that the totally insufficient amount of money in any case for this district seems almost thrown away. The road in question is now in a simply execrable condition, and travel upon it, if not positively dangerous, is very destructive to vehicles and hard upon cattle. It is a shame that the hard-working and worthy people of this locality are compelled to pursue their laborious calling of teaming under such disadvantages. The road is now a succession of mudholes with huge rocks projecting above the ground at every step. Something should be done to remedy a condition of affairs like this. If a larger amount of money cannot be obtained, at least the amount now given should be applied at the most favorable time and to the best possible advantage. Where the rocks cannot be taken out altogether and are an obstacle to travel, we would recommend the use of dynamite—the force of this explosive being downward, no drilling is necessary, the cartridge is simply laid on the top of the rock, and when exploded, such is its destroying force that the rock will be found reduced to fine powder for some distance downward. The rocks *must* be removed. It is not a particle of use to cover them up with soil, as a few rains and a little travel will lay them bare again.

— The night blooming Cereus belonging to Mrs. A. Vidito, of which mention was made in our last issue, put forth its blossom last Monday night. The growth of the bud, in the last week, was exceedingly rapid, increasing from 5 inches in length on Tuesday, 23rd inst., to 14 inches in six days. The bud began to unfold slowly at 7 p m, and continued to expand until at midnight, and when in full bloom the blossom measured 9 inches in breadth. A number of persons who love flowers had requested Mrs. V. to inform them when it was about to blossom, as they were anxious to see this novelty in the floral kingdom. Among these who went to see this curious plant, were: Mr. and Mrs. O. Whitman, Mrs J. Troop, Mrs. Michie, Messrs. Dodge, Neily, Fellows, DeWitt, Misses Bonnyman, Miller, Chute and many others. A close examination of this plant and its blossom was made by the the observing ones—the pure wax-like appearance of the petals was observed, the orderly arrangement of the pistils with their delicacy was noted, and the fragrance was distinctly perceived. Other little buds no larger than quail shot were discerned, and it was hoped that in due season they also might develope. At the rising of the sun the blossom began to fold up, never to bloom again.

— We understand that the printing for the forthcoming District Exhibition has been awarded by the Committee on Printing to the *Western Chronicle*. We do not understand such a proceeding exactly, and would like an explanation. Does such work go by favor, or merit, or how? We did not receive even an intimation that the Committee were about getting out the work, much less were we asked to tender for it. The proper place, it seems to us, to do the work was in either the MONITOR office or the *Journal* office, especially the latter, in order that the Committee might exercise some supervision over the work; and as for our capability in comparison with the *Western Chronicle* it is not necessary to comment upon that. We do not consider that the Committee have treated the MONITOR very courteously, at all events.

OBITUARY.—Mr. T. A. Sancton died at his residence in this town, on Tuesday evening, 23rd inst., after a long and lingering illness. Mr. Sancton was a native of St. John, N. B., and removed to Bridgetown some sixteen or seventeen years ago. He became connected with this paper at its commencement, and his connection was never severed completely until his last illness. A gentleman of the old school, his courteous manner and address, together with his worthy qualities of head and heart, won him many friends, both in social and business circles. He leaves a wife and a large family connection to mourn their loss. His remains were taken to St. John, N. B., for interment on Saturday last, by his eldest son, Mr. J. E. Sancton.

— Schr. Ivica, Capt. Longmire, arrived 28th inst., from St. John. Miscellaneous cargo. Returns to-day.

School Examinations.

We regret our inability to give anything like a detailed account of the examination exercises held in connection with the Bridgetown graded school on Monday and Tuesday of last week. We are informed that they were of a very pleasing and creditable character.

The examination of the primary department took place on Monday afternoon. So many visitors were in attendance that it was difficult to obtain seats for them all, and ministers and lawyers alike were driven to the wood-boxes and balustrades for perches.

The different classes of children acquitted themselves, throughout the examination, in a manner that afforded ample evidence of the careful and thorough training they had received. The exercises in elocution were admirable, and the pupils showed great proficiency in mental arithmetic, in spelling, in geography, and in grammatical analysis. It would scarcely be possible to speak too highly of the beautiful appearance of the rosy-faced girls, who, with neat attire and pretty bouquets, arranged themselves upon the platform and entertained the visitors with appropriate and well-rendered recitations. The frequent applause of the auditors showed how fully they appreciated the witty and mirth-provoking remarks of the juvenile orators.

Miss Bonyman was highly and deservedly complimented for her marked success in teaching by Rev. D. W. Johnson, L. S. Morse, Esq., and Rev. W. H. Warren.

The examination of the advanced department took place on Tuesday. A large number of visitors attended. The classes receiving instruction from Mr. Fields acquitted themselves well, evincing a very thorough acquaintance with the various branches of study to which they had given attention. In reading, especially, the exercises were admirable; yet in arithmetical, geographical and historical matters the pupils showed that they had made commendable progress. Several lengthy and carefully prepared papers were read by the more advanced scholars, showing maturity of thought and superior ability in composition. The examination reflected much credit upon the abilities of both teachers and pupils. Mr. Fields is a competent and thorough instructor, whose painstaking efforts in behalf of his classes are producing excellent results.

— A convention of the representative Liberal-Conservatives of this County held a meeting in the Court House of this town on Saturday last, according to notice. The meeting was similar in size and complexion to the one held by the Liberals in April, and this fact is a sure indication that the coming contest is going to be a keen and exciting one. Meeting opened by calling T. D. Ruggles, Q. C., to the Chair, and electing H. E. Gillis, Esq., Secretary. The Chairman proceeded to call the names of delegates from the different Wards, which were all represented except Maitland. Those present answered to their names, and retired to select candidates. After quite a lengthened absence (which was taken advantage of by a number to address the meeting) the delegates returned and announced the names of A. Longley, Esq., for the Dominion, and Hon. W. B. Troop and C. W. Shaffner, Esq., for the Local. Mr. Longley, after the favorable vote of the meeting was taken on this nomination announced that he respectfully declined the nomination, giving as his reasons petty jealousies and fault-finding among some of his supporters. The Chairman then ordered the delegates to retire for another decision. The choice this time fell upon R. FitzRandolph, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Runciman, Randolph & Co., of this town. This gentleman not being present, a number of the delegates waited upon him, and tendered him the nomination, which he accepted. The nominations for the Local House were also accepted.

— The Local Government has been reconstructed. The Hon. S. H Holmes, Premier and Provincial Secretary, has resigned, and has been appointed prothonotary of the County of Halifax, and the Hon. John S. D. Thompson, Attorney-General, was sent for and entrusted with the formation of a cabinet. He became Premier with the portfolio of Attorney-General. Mr. Adam C. Bell, of Pictou, became Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. Samuel Creelman has been re-appointed Commissioner of Works and Mines. All the other members have been re appointed, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. MacDougall, who is a Dominion candidate in Cape Breton, the Hon. Mr. White, who resigns to oppose Mr. Tom Robertson in Shelburne, and the Hon. Mr. Holmes. The new Ministers were sworn in before Governor Archibald at Truro on the 25th inst. The Hon Mr. Creelman has left for England to complete the final arrangements with the Nova Scotia syndicate.

— Schr. Meteor, Capt. Foster, arrived in port last night. Miscelaneous cargo. Leaves to morrow.

— H. M. Oakes, youngest son of Hon. E. R. Oakes, of Digby, was drowned in Annapolis Basin by the upsetting of a boat on Monday morning last.

— The Montreal *Witness* of the 26th inst., says:—

About a dozen young men arrived in the city last night from Winnipeg. They left here about a month ago and were unsuccessful in obtaining situations in the prairie metropolis. Several of them gave up fair positions here.

— Go to the "Blue Store" and see those nobby tweeds that are being made up into summer pants. Also, those Turkey cloth white vests—people say they take the biscuit. In fact, all kinds of clothing is being made there at prices so low as to astonish the natives. A perfect fit and satisfaction, or the clothes are not yours. 7tf

— We have received from Messrs. John S. Townsend & Co., a catalogue of one day's sale of the Copia's cargo. The prices do not range at the usual good figures. Some few lots brought from 20s. 6d. to 24s., and one lot 25s. Quite a number at 17s. 6d. and 18s., while some were down as low as 12s. The average price, we should judge, for the day's sale would be about 16s. We will probably receive a circular, giving full particulars, in a few days.

— Two gentlemen from St. John spent a few days trout fishing at the Cross Roads, Dalhousie, last week. We did not hear whether they had good luck or not, but presume they had, as the region around the Cross Roads has always been a favorite resort for sportsmen, and many a fine basket and bag has come from the "Cross," as the region is familiarly called. A comfortable hotel, kept by Mr. W. H. Durling, affords entertainment for man and beast, while Mr. Durling, well posted in forest lore, and knowing the places where the "speckled beauties" most delight to lurk, is ever ready to accompany sportsmen and give them the benefit of his experience.

SAW MILL CREEK—*Obituary.*—A loved and respected inhabitant of this locality, Mrs. Fairn, wife of Mr. Benj. Fairn, sank quietly to rest on Wednesday morning last, after a long and painful illness. The deceased lady was the third child of the late Silas Hoyt, Esq., and his wife Jane, who came to this County among the first settlers, and whose descendants are now numerous throughout the County. Mrs. Fairn possessed many noble qualities, and her kindness of heart and genial disposition rendered her a favorite among young and old, and her memory will be warmly cherished. Her remains were interred in the Saw Mill Creek Cemetery. Rev. Mr. Partridge conducted the services.

— Round Hill now presents a scene of bustling activity, due in a great part to the employment that is given to the number of men employed in Healy's Woodenware and Pail Factory. This establishment is in active operation and turning out a large quantity of excellent work, which is in good demand.

— Symes, the dead meat man, has been in jail a year this May.

— The first number of the Sixty-fifth Volume of *Harper's Magazine* fully sustains the well-earned reputation of the periodical both by the interest of its reading-matter, and the charm of its illustrations.

The reader will naturally turn first to George William Curtis's paper on Longfellow. There could be no finer interpretation of Longfellow's poetic genius or of his character than is given in this article, which is accompanied by an excellent portrait, printed separately on heavy paper. The frontispiece of the number is an exquisite engraving of Abby's drawing, illustrating a poem by Robert Herrick. "Quaint Old Yarmouth" is the subject of an exceedingly interesting descriptive article. A number of other articles of exceeding interest characterize this number. Mr. William Black's new novel, "Shandon Bells," begun in the May Number, is continued, and promises to be one of that author's best stories. The Editorial Departments are, as always, full of timely and interesting matter. May be had of Messrs. Buckley & Allen, Halifax, N. S.

Manitoba and the Great North-West; a full and complete history of the country. By John Macoun, M. A., F. L. S, The World Publishing Company, Guelph, Ont.

Montreal Gazette, April 4th.]

The above is the title of a work now in press that has been eagerly looked for. We have seen the advanced sheets and can say that the promises of the title page, though large, have been more than carried out. This is no catch-penny affair but a standard work. Prof. Macoun made his first trip in 1827 in company with Sandford Fleming and Principal Grant in their celebrated trip from ocean to ocean as botanist to their expedition, soon after which he resigned the place of Professor of Botany and Natural History in Albert University Belleville, to take the position of Government explorer, which appointment he has filled with great credit. As an explorer he was sent each year with a staff of trained men to investigate a certain section and bring back specimens of soil, natural products and full reports. For nine years he kept his notes, refusing to publish them until he had visited every section and finished his work, which he accomplished in November last. Since then Rev. Principal Grant and other able men have been assisting him to get his work ready for the press. He has also had the official departmental aid in the necessary preparations. So that the forthcoming work is the most complete that we may expect for some time in regard to the Great North-West. Prof. Macoun has long been considered the most reliable authority in this very important section of the Dominion. Both Government and Colonization pamphlets referring to him and his statements have never been challenged. Prof. Macoun finds it a great relief that he is now able to give the world the benefit of his information in book form, as the hundreds of letters of inquiry that he has received from time to time have long been a burden to him. The work has been profusely illustrated, in fact very few books ever issued in Canada can compare with it in that respect. A fine two-page colored lithograph of Winnipeg, showing the present city is a great contrast with a view of Winnipeg in 1871, shown in another part of the book. Many fine photographs and drawings have also been made especially for the work. The work contains excellent maps, printed in colors, the large land map of Manitoba showing the counties, in colors, and a map showing territory west of Manitoba afford s much valuable information. Archbishop Tache has contributed the history of the Roman Catholic Missions of St. Boniface which forms part of the work. The first men in the Dominion have subscribed for the work in advance of publication, among them His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. A. Mackenzie, Sir Richard Cartwright, Thos. White, M. P., of Montreal, and many others. Dr. Schultz has given an order for 50 copies. The publishers, aware that the circulation of this work would be many times greater than any book sold in Canada, have wisely concluded to make the price about one-half what books of a similar size and style of manufacture are usually sold for, so as to place it within the reach of every family. We hope all our readers will embrace the first opportunity to procure a copy of this work.

AGENTS WANTED.—Apply at once to World Publishing Company, Guelph, Ont.

Constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act.

ONE OF ITS PROMINENT SUPPORTERS INTERVIEWED.

From St. John Sun.]

The report of the proceedings in the Privy Council, relative to the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act, having come to hand, a reporter of the SUN waited on Mr. Travis for his views as to the probable result of such proceedings, when the following conversation took place:—

Rep.—You have probably Mr. Travis, seen the report of the argument before the Privy Council, on the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act?

Mr. Travis—Yes, I am indebted, I presume, to Mr. Maclaren, for a copy of the Montreal *Witness* of the 18th inst., containing a full report of the proceedings.

Rep.—From such report what is your opinion as to the probable result?

Mr. T.—My opinion is very strong, from such report, that the Act will be sustained by the Privy Council.

Rep.—Why?

Mr. T.—Because, already, their Lordships, on the argument, summarily disposed of the strongest grounds relied upon by the opponents of the Act. The grounds taken by Mr. Benjamin, as you would observe, are, that the Act is *ultra vires* because coming within four of the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Local Legislature, viz—"(8.)—Municipal Institutions in the Province; (9.) Tavern and other licenses in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes; (13.) Property and civil rights in the province; and (16.) generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province." While all of these, as well as other grounds abandoned before the Privy Council, were relied upon here, the main grounds relied on, were, both before our Court and the Supreme Court of Canada, the second and third grounds raised by Mr. Benjamin, namely, that the Act interfered with the local right to grant tavern licenses, and with property and civil rights in the Province. Both of these grounds, as well as the first named, were disposed of by their Lordships on the argument; they not having required to hear the counsel for the Act on these points, but summarily dismissed them as untenable, leaving but one of the four grounds taken, open for any consideration at all. The four grounds taken by Mr. Benjamin were the same as were formally stated by Mr. Kaye, at Ottawa, but the second and third grounds were those mainly relied on, and which have already been decided to be untenable.

Rep.—Upon what grounds did our local Judges claim that the Act was unconstitutional?

Mr. T.—Very strongly upon these two grounds named, which have already been held by the Privy Council to be without any force. The judgments of Justices Weldon, Fisher and Wetmore are mainly taken up in showing that the Act is *ultra vires* because it interferes with the local right to grant licenses and with property and civil rights in the Province. Thus Mr. Justice Fisher asks,—

"Does the 99th section of the Canada Temperance Act simply regulate trade? Can its object be attained without interfering with the right of the Local Legislature to raise a revenue for Local, Provincial or Municipal purposes, or without unduly interfering with property and civil rights?"

And after a lengthy argument, concludes with reference to the provisions of this 99th section, that,—

"They unduly interfere with property and civil rights, and also with the power conferred upon the Local Legislature to raise a revenue for local, provincial or municipal purposes, by saloon and tavern licenses, and in this last respect in direct violation of that portion of the compact of the Union which was intended to provide for the maintenance of the Government of the Province and of the different localities therein, and I am therefore of the opinion that the Parliament had not the power to pass it."

So, again Judge Weldon,—

"By section 92 the Provinces may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, among which are: No. 9. Tavern and other licenses in order to the raising of a revenue, &c; 23. Property and civil rights in the Province. Unless the power to pass the Canada Temperance Act is given under the enumerated classes of subjects exclusively assigned to Parliament, the Act is *ultra vires* as interfering with property and civil rights in the Province, the right to legislate upon which is exclusively assigned to the Local Legislatures."

And again, in a later portion of his Judgment, Judge Weldon further say:

"By sub-section 9 of section 92, the right to pass laws relating to shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licenses, in order to raise a revenue belongs to the Provincial Legislatures; and while they cannot prohibit they may grant licenses for certain objects. This right is interfered with by repealing all Acts relating thereto. The Temperance Act of 1878 also interferes with property and civil rights with which the Provincial Legislatures clearly have the right to deal.

* * * * * * *

"I am, therefore, of opinion, that the Canada Temperance Act is in conflict with the rights of the several Provinces, as conferred on them by the British North America Act, 1867, and that it is not within the powers assigned to Parliament."

Judge Henry, in his dissenting judgment in the Supreme Court of Canada, takes even narrower ground. He says:—

"If the General Parliament had the power to legislate as the act provides, it is only under the provisions I have referred to, and that power, once admitted, what is there to restrain its further legislation—what is there to prevent it from changing and altering the whole principal and framework of the Act, so as, by the regulation of trade and commerce, to provide for licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors for any purpose, and to collect a revenue therefrom? * * * * If it be finally decided that the provision for the regulation of trade and commerce *overrides the power of the Local Legislatures in the matter of licenses*, I see no impediment in the way of legislation, in regard to matters affecting in the remotest way trade and commerce, that would not merely restrain and control, but completely nullify, the Local Legislative power in respect of civil rights and property, and other important interests.

So, Mr. Justice Henry, admitting that it was only in event of power having been given to Parliament to Legislate, by the Act, that would enable it to override the power of Local Legislature to legislate with respect to licenses; but, if it had that power, then its power was without limitation; would now be forced to admit that the decision of the Privy Council, on that one point alone, is conclusive in the whole matter. Just as the three judges named of our local court would be compelled to admit, on both of the grounds taken by them having been destroyed, as they have already been on the argument before the Privy Council.

The only point upon which Mr. Maclaren was required to be heard at all, was so ably disposed of by him, and his argument is in such complete accord with the Privy Council cases cited by nim, viz., Union Street St. Jacques v. Bellisle; Fulin v. Langlois and Cushing v. Dupuy, that but little question can remain as to the result of the deliberation of their lordships. Their decision in these cases was that where the power to legislate, under any of the subject-matter named in the 91st section of the B. N. Act, is in Parliament, the power to legislate is supreme, and a similar holding with reference to the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act, is now, by the preliminary decisions on the Act, rendered easy and almost absolutely certain.

Rep.—Your opinion, then, has not changed that Mr. Elder's positive assertion that the tendency of the latest decisions is against the validity of the Canada Temperance Act, is not correct?

Mr. T.—It has not changed, but has been greatly strengthened. A point was raised in Parsons vs. The Citizen's Insurance Co., as to whether the terms "Trade and Commerce," under the 91st section of the B. N. Act, might not have a limited meaning, but in the late proceeding before the Privy Council, by the decisions already made on the points raised, no stress was laid on that, and their decisions already dispose of it. And both that case and the still later Privy Council case of Dobie vs. the Temporalities Fund was cited by Mr. McLaren as authorities to uphold the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act. There seems to be every reason in the world to expect the Act to be sustained.

Rep.—Is there any further observation on the point, of interest, you could make?

Mr. T.—I would merely add that the position taken in the matter by Mr. Justice Palmer, by the supreme Court of Canada, and by the Privy Council in their cases, which, in essence, sustain the validity of the Canada Temperance Act, namely, that when a power to legislate is given Parliament by the 91st section of B. N. A. Act, it can be legally exercised, even though it interfere with and override the powers assigned to the Local Legislature, is not accidental, or to the mere result of Judicial "construction." When Lord Carnarvon introduced the bill into the House of Lords he expressly stated this to be the object designed to be effected, in order to prevent such difficulties and conflicts as had arisen in the United States, where such relative powers had not been clearly defined. Had the parties who have raised this constutional question kept this fact in mind, their arguments would not have involved so many absurdities as now distinguish them.

Death of Dr. Maxwell.

Dr. Maxwell, of Bear River, died very suddenly at his residence in that place, on Tuesday last. He had been enjoying his usual good health till quite recently, when he complained somewhat of sciatica. This had not prevented him from attending to his practice. On the day of his death he arose at 4 o'clock in the morning, having spent a rather uncomfortable night, made a fire and lay down on a sofa which he had drawn up to the stove that he might get some relief from the pain in his hip. Here he was found by Mrs. Maxwell, at 7 o'clock, in an unconscious condition from which she could not arouse him. Dr.'s Ellison, of Bear River, and Jones and Fritz of Digby, were summoned, and all agreed that it was a case of cerebral apoplexy so severe that recovery could scarcely be hoped for. He died at 3 o'clock p. m. Funeral took place Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m. The procession was the largest ever seen in the village, attesting the position he held in the hearts of the people there. He leaves a sorrowing wife and three small children. *Digby Courier.*

— The ladies and friends of the Methodist Church at Morden, intend holding a grand Soiree on Thursday 8th June ensuing, on the grounds lately purchased by the Rev. G. O. Huestis, at that place. Those desirous of having a good time would do well to attend. Admission 35 cents.

— We have the following official notice:

"On account of elections the Western Baptist Association will meet one week earlier than was first intended. It will meet with the Baptist church at Milton, Queen's Co., on Saturday, June 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

— It is reported that Mr. Shaffner's injuries are not quite as severe as it was first thought, and that he will be out again in a short time.

— A neat little schr. called the 'Igo,' was launched Friday, 19th inst., at Port Lorne. She is intended for fishing, and is owned by Mr. Joseph Graves. She registers about 12 tons, and is a smart looking craft.

THE BOUNTY TO FISHERMEN.—The $150,000 bounty given by the Government to the Maritime Province fishermen, will be distributed as follows:—$2 per ton will be allowed to vessels engaged in the fisheries, and $4 per ton to each of the 10,000 large boats and $2 to each of the 12,000 small boats. The money will be divided between the owners and the men.

It Nearly Dead

after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

A SMUGGLER'S DEVICE.—A man from Chelsea, Mass., recently came to New Brunswick and invested in a carload of deal ends for kindling wood. At Bangor, the car broke down and the wood had to be transferred when, strange to say, there was discovered a large quantity of butter stowed among the wood. We suppose everybody was surprised and wondered how it got there. Verily the way of the smuggler is hard.—*Charleton, N. B. Sentinel.*

It Always Works Just This Result.

Mr. John Bonner, proprietor of the celebrated Yonge street Dry Goods and Gents Furnishing Store, Toronto, tells a most remarkable story of the Great German Remedy. "St. Jacobs Oil cured me of a bad case of neuralgia, of five years standing, when I had given up hopes of being cured, and had tried fifty different so-called remedies. I now keep it all the time not only at home, but here in my place of business; it is an excellent thing and something nobody should be without."

HIGH PRICE OF FARM PRODUCE.—The following are the prices of farm produce at Edmonton, April 27: Wheat is worth from $2 to $4 per bushel; barley, $1.50 to $2; flour (wheat), $10 to $15 per cwt.; flour (barley), $7 to $9 per cwt.; potatoes, $2 per bushel; eggs, 50c. per dozen; butter, 50c. to 75c. per lb.; Wood, $3 per cord.

New Advertisements.

Auction.

TO be sold at Public Auction on the ISAAC WHITMAN FARM, on

Monday, June 5th, 1882,

One Riding Waggon,
1 Express do,
1 Square Harrow and Teeth,
1 Plough,
1 Small Plough.
Terms Cash.

L. R. MORSE, Assignee.
Lawrencetown, May 30th, 1882. n7tf

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of Edmund F. Bent, late of Lawrencetown, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

S. M. BENT, Administrator.
Lawrencetown, May 30th, 1882.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

We call your attention to the

Averill Paint

—FOR—

House Painting.

Remember it is a pure Linseed Oil and Lead Paint, combined with ingredients to render it glossy and hard.

See testimonial of a practical painter of 16 years' experience:—

I have used the Averill Paint and am fully satisfied that it is far superior to lead and oil mixed in the old way. It gives a heavy body and high gloss, and I am confident that it will prove far more durable. One gallon of it will cover as much surface on an exposed building as one and a half gallons of lead and oil. I consider it as cheap if not cheaper than the best lead. I cheerfully recommend it to the public as a first class article.

W. WHYNARD, Painter.

S. N. JACKSON, Clarence, Agent.

N. B.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a general stock of GOODS, low for cash or prompt barter. may28

MILK CANS!

WE have received a superior lot of Can Stock, and are now prepared to supply our customers with Cans and all kinds of Cheese Factory apparatus.

Also on hand, a lot of the new and handsome

Granite Ware TEA-POTS.

COX BROTHERS.
Bridgetown, May 30th, 1882. 5i

For Sale!

BRANDRAM'S WHITE LEAD, BLACK RED, BLUE, GREEN AND YELLOW PAINTS, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,

Mineral Roofing!

SILICATE PAINTS,
AMERICAN RAW TAR,
AND COAL TAR,
OAKUM,
PITCH,
HOOP IRON,
RIVETS,
SPIKES,
IRON,
STEEL,
C. BOLTS,
C. BOARDS, AS BEFORE.
BLACKSMITH'S COAL on hand.

Agent for Walter Wilson's Saw Manufactory of St. John, N. B.

H. FRASER.

TO RENT or SELL!

A SNUG PROPERTY at Belleisle, in the County of Annapolis, consisting of Two Acres of Choice Tillage Land with a comfortable and commodious Dwelling-House thereon. A good site for a blacksmith or mechanic.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE WILLETT, Jr.
Belleisle, May 27th, 1882.—2ipd

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Harris Harding Morse, late of Paradise, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to within six months from date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARGARET E. MORSE,
J. L. MORSE,
L. S. MORSE,
Executors.
Dated May 31st, 1882. 6m

Valuable

PROPERTY FOR SALE!

In the Centre of the village of

BRIDGETOWN.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Dwelling House and Premises in Bridgetown, consisting of half a square of LAND. Size of Lot 180 feet in front by 90 feet in depth. There is a

GOOD STABLE AND OUTBUILDINGS,

a never failing Well of Water, with bricked up wall, and new pump therein. There is also a first class

GARDEN

on the premises, well stocked with apple and other Fruit Trees, Currants and small fruits in abundance, the whole in first class repair and order, and THOROUGHLY DRAINED.

Inspection is invited, and inquiries for terms (which are most reasonable) will be promptly answered.

Also—a first class

Cottage Pianoforte

one of "Weber's," of New York, new and in proper GOOD ORDER. Any person desiring to purchase is cordially invited to examine and inspect this instrument. There is no better in this County. Touch and tone superior.

Albert Morse.
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
Office: QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
Bridgetown, May 29th, 1882.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

AN Agency of this Bank has been opened in the

Dundee Building, WINNIPEG,

Emigrants to the North West can obtain at any office of this Bank drafts upon Winnipeg, Emerson and Brandon.

T. D. RUGGLES, Agent.
Bridgetown, May 17th, 1882. n53m

New Advertisements.

New Spring Goods!

—Just opened:—

New Clothing, New Cloths, New Printed Cottons, New Cambrics, New Dress Goods, New Laces, New Trimmings, New Parasols, New Home-knit Seamless Hosiery, New Gloves, New Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, New Feathers, and Flowers, New Serge Button Boots, New Kid Boots, New Misses' and Children's Boots, New Kid Slippers, Small Wares, &c.

Millinery done at shortest notice.

Motto—Small profits and quick sales.

Wanted—Yarn, Socks, Homespun, Butter, Eggs, &c., at highest prices.

W. H. MILLER.
Middleton, May 22nd, 1882.

HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS!

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER!

—AT—

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO.

Corner Queen & Granville Streets,

Established, 1844.

Carpetings!

TAPESTRY, WOOL, UNION CARPETS SUPER UNION DO.,

Hemp Carpets!

HEMP AND WOOL STAIR CARPETS, 4-4 & 6-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, TAPESTRY SLIPS & RUGS,

Axminster Rugs!

New Designs! New Styles!

For value cannot be excelled.

TOILET SETTS & TIDIES,
CAMEO SETTS,
WHITE COUNTERPANES, Cold. Borders,
VALANCE LACE & LAMBREQUINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS,
CRETONNES,
TABLE LINENS. in plain and fancy borders,
TABLE NAPKINS,
6-4 Scarlet & White Tablings,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

We also call attention to our very large stock of

DRY GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

Especially to

Black Cashmeres,
Merinoes & Henrietta Cloths.

And to our choice display of PRINTS.

RELIABLE GOODS AND RELIABLE PRICES!

WANTED.

10,000 lbs. WOOL.

Bridgetown, N. N., May 17th, 1882.

FURNITURE FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers at private sale:—

TWO SUITS OF DRAWING-ROOM AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Drawing-Room suite in Brown Repp and Walnut; Bedroom suite Black Walnut, Marble topped. Also, sundry other pieces. The same may be inspected at the subscriber's residence.

For further information apply to

MRS. J. K. RITCHIE.
Lawrencetown, May 23rd, 1882. n5tf

SUMMER STOCK!

NOW COMPLETE!

IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

and have just received a nice assortment of

American and Canadian HATS,

in Felt anStraw. Also a nice assortment of

ACADIA SEAMLESS HOSIERY

which took the first prize at the Dominion Exhibition in 1881.

I have now on hand a stock of

ALABASTINE!

in white and all shades.

Alabastine is a valuable discovery, and constitutes a permanent Finish for Walls and Ceilings, assimilating with the plaster and producing a durable and beautiful Finish superior to Kalsomine. Can be used with a white wash brush the same as whitening.

N. B.—Parties bringing EGGS and BUTTER to market may always depend upon the highest possible price.

John Lockett

Bridgetown, May 23rd, 1883.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his fine property situated at Granville. About 150 acres. 40 or 50 cleared and 20 under cultivation. Average crop apples, 200 barrels.

apl1tf DANIEL CLARKE

REASONABLE CHARGES AND PROMPT EXECUTIONS ON ALL ORDERS FOR JOB WORK AT THIS OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

CHEAPER THAN MILK PANS.

THE subscriber still holds the patent right for the manufacture and sale of

COOLEY CREAMERS

in Annapolis County. The patent right has been renewed for four years The Cooley system is the only perfect way to raise cream. The extra butter made by the use of them will more than pay the price of Cooley in one season. Anyone wishing to purchase Cooleys by sending postal card and number of Cans they want, and about where they live, will receive the cans at short notice. Price of Cooleys, $2.50. Will set 4 pails milk per day.

Address,
C. E. SPINNEY, Middleton.
Nictaux, May 17th, 1882. 5i10

Notice.

THE subscriber, having sold his Book accounts to H. M. Harris, Esq., parties heretofore indebted to me will please settle with him. SIMEON HARRIS.

The above accounts must all be settled before the 1st day of JULY.

H. M. HARRIS.
Margaretville, May 22nd, 1882.—1m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having nearly completed his

Spring Stock

is now prepared to sell goods of all kinds as cheaply as if got by the Car Load.

AGENT FOR

Barrington Company's Ammonia FERTILIZER

for Garden and house Plants.

WANTED:

100 Doz. GOOD STRAW HATS.

Highest Market prices paid for Butter and Eggs.

A. D. CAMERON.

Cor. Court & Granville Sts. Bridgetown.

NEW GOODS.

TO OPEN THIS WEEK.

124 Packages English, Irish, Scotch, French, German and Swiss Manufactures, comprising the latest novelties of this season's production.

We are now showing, New Mantles, New Ulsters, Watered Silks, New Parasols, New Mantle Cloths, New Mantle Silks, New Sun Shades, The latest Dress Goods, Ladies' Scarfs, Collars and Sets Lace Ties, Mull Ties, all the novelties in Real and Imitation Laces. Great variety of Neck Wear for ladies and children.

New Goods by every steamer.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.
St. John, N. B., May 1st, 1882.

TO LOAN!

In Annapolis County, at 6 per cent, on real estate security, a large sum of

MONEY,

in large or small amounts. Address,

ALFRED WHITMAN,
Barrister, &c.
n43] 43 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S

Middleton Hotel,

MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS CO., N. S.

C. C. DODGE, Proprietor.

THE Subscriber wishes respectfully to say to the general public that the old well known Middleton Hotel still stands on the old site, and its proprietor is still on the acting side, "hale and hearty."

He thanks the public (travelling and local) for past patronage, and with confidence solicits a continuance of their favors.

No exertion shall be spared (in the future as in the past) by the Proprietor, to make his house a pleasant and agreeable home for all who may take up their abode at his house, permanently or temporally.

A COMFORTABLE CONVEYANCE will attend all trains to convey passengers to and fro.

Good Stabling,

and a respectful, attentive hostler always at call.

Charges Very Moderate.

C. C. DODGE.
Middleton, March 27th, 1882. 1y

NEW Spring Goods!

A Large and well selected Stock of—

CLOTHING!

mostly made by the well known and reliable house of H. Shorey & Co.

A heavy lot of SCOTCH & Canadian Tweeds and Homespuns.

A Fine line of PRINTS & DRESS GOODS,

With especial value in Black Cashmere, Coburgs and Lustres.

Mens' Heavy Wool, Cotton and Wool & Park's Cotton Shirtings.

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,
TICKINGS. OSENBURGS,
COTTANADES, TOWELLING,
CRASH TABLE LINEN,
CORSETS, SUSPENDERS,
PARK'S KNITTING COTTON
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND RUBBERS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Together with everything kept in a first-class country store, all of which will be sold as low for cash or on reasonable time, as can be sold by any dealer who expects to pay his bills.

B. STARRATT.
Paradise, April 24th, 1882.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just recieved a general assortment of

Spring, Summer, Staple & Fancy DRY GOODS,

NAMELY:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
SATINS,
BROCADE SILKS,
WATERED SILKS,
CRAPES,
JET GIMPS,
MANTLE ORNAMENTS,
FRINGES,
HATS,
BONNETS,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS,
SUNSHADES,
UMBRELLAS,
&C., &C.,

Mrs. L. C. Wheelock

Lawrencetown, 17th May, 1882.

General News.

— Counterfeit 50 cent pieces are in circulation in St. John, N. B.

A BARGAIN.—A lucky bidder at a recent sale of unclaimed goods at the C. P. R. station at Ottawa got 1,100 yards of dress goods for $12.50.

OBITUARY.—Mr. William Bauld, a well-known and respected merchant of this city, a partner of the firm of Bauld, Gibson & Co., died at his residence in Pleasant Street on Sunday, after a short illness.—*Chronicle.*

— The composition of the Dominion Parliament will be as follows under the Redistribution bill: Ontario 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 6. Total for the Dominion, 211.

Bright's Disease. Diabetes.

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and makes you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

Victoria, B. C., May 22.—The demand for Wellington coal is so great that the harbor is crowded with shipping waiting offers to load. One of the coal mines on the main land on the American side has given out entirely, and the quantity of coal in four others is so bad that it is thought they will shortly be closed.

— The Qu'Appelle Farm Syndicate are purchasing horses, mules, oxen, waggons, ploughs, mowers, reapers, threshers, etc., required for their large 50,000 acre wheat farm—on the line of the C. P. Railway, in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The company purpose commencing active field operations forthwith, breaking at least ten thousand acres of wheat land this season.

— We learn with great pleasure that D. B. Woodworth, Esq., contemplates erecting at once a large building for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of woollen cloths in this country. The construction of the building and machinery alone will cost some twenty-five thousand dollars. If Mr. Woodworth is as successful in this as he had been in real estate, it will be a good thing, not only for himself, but for the whole country. Mr. W. has already contracted for half a million of bricks to be delivered in July coming.—*Western Chronicle.*

London, May 23.—The authorities have received information of a proposed attempt on the lives of several well-known politicians in London. The police are guarding the residences of all the Ministers. In the Lords last evening the Marquis of Waterford gave notice of and postponed his question relative to the Kilmainham compact. Earl Granville protested against such notice as the Speaker of Commons had ruled a similar one out of order. Adjournment of the House to June 1st was then agreed to.

ST. CROIX COTTON MILL.—Six hundred thousand dollars will have been spent in the building and equipment of the St. Croix cotton mill at St. Stephen, N. B. It will contain twenty-six thousand spindles with capacity of forty thousand. At the annual meeting lately held the American shareholders expressed themselves well pleased with the mill, saying that, though there are larger mills, there is none on the Continent superior in its appointments.

A Wild Day on Isle au Haute.

We have a letter from Capt. Nelson Card, keeper of the light on the Isle au Haute, who, from November to April, was shut out from all communication with the world. Following is an account of a gale which took place, and is graphically described by the captain:—

January the 2nd came in accompanied with a gale of wind from W. S. W. which increased in strength until noon. At 1 p. m., there came a squall on top of what was already a violent gale, which increased its fury beyond anything I ever saw in these latitudes. The sky was covered with a sort of yellow gloom; the forest, which was waving about and bending to the blast now began to go by the board, a dozen of which I saw was falling at once. The sea foam or froth from the sea shore filled the air with froth, resembling small baloons or sea gulls, going past the lighthouse with the velocity of lightning, many of them going clean over the top of the tower, which is 270 feet above the sea level.

On the N. W. side of the Island where the wind came past the west end, the water was lifted up and blown into a fine spray, drifting far away to leaward, resembling snow. At 4 p. m., it began to moderate, and on the 3rd the gale had gone past, leaving the field fences all scattered about; the roads all blocked up with fallen trees, and the Island in general having the appearance of a forest in distress. The light-house rocked considerable, but however it stood the blast without sustaining any damage except part of the fence blown off at top of the tower.—*Windsor Mail.*

The Shifting Ice Fields.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., May 21, 1882.—Here, to-day, we have the weather clear and bright with a smart breeze from West South-West. The ice is slowly receding from our coast, though the shores are still white with the grounded ice, and the view is not at all spring-like, but we trust the Westerly winds may prevail, as the indications point. The ice in the Gulf will thus be loosened up, and the imperilled and no doubt damaged vessels will be enabled to reach ports of destination or repair.

ALONG THE CAPE BRETON COAST.

Captain Angrove, who has been master of different steamers in the Northern latitudes for a number of years, reports that he has never seen heavier ice during his experience at sea, the fields being larger in area and of thick ice; all along his course round Point Aconi large blocks of the Gulf ice are grounded in eight to ten fathoms of water. Capt. Angrove has had a look out established on the mountain back of Kelly's Cove since his ice imprisonment, at an elevation of about eleven hundred feet, from which point constant watch has been kept for the first movement of the ice park. Yesterday he could distinctly see in the far eastward a large steamer, a barque and a schooner, all apparently tightly jammed in the ice, but the dense fog prevailing this morning prevented observations to the Eastward beyond a few hundred yards from the shore. Some twenty five miles to the Southward indications of open water was observed off Cow Bay and in the vicinity of Scatterie Island.

— The following are the candidates nominated, so far, for the Dominion and Provincial Parliamentary elections to be held on the 20th of June:

HALIFAX CO.:

Dominion.	
Government.	*Opposition.*
M. H. Richey,	A. G. Jones.
M. B. Daly.	H. H. Fuller.
Provincial.	
W. D. Harrington.	M. J. Power.
John Pugh.	W. S. Fielding.
J. F. L. Parsons.	J. G. Foster.

DIGBY:

Dominion.	
	Hon. W. B. Vail.
Provincial.	
	J. S. McNeil.
	H. M. Robicheau.

SHELBURNE:

Dominion.	
N. W. White.	Thos. Robertson.
Provincial.	
N. McGray.	Thos. Johnson.
John Allen.	W. F. MacCoy.

ANNAPOLIS:

Dominion.	
R. FitzRandolph.	W. H. Ray.
Provincial.	
Hon. W. B. Troop.	J. W. Longley.
C. W. Shaffner.	H. Munro.

QUEENS:

Dominion.	
J. N. Freeman.	Dr. Forbes.
Provincial.	
L. Ford.	J. H. Cook.
J. Bartling.	J. M. Mack.

LUNENBURG:

Dominion.	
C. E. Kaulback.	Thos. Keefler.
Provincial.	
C. A. Smith.	Geo. H. Ross.
W. R. Calder.	C. E. Church.

KINGS.

Dominion.	
D. B. Woodworth.	Dr. F. W. Borden.
Provincial.	
J. S. McDonald.	Clement C Dickie.
T. R. Harris.	T. L. Dodge.

COLCHESTER:

Dominion.	
Hon. A. W. McLelan.	F. A. Lawrence.
Provincial.	
Wm. Blair.	S. D. McLellan.
W. A. Patterson.	W. H. Guild.

GUYSBORO:

Dominion.	
	John A. Kirk.
Provincial.	
J. W. Handley.	Otto. S. Weeks.
A. N. McDonald.	Jas. A. Fraser.

INVERNESS:

Dominion.	
Dr. Cameron.	S. MacDonnell.
Provincial.	
Alex. Campbell.	Dr. Campbell.
Dr. McLennan.	John McKinnon.

YARMOUTH:

Dominion.	
Mr. J. R. Kinney.	Mr. F. Killam.
Provincial.	
Thos. E. Corning.	Thos. B. Flint.
	Albert Gayton.

— The following, at or near, are the Polling Districts of the county:—

No. 1, Melvern Square.
" 1, A, George E. Spurr's Meadowvale.
" 2, Middleton Corner.
" 2, A, Port George.
" 3, C. B. Clarke's, Clarence.
" 3, A, The School House, Port Lorne.
" 4, Sessions House, Bridgetown.
" 4, A, Hampton.
" 5, Jessie Dodge's, Belleisle.
" 6, Granville Ferry.
" 7, George Chisholm's, Lower Granville.
" 8, Sanford's Corner.
" 9, Z. Croscup's Store, Bear River.
" 10, The Court House.
" 10, A, School House, Lequille.
" 11, Carleton's Corner.
" 12, School House, Nictaux.
" 12, A, Corner Lawrencetown Lane.
" 13, The Liverpool Cross Roads.
" 14, Baxter's Hall.
" 15, School House, Morse Road.

No. 1.—To be divided at the Annapolis River as heretofore. The south division to include all votes on both sides of the old Post Road on north side of the River, also George Neily, James McCully, on McGill Road, and Walter Phinney and Hugh McNeil, near Melvern Square, and to be known as No. 1 A for the purposes of this Act.

No. 2.—To be divided at the Top of the Mountain by a line running from the Eastern to the Western End of Ward No. 2. The sub-division of said Ward for the purposes of said Act to be known as No. 2 A.

No. 3.—To be divided at the top of the North Mountain by a line running from the Eastern to the Western end of said Ward. The sub-division of said Ward for the purposes of said Act to be known as No. 3

No. 5.—To be divided at the Top of the North Mountain by a line running from the Eastern to the Western end of said Ward. The sub-division of said Ward for the purposes of said Act to be known No. 4 A.

No. 9.—To be divided by a line parallel with the Frederick Milner Road, (so called). All to the Westward of said line to vote at Bear River. The sub-division of said Ward for the purpose of this Act to be known as No. 9 A.

No. 10.—To be divided as follows—Clements, (south of Allen Creek) the Birchtown, Liverpool, Purott and Dalhousie Roads, and the South side of Halifax Post Road, commencing with H. F. Burns and extending to the Eastern extremity of the Ward. Polling place at Lequille, and to be known as No. 10 A.

Remainder of the Ward to be known as No. 10, for the purposes of this Act, for this Election. Polling place at the Court House.

No. 12.—To be divided at the Bridge crossing the Annapolis at the foot of Hanley Mountain road, and following the road from said Bridge the course thereof up to South Williamston, and thence South to the Southern boundary of said Ward, for the purpose of this Act to be known as No. 12 A.

New York, May 28.—The steamer Celtic arrived this morning bringing Lieut. Danenhower, Dr. Newton Newcomb, naturalist, Jack Cole, boatswain, and Charles Ton Sing, Chinese steward, four of the survivors of the ill-fated Arctic steamer Jeannette. Personal friends and relatives met the steamer down the harbor, and the meeting between the parties was most affecting, especially in the case of poor Jack Cole, who is crazy from the hardships he has endured. He, however, recognized his son and brother, and greeted them but the next moment his mind wandered. At the wharf a large number were present to welcome Danenhower and his party.

New York Enamel Paint.

Messrs. Bessonett & Wilson, merchants, Middleton, have shown us samples of the New York Enamel Paints, for which they have been appointed agents for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

This celebrated preparation is rapidly taking the place of white lead and oil in the American markets having the great advantage of being *ready mixed*, thereby saving all the time incurred in mixing lead and Oil.

This alone should be considered, as the painter's time and labor in mixing is a large part of the entire cost of the job.

The numerous certificates of practical painters who have used it for years, fully prove that it is cheaper than lead and oil, (one gallon covering 230 feet, two coats), besides being more durable, as it is *warranted not to chalk*, as the best of London lead will do. It dries with a *hard enamel finish*, retaining its glossy appearance for years, and *two coats* will make a better body than three coats of lead mixed in the ordinary way, for the reason that the oil remains on the surface with the lead and zinc all hardening together into a *perfect waterproof cement*, which will neither crack nor peel off. The agents say this paint must not be confounded with worthless *water paints* and other chemical preparations, and that the "New York Enamel Paint Company" are one of the oldest established concerns in the United States, and that their goods will do all they are claimed to do.

Circulars and full information may be obtained by addressing Messrs. BESSONETT & WILSON, Middleton, N. S.

Washington Letter.

GUITEAU'S DEATH WATCH.—A DEAD-LOCK IN THE HOUSE.—EXCITING TIMES ANTICIPATED.—MR. SHIPPERD'S DOCUMENTS.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23rd, 1882.

The decision of the court *in banc* today, as was expected, overruled the bill of exceptions, and affirmed the judgment and sentence of Judge Cox. The Judges held, first, that this is a United States Circuit Court, with all the powers of any circuit of the United States; second, that is a Judicial District, and that, under the provisions of the law, when a crime is begun in one district and completed in another the crime is complete in either; third, that the murder being an offence in this District against the United States, the final removal of the President to New Jersey did not take him beyond the jurisdiction of the government against which the offence was committed.

Guiteau was to-day placed in solitary confinement under a continual guard, better known as the death watch. He will be rigidly guarded up to the hour of his execution, and no communication with him will be permitted except by his spiritual advisers, or by persons specially authorized by the Warden of the jail, who will be responsible for the safe keeping of the assassin until he is given to the doctors for a post mortem examination. It has been decided that a body of the most eminent medical experts in the country shall make examination of the brain of the assassin, which examination, it is believed, will settle forever the question of insanity. After this examination Guiteau's body will be delivered to his relatives, if any of them call for it. Guiteau will be hung on the 30th of June, which will be one year, less two days, from the date of his terrible crime.

There seems to be a prospect of a dead-lock in the House, over the contested election case of Mackay against Dibble. Democratic members have determined to filibuster, if the Republicans attempt to bring up the case. All Republican absentees have been ordered by telegraph to return immediately to Washington, in order to make a quorum; and when this is obtained, it is said the Republicans will contrive to have a vote, but, with such an experienced parlimentarian as Mr. Randall leading the Democrats, it is difficult to see how a vote could be reached. The parties are so nearly equal in strength that, if a dead-lock occurs, some exciting and lively scenes will be witnessed, and appropriation bills will have to take a back seat. The prospect for a prolonged session was never better.

Mr. Shipherd has published a somewhat humorous notice offering five dollars reward for Mr. Blaine, and twice that amount for the publication of the notice in the New York *Tribune*. He concludes the notice with a threat to continue the narrative so suddenly interrupted by the flight of Mr. Blaine and his committee, in some other place than the now deserted committee room. The necessary data are all ready, and if the public want the documents and the facts, I am rather inclined not to refuse them. Mr. Shipherd left the city on Saturday, but he is expected back to day to make arrangements for the publication of his documents. He said yesterday that he did not propose to bother with the congressional investigating committee further, and that no power could compel him to produce his documents before the committee; that he had wasted much money and time to please the committee and the public, and that in future he would not even notice a subpœna from them. The publication of his alleged important documents is, of course, awaited with much interest.

Our Country, &c.

Dear Editor,—I frequently hear strangers say of this valley, "What a lovely place—what thrifty orchards, &c."

The only son of a farmer resident of Melvern Square (himself born a Yankee), writing from the Southern States to a friend here, says, "I have travelled in all parts of the States and Canada, and after a careful observation, my conclusion is that little N. S. has a combination of resources giving her a position in many respects superior to all other places of equal size,—and the little beautiful Annapolis valley outstrips any place in beauty and fertility I have ever seen, and must eventually become an important place, &c." A Nova Scotian West says, "Wheat is grown here by the mile not by acres, and yet the average is less than I used to raise on my father's little farm well tilled' near the Willett Bridge, in N. S."

Said a sister concerning a near relative who had just left Melvern Square to again seek his fortune in the States, after spending a few years only at home—"He spent eight years in the States and returned home not as well clad as he now goes, having but six bbls. of flour to commence life again in N. S. He now returns with $500 in cash, leaving behind a nice farm."

Said the same lady,—"I love my home and surroundings, and wonder why so many restless ones leave independence here for servitude under masters abroad." And I may add—Nova Scotians, especially farmers, ought to be contented—good land, easily worked in most places; meadows and dykes, wood and fencing, a healthful climate, peace and plenty and safety, produce high, beef good price, potatoes 75c., eggs 15c., butter 20c., cheese 10c. to 15c., &c. Surely those who can should sing "Home, sweet home," and stay there; and even manufacturers now need not grumble at hard times with the present protection, but rather lend their best energies to test the Policy fairly, and see what there really is in it.

W. J. G.

To the Electors of the County of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been unanimously nominated at a meeting held at this place on the 27th last., as a candidate for the representation of this County in the Dominion Parliament, as a supporter of the policy of the present administration, I accept your nomination on personal grounds reluctantly; but on public considerations, heartily.

I have always taken a deep interest in the consolidation and advancement of our great Dominion, and my efforts shall always be in that direction.

Should you favor me with your support, our common interests shall receive my best attention.

As the time is short, it will be impossible to make you a personal visit; but I trust you will use your best efforts to bring this contest to a successful issue.

ROBT. E. FitzRANDOLPH.

Bridgetown, May 29th, 1882.

To the Electors of Annapolis County.

GENTLEMEN,—A convention of your body having made choice of C. W. Shaffner and myself to contest the coming election in the interest of the Government, and Liberal-Conservatives of this County, I beg leave to thank you sincerely for your continued good will and confidence in us, and to assure you that if elected by your united sufferages on the 20th of June, you may depend on our doing all in our power to advance the interests of our native Province, and Annapolis County in particular.

At the same time I would most respectfully urge upon you individually the necessity of immediate and prompt action in order to insure the return of my hon. colleague, who is lying helpless at present and unable to visit you, and as the time is so very short before elections, I feel it to be impossible to visit you at your homes as I wish, therefore I earnestly entreat you to work together for the nominees of the Liberal-Conservatives and shew your appreciation of the Government of this Province for the last four years, by returning men who will faithfully carry out the policy of the Liberal-Conservative Government during the coming term.

Thanking you in Mr. Shaffner's name, and my own, for your past liberal support, and soliciting a continuance of the same. I remain

Your obedient servant,

W. B. TROOP.

Annapolis, May 30th, 1882.

MR. EDITOR,—I have received Cortis & Freeborn's Circular giving the Apple Export for the season of 1881 and 1882.

The total quantity of apples exported from America to Liverpool, London and Glasgow for the season of 1881 and '82 foots up.....239,252 bbls.
For season 1880 and '81...1,338,806 do.
Of which Halifax shipped in 1880 and '81.....24,250 do
Do. do. 1881 and '82....4,670 do
Annapolis shipped in 1880 and '81.....19,872 do
Do. do. 1881 and '82...30,670 do

Of the apples shipped from Annapolis, the Acadia Steamship Company carried this season 26,242 barrels direct to London and delivered all cargoes in as good order as they were shipped.

THOS. S. WHITMAN.

Annapolis, May 24, 1882.

Report of the Bridgetown School for Past Term.

During the term ending April 30th, 1882, there were 100 pupils enrolled in Bridgetown school, 50 in each department. The number of days attendance made by the pupils were, in the Primary Department, 3,472
In the Higher Department, 2,991
Total, 6,433
The number of days lost by the pupils were, in the Primary Department, 2,044
In the Higher Department, 2,565
Total, 4,609

The winter has been singularly unfavorable for school work, owing to the succession of storms during the months of February and March, and the still worse succision of diseases to which scholars were subjected during a much longer period. Both of these I doubt not are quite fresh in the memories of most of our friends. I do not know that it is either necessary or desirable to review these experiences, but will simply state, that of the total number of days lost in both departments during the term, viz.: 4,609. The No. of these lost by sickness is, as nearly as can be told, about 2,320.

Teachers only can understand what demoralization of work such a loss of time involves. Some of us can hardly say that we are quite convalescent yet from measles, and we have noticed with horror, references to scarlet fever and chicken-pox being in some of the neighboring villages.

We have had nearly all the diseases that juvenile humanity is heir to, but do not wish to complete the list just now. We earnestly desire a *rest*, and therefore beg and advise any one who may visit infected localities to be careful where they stop, and not to bring any new epidemic to Bridgetown. Though, by the way, I do not know that one could get sick in a much better place, as Æculapius is to be represented by four, some say five M. D.'s hereafter.

In behalf of all their *best interests*, I implore parents, in view of the great loss they have already sustained, to suffer no ordinary hinderance to detain their children from school this summer. Determine that they *must* attend every day of the term, unless actually detained by sickness—then having made, *adhere* to that good determination. Not one pupil of the 100 registered last term made *full time*. We sincerely hope for a different record next fall.

But it would be unjust to many of the pupils in both departments, not to say that they have done much hard work in the face of difficulties, and much good progress. Those deserving most honorable mention in the junior department are, Maud Buckler, Louie Fisher, May Chipman, Fred Ruffee, James Dodge, Frank Morse and Maud Hoyt.

The table below shows the names and average progress for the term of the 10 best in each class of the higher room.

1st CLASS.		2nd CLASS.	
Winnie Fisher	93	Willie Longmire,	87
Nettie Falconer,	93	Nellie Gordon,	88
Walter Chipman,	87	Regie. Miller,	86
Georgie Davis,	87	Archie Dennison,	86
Willard Litch,	85	Bertha Sancton,	77
Augustus Davis,	84	James Falconer,	76
Arthur Chipman,	82	Henry Shaw,	73
Sarah Walker,	81	Charlie Eason,	71
Fred Palfrey,	76	Sadie Prat,	65
George Gordon,	74	Gertie McLean,	63

M. L. FIELDS.

May 24th, '82.

The Arrears Bill.

The arrears bill now before the Imperial Parliament confers enormous advantages upon Irish tenants. By its first provision the bill gives as a gift one year's rent to every tenant whose rent is valued at and under thirty pounds sterling who happens to be in arrears, and in consideration of the payment of one year's rent it wipes out the arrears of rent, and allows him to start fresh in the world. To accomplish this the State make the tenants a free gift of $10,000,000 out of the public fund, which they will not be asked to put back. As the arrears due by accumulation since the famine of 1846, which are calculated at $40,000,000, will be wiped out at the same time, the Irish peasant will profit to the tune of $500,000,000 as his first fruits of the Kilmainham compact. How wide-reaching and effective the Arrears bill is may be judged from the fact that it will affect to a greater or less degree, no less than 585,000 tenants, representing in round numbers 3,500,000 persons who now, in the words of Mr. Gladstone, are at the mercy of the landlords. The

IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF THE MEASURE.

will be to save tens of thousands of families from eviction, and to restore to their homes a thousand families already evicted whom the Land League is unable to protect, notwithstanding the boast of its leaders. How pressing the necessity was becoming may be judged by the eviction of 2,000 persons last week in Connemara, and other thousands all over the country. Had not the Government stepped in it is calculated that 250,000 would have been evicted by the end of the winter, as the landlords were preparing monster clearances under the protection of the new Coercion Bill. Without the Arrears bill the Land Act was utterly useless to the poorer tenants, because they owe from two to five years' rent, which they are wholly unable to pay. On some rack-rented estates, where old arrears have been kept alive, the tenants owe legally as high as

FIFTEEN YEARS' RENT,

which puts them hopelessly in the power of the landlord and makes them the veriest slaves. Under the Arrears bill all those old debts will be swept away, and the tenants for the first time in their history will have a fair start without any fear that their improvements may be confiscated by rack-renting landlords. Such is the new healing measure proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and, save the freeing of the serfs by Russia, it promises to be the most important act of European legislation during this age. Yet, valuable as this new conclusion undoubtedly is, there are some irreconilable Irishmen who bitterly attack Mr. Parnell for his part in bridging it about, and it is even prophesied that this enormous concession to the tenant farmers will be used by the political rivals as an arm to damage his influence, and ultimately to bring about the destruction of the influence of the Irish leader.

Farmers' Market, Halifax.

	c.	c.		c.	c.
Choice Butter,	18 @	19	Heavy Pork,	8 @	9
Ordinary "	14 @	17	Small Pork,	8 @	9
Early Rose Potatoes,	00 @	75	Black Oats,	50 @	55
Prolific do.,	00 @	75	White Oats,	50	
Turnips,	45		Beef, & Qtr.,	5 @	8
Choice Turkey,	15		Beef. on foot,	5 @	9
Fair to good,	12 @	14	Lambs,	6 @	7½
Ducks,	40 @	70	Mutton,	6 @	7
Geese,	40 @	60	Rabbits,	12 @	15
Chickens,	30 @	60	Yarn,	50 @	60
Fowls,	30 @	50	Jowls, smoked,	7	
Ham,	00 @	12	Jowls, green,	5 @	6
Dried Apples,	6½ @	7½	Herring, smkd., per hundred,	30 @	40
Fresh Eggs,	14 @	15	Cheese, facty.,	10 @	11
Limed Eggs,	10 @	12	Cheese, dairy,	6 @	10

Heavy Mess Pork, per bbl.,		$20.00 @	$00.00
Light " "		20.00 @	00.00
Prime " "		14.00 @	15.00
Parsnips, per bbl.,		1.50	
Apples, per barrel,		1.50 @	3.00
Beans,		2.50 @	3.00
Mitts, .75 @ $2.00.	Socks,	1.50 @	2.75
Straw, 8.00.	Hay,	10.00 @	12.00

☞ The above may be relied on, as it is corrected every week by WATSON EATON, COLONIAL MARKET, HALIFAX.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church.....7, p. m.
Methodist " .....7, p. m
Baptist " .....11, a. m, 7½, p. m
Presbyterian " .....Uncertain.
Roman Catholic Church....4th Sunday of every month.

☞ *Jonnson's Anodyne Liniment* is one of the few really valuable patent medicines which we always take pleasure in calling attention to. It is both for internal and external use and is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest.

☞ Impure blood is the cause of more misery than any other source of disease, but this fact is often overlooked. *Parson's Purgative Pills* will make *new* rich blood and will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

☞ The variety of steel pens manufactured by the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co. includes every shape, size and style for counting-house, school and engrossing purposes. Their popular styles are sold everywhere.

☞ *Sure but not Slow.*—People who have used *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* to get rid of pain, find that it is sure but not slow. A cough even, of long standing, is speedily controlled and cured by it. Rheumatism, neuralgia, corns, lame back and swelled neck rapidly disappear when it is used.

☞ *Joseph Rasan*, Percy, writes:—I was induced to try *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me.

Births.

CLARK.—At Elmsdale Farm, Granville, on the 25th inst., the wife of Joseph Clark Esq., of a son.

GESNER.—At Granville, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Capt. William Gesner of twins, a boy and a girl.

Deaths.

GESNER.—On Sunday, 21st inst., at Belleisle, of heart disease, George Provost, youngest son of Major Gesner, aged 70 years, leaving a wife and twelve children to mourn their loss.

MAXWELL.—On May 23rd, of appoplexy, at his residence in Bear River, Dr. Maxwell in the 37th year of his age.

SANCTON.—At Bridgetown, on the 23rd inst., Mr. T. A. Sancton, aged 73 years.

FAIRN.—At Saw Mill Creek, on the 24th inst., Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Benjamin Fairn; aged 75 years.

Mrs. Quinlan's Golden Ointment!
A POSITIVE CURE FOR PILES.
THE OLDEST, BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.
TRY IT. PRICE 25 CENTS.
B. F. PERKINS, - - - Proprietor.
☞ For sale by Druggists and general dealers throughout the Dominion. may 23

JAMES & ABBOT
Commission Lumber Merchants,
13 KILBY ST., BOSTON, U. S. A.
Consignments and correspondence solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. n24l4

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons not to negotiate a note for Twenty Dollars drawn on twenty days in favor of James P. Foster, by William Foster, and endorsed to A. W. Phinney, of Middletown, as no value has been received therefor, and the subscribers will resist payment.

JAMES P. FOSTER,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

Port George, May 15th, 1882. nátf

Mowing Machines

THE subscriber imported year before last

FIFTY SPRAGUE MOWING MACHINES

From the celebrated manufacturer, John Abell, Esq., of Woodbridge, Ontario, whose machines are acknowledged to be equal, if not better than any machines made. They contain all the modern improvements. Forty-six are sold, but I have FOUR still for sale which I will dispose of at a much less price than the original cost, and give 12 months' credit, note on interest at 7 per cent, to a good party.

WM. WARWICK.

Lawrencetown, May 15th, 1882. n5tf

NOTICE.

CAUTION. The trading public are hereby cautioned not to trade or negotiate a note dated May 3rd, drawn payable to John M. Morse, and endorsed by the same, said note of $60.00 having been lost in the mail between Middleton and the Bank of Nova Scotia, Bridgetown, or gone astray in some way.

C. E. SPINNEY.

Nictaux, May 17th, 1882. 2i

Salesmen Wanted.

To begin work at once on
FALL SALES, 1882,
—FOR THE—
Fonthill Nurseries,
THE LARGEST in the DOMINION.

Head Office:—TORONTO, Ontario,
Branch Offices:
MONTREAL, P. Q., and
St. PAUL, Minn. Nurseries: Fonthill, On.

We can employ 100 Additional Agents, and want men who can give full time to the business.

☞ Steady employment and good salaries to successful Agents. References required.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
J. W. BEALL, Nurserymen,
Manager. Montreal.

March 3rd, 1882.

Middleton Station!

Just opened:
A GENERAL LINE OF
DRY GOODS,
FIELD AND GARDEN
SEEDS,
☞ Selling Low for Cash.☜
Agent for L. O. Neily's FERTILIZER.
Cash paid for Eggs,
N. F. MARSHALL.
May 17th, 1882.

Miss E. M. Bonnett

WILL be prepared by the middle of May to give instructions on the
PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN,
to those who may desire them.
Bridgetown, May 1st, 1882.

JUST ARRIVED AT THE
Drug Store.

A Large supply of WALL PAPER. Also, all supplies required for schools—Books, Stationery, Pencils, Quill Pens, Inkpowders, Crayons, Seals, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Blotting and Tissue paper, Blank Books, Rubbers, Sponges, Rulers and Bells at Halifax prices. All kinds of SEEDS, at lowest figures. The balance of Paints and Oils at still further reduction.

L. R. MORSE, M. D.

Lawrencetown, May 1st, 1882. 1y

HATS!

That are Hats.
FROM 10C. TO $2.50.
Latest Styles, at
J. W. WHITMAN'S.

White and Cold SHIRTS,
Finest Makes, at Lowest Prices.
Tweeds and Suitings,
Newest Patterns, CHEAP.
Special Lines of Mens' Womens and Childrens' HOSE, extremely Low Priced.
Rubber, Wool and Linen
Carriage Robes,
Wall Papers and Shades,
Choicest Patterns.
LARD in 3 and 5 pound Tins.
☞ New Goods every Week. Call.
J. W. WHITMAN.
Middletown, March 10th, 1882.

BABY CARRIAGES.

I have just received a large assortment of BABY CARRIAGES.
THOS. KELLY.
Bridgetown, May 10th. 1882. n3tf

BRICK. BRICK.

130 M. BRICKS, for sale by
T. A. TUFTS,
n3 2m Kingston Station, N. S.

Something Worth Knowing!

IF YOU WANT TO GET GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY BUY AT THE
Cheap Cash Store.
Middleton Corner.
Where you will find a New and well assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS,
In great Variety.
LINEN LAP ROBES, Very Cheap.
Tapestry Carpeting from 55c
HEMP AND JUTE CARPETING.
BOOTS & SHOES,
very low.
GROCERIES. CROCKERYWARE, TINWARE, &C
Timothy, Clover and Garden Seeds.
☞ A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, in the Establishment.
WANTED—Socks, Yarn, Eggs, Homespun, Butter, &c., for which the highest market price will be paid.
S. L. FREEMAN & CO.
Middleton, May 10th, 1882.

New Advertisements.

BEARD & VENNING,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SPRING & SUMMER
DRY GOODS

We are now showing a full assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
representing all classes of Domestic and Foreign Manufacture, which will be kept fully assorted by continuous additions.

To Wholesale Buyers, we Give Special Advantages,
and solicit their inspection.

☞ Homespun Cloth, Yarn, Socks and Mits taken in payment.

BEARD & VENNING.

Acadia Organ Co'y.

BRIDGETOWN, : : : N. S.

The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the above establishment.

FIRST-CLASS CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS

are now being turned out, which are UNRIVALLED in WORKMANSHIP! ELEGANT IN STYLE, AND ARE UNEQUALLED IN TONE.

All Lovers of Music wishing to purchase a First Class Instrument will do well to call and examine those of our manufacture at our Warerooms. MR. J. P. RICE is now canvassing the County, and will take orders for instruments at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Tuning and Repairing
Promptly and Thoroughly Attended to.

N. B.—Strict attention paid to correspondence: Address, Acadia Organ Co., Bridgetown N. S. B. O. Box 18.

FACTORY:—At Bridgetown, in connection with Reed's Steam ure Manufactory.
All instruments manufactured solely by the proprietors.

J. P. RICE. A. E. SULIS

You Can Save Money
BY BUYING YOUR
FURNITURE!
AT KELLY'S.

I have on hand and will be constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of CHAMBER SUITS, in Walnut, Ash, Basswood and ornamented Pine, of the newest and most beautiful designs, which I offer at astonishingly low prices. Parlor Suits a specialty, and finished in any style of covering, from Forty-five Dollars upward. Everything else in the Furniture line at correspondingly low prices. Every article warranted as represented. A call will convince you that you have found the right place to purchase your Furniture.

THOMAS KELLY.

Bridgetown, March 20th, 1882.

Big Chance.

SANCTON
HAS A BIG LOT OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
GOLD & SILVER RINGS,
BROOCHES,
EAR RINGS,
SPECTACLES,
EYEGLASSES,
BRACELETS,
SILVERWARE &C.,
Which will be sold CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.
☞ Remember, store next to Post Office. Call and inspect.
Bridgetown, May 3rd, 1882.

ALMONT STALLION
'GILBERT,'

WILL stand at his stable, Wilmot, Annapolis Co., for the season of 1882. Bred by Gen. W. S. Tilton, Togus, Maine, U. S., foaled April, 1878.

GILBERT is a dark bay horse now four years old, weighing 1125 pounds, and is pronounced by competent judges to be the best horse of his age in Nova Scotia.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Constellation; first dam, Belle Boyd, by Lang's Gen. Knox (the founder of the Knox family); second dam, Lady Sanford, by Champion jr.; Constellation by the great Almont, by Alexander's Abdallah, by Rysdyke's Hambletonian; Alex. Abdallah is sire of GOLDSMITH MAID, first dam of Constellation, by son of Blood's Black Hawk; second dam by Mambrino Chief; Gen. Knox by Vermont Hero, he by Sherman Black Hawk; dam by son of Harris Hambletonian; second dam by Harris Hambletonian; Champion, jr., by Champion, dam by Redbird; Champion by Almack, dam by Engineer, by Imported Messenger; second dam by American Eclipse, Almack by Mambrino, son of Imp. Messenger.

Almont sired Piedmont, record 2.17¼, sold for $30,000; Fanny Witherspoon, 2.19¾, and thirteen others in 2.30 list.

Almont jr., son of Almont, sired Annie W., 2.20; Jewett, grandson of Almont has 3 year old record of 2.32¼.

Gen. Knox sired Independence, 2.21¼, Camors, 2.19¾, Lady Maud, 2.18¼ and others in 2.30 list.

Gallant, half brother to Gilbert, won successively the 2 year and 3 year old stakes at Maine State Fair, and is considered fastest colt ever raised in Maine.

It will be seen by his pedigree that GILBERT'S breeding is second to that of no horse in the Province. He has developed into a magnificant horse with plenty of b

Miscellaneous.

'Cutting the Key Log.'

The first thing to be done is to find out where the jam occurred, and then to discover what is called the 'key log,' that is to say, the log which holds the base of the 'jam.' An old experienced 'stream driver' is soon on the spot, for the news is soon carried up stream that there is a 'jam' below. Every minute is of consequence, as logs are coming down and the 'jam' increasing in strength. The 'key log' being found, there is a cry for volunteers to cut it. Now, when you consider that there are some hundred big logs of timber forming a dam, and the instant the key log is cut the whole fabric comes rushing down with a crash, you will see that unless the ax-man gets instantly away he is crushed to death. There are usually in a camp plenty of men ready to volunteer; for a man who cuts a key log is looked upon by the rest of the loggers just as a soldier is by his regiment when he has done any act of bravery. The man I saw cut away a log which brought down the whole jam of logs was a quiet young fellow, some twenty years of age. He stripped everything save his drawers; a strong rope was placed under his arms, and a gang of smart young fellows held the end. The man shook hands with his comrades, and quietly walked out on the logs, ax in hand. I do not know how the loggy-road one felt, but I shall never forget my feelings. The man was quietly walking to what very likely might be his death. At any moment the jam might break of its own accord, and also, if he cut the key log, unless he instantly got out of the way, he would be crushed by the falling timber. There was a dead silence while the keen ax was dropped with force and skill on the pine log. Now the notch was near half through the log, one or two more blows, and a crack was heard. The men got in all the slack of the rope that held the ax-man; one more blow and there was a crash like thunder, and down came the wall of timber, to all appearances on the ax-man. Like many others, I rushed to help haul away the poor fellow, but to my great joy I saw him safe on the bank, certainly sadly bruised and bleeding from sundry wounds, but safe.—*The Field.*

The Sun's Fuel.

What keeps the majestic ball hot and bright? This has greatly engaged physicists and astronomers, and various have been their theories. If the sun shone only by mere combustion of its own materials, the calculation is that its fire would not last five thousand years. It is very kind of Dr. Siemens to come forward with an entirely new theory, which holds out the hope that the men of science are all wrong with their dismal foreboding, and that the creation is not schemed on the poor footing of a German stove or a suburban gas company. The learned ironmaster and physicist believes that the sun may very well go on illuminating and warming our world and the family of sister planets for an indefinite, if not infinite, time. He supposes interstellar space to be filled with an extremely attenuated hydrogen, and interplanetary space with denser gas, albeit more rarefied than the atmosphere drawn round each world. The sun, he thinks, whirling on its axis, draws into its poles the thin hydrogen, hydrocarben, and oxygen of our sphere, and these, being kindled, are projected outward at its equator into space. The accepted view is that the heat and light there developed and radiated perish, as far as we are concerned, except for the small portion arrested by each solar satellite; but Dr. Siemens argues that this heat and light do their chief work in decomposing the carbonic oxide and watery vapor which were produced by the kindling at the solar poles, so that the sun itself perpetually renews its own supplies, and restores by its energy the waste matter which has fed that energy. The theory is much too technical and complicated to be here discussed, and we should offer a bad compliment to its ingenious author even to attempt such a task. Dr. Siemens, however, has had great experience with the phenomena of radiated heat, and his applications of the new view to the nature of the zodiacal light and of comets is particularly striking. Of course it is startling to hear of something in our system which closely resembles perpetual motion; and those who maintain that everything comes to an end, and that all mechanical energy must be gradually degraded and metamorphosed, will be slow to receive the new suggestion.—*London Telegraph.*

Restoring Worn Coins.

Recently while Dr. A. H. Best, of Savannah, Ga., was silver-plating a small article with silver cyanide solution, he used an old Spanish silver coin as anode. The coin was worn perfectly smooth and had been hammered to twice its original size; yet in a little while after it was put in the bath every letter and figure became visible. The date, 1800, though defaced so as to be beyond deciphering with a powerful glass, became plain.—*Scientific American.*

— Says the London *Truth*: Princess Beatrice has just had a very pretty dress made for her. The material is soft, fawn colored vicuna cloth, trimmed with striped moire and a new hand-woven gold broche braid, with buttons to match. As this dress was made with a habit bodice we may infer the continued popularity of this form.

— A short distance from Buena Vista Cal., is a cave inhabited by spiders of enormous size. The cave was discovered last December by a party of sight-seekers. The spiders are about the size of small birds, and make a strange sound while weaving their web. The webs are so tough and the fibres so large that it is almost impossible to break them.

For the Ladies.

Guarding Against Moths.

HOW VALUABLE FURS ARE KEPT BY FURRIERS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

A very important branch of the furriers' business, but one which many say they would be glad to get rid of if they could do so without injury to their more important interests, is the storing and caring for during the summer months of valuable furs. Thousands of dollars worth of furs and furlined garments are confided to their care every spring, to be kept free from moths, and returned in good order in the autumn. 'But,' one of the largest uptown dealers said, 'we don't want any more of this work than we have now, and I think I would be willing to give it up altogether but for the consideration that customers who come to us for this service will be likely some day to become purchasers, and so make us even. It gives a great deal of trouble. Women hardly ever send boxes with their furs, or, if they do, the boxes are broken and useless. So we have to supply new boxes, costing sixty cents each. Then the furs have to be cleaned, aired and beaten every week or two, repacked, and insured. It is expected also that we should take care of the most troublesome things. One women brings us a velvet dress, trimmed with feathers, to be kept free of creases and moths during the season. Another insists on our keeping her horse blankets, and we have even had them send us rugs and carpets.

'The only way to keep furs safely is to clean them thoroughly before putting them away, then to put them in very close boxes, and every week, in the case of delicate furs, or two weeks at most with the hardiest, to take them out, shake and beat them well, air them thoroughly, and replace them in their boxes. Nothing can be put in the boxes with them which will enhance their safety, without doing them injury. Camphor, in which many persons have such confidence, is very injurious to the furs of sable, mink, and others, even to some of the colored ones, and its unpleasant odor clings to furs much longer than to clothing. There is a tar paper, especially prepared for the purpose, which is said to keep moths away, and is largely used in keeping clothing, but we cannot use it, even if it were certain to exclude moths, because it gives the garments the disagreeable odor of tar, which would cling to them a long while. Tobacco and cedar chips are of little or no value, and we certainly would not trust to them for safety. In fact, there is nothing on which we can rely confidently, except constant care, in airing, beating, and packing away.

'Hatters generally, at the close of their winter goods season, pack in pasteboard boxes, with paper tightly pasted over the cracks, all the fur caps, gloves, tippets, collars and such things they have left over, and say that the plan works satisfactorily. Perhaps it does, with such small articles as they have to handle, but it would be impracticable of application to the care of great heavy velvet circulars, lined with fur, heavy fur cloaks, and other goods of this most expensive class. They would be ruined by such keeping, even if the moths did not get at them, which they very probably would. The keeping out of creases is quite as important and as difficult as the keeping out of moths. Ladies sometimes get that idea of keeping their furs in the summer by sealing them up in air-tight boxes, and for a season or two they may do so successfully, as far as the moths are concerned, but in the end it is sure to work them woe. One lady of my acquaintance, who had a magnificent $1,500 set of sables, said to me. 'Why should I pay you several dollars for keeping my furs for me, when I have got just as good a way myself which will cost me nothing?' I said, 'Very well, there is no reason why you should pay me for doing what you can do as well.' She sealed her furs in air-tight boxes. For two seasons the plan happened to work admirably. At the end of the third season, when she took them out of the boxes, she brought them to me. The worms were actually dropping out of them by scores. Her beautiful furs were wholly ruined. She doesn't practise that sort of economy any more.

'The prices for keeping furs vary greatly, according to their delicacy—for some are much more difficult to keep than others—ranging all the way from two per cent. up to four per cent. on their value. When the great trouble incurred, the space required, the responsibility involved, and the cost of insurance against fire are all taken into account, the charges are very low indeed—not enough to induce us to desire any extension of the business.'

An up-town tailor has started, as a department of his business, the keeping of men's winter clothing during the summer months. He began it last year, and met with so much encouragement that he has increased his facilities for the present season. For keeping overcoats he charges 50 cents per month; coats, 35 cents; vests, 20 cents; trousers, 25 cents, and guarantees that the moths shall not injure them. He is very reticent about his methods, seeking to impress the inquiring mind with the idea that he possesses a profound secret, the nearest he will come to revelation thereof, being: 'I puts dem in a partic'lar kind of boxes vot I got, mit paper, unt efery week I airs dem, unt skakes dem ouet. Dem moths don't go mit dat baper in a blace.'—*N. Y. Sun.*

To PERFUME NOTE PAPER, ETC.—Get a few quires of blotting paper, sprinkle the sheets with the perfume desired; then put the blotting under a weight until it becomes dry. When dry, put note paper, envelopes, etc., between the sheets and place them under a weight for a few hours; remove them and they will be found perfumed. The blotting sheets may be utilized again, and can be made to retain their perfume for a long time by keeping them free from exposure to air.

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	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	32	22	22	16	22	26
Roundhill	36	30	24	18	24	29
Bridgetown	37	40	25	18	25	31
Paradise	39	32	26	19	26	22
Lawrencetown	41	24	27	20	27	34
Middleton	42	34	27	20	27	34
Wilmot	42	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	42	34	27	20	27	34
Aylesford	44	36	29	22	29	37
Berwick	45	37	31	22	30	38
Waterville	45	37	31	22	30	38
Cambridge	45	37	31	22	30	38
Coldbrook	45	37	31	22	30	38
Kentville	46	37	31	22	30	38

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Winter Arrangement.

Time Table,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, 21st Day NOV. 1881.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express, Mon. Wed. and Sat.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Passengers and Freight daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 45	7 45	3 00
14	Windsor Junc—leave	8 24	8 37	3 36
46	Windsor	9 40	10 55	4 15
53	Hantsport	10 00	11 19	6 37
61	Grand Pre	10 22	11 46	7 05
			P. M.	
64	Wolfville	10 30	12 02	7 17
66	Port Williams	10 35	12 12	7 25
71	Kentville—arrive	10 50	12 30	7 40
	Do—leave	11 05	12 55	
83	Berwick	11 36	1 43	
88	Aylesford	11 50	2 04	
		P. M.	2 29	
95	Kingsten	12 04	2 42	
98	Wilmot	12 12	2 58	
102	Middleton	12 23	3 20	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	3 26	
111	Paradise	12 48	3 39	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	4 04	
124	Roundhill	1 20	4 32	
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 40	5 00	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Passengers and Freight daily.	Express, Mon. Wed. and Sat. only.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave			8.00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave		7 15	2 20
6	Round Hill		7 43	2 42
14	Bridgetown		8 08	3.02
19	Paradise		8 32	3 16
22	Lawrencetown		8 48	3 25
28	Middleton		9 21	3 42
32	Wilmot		9 39	3 53
35	Kingston		9 55	4 02
42	Aylesford		10 31	4 16
47	Berwick		10 57	4 30
59	Kentville—arrive		11 52	5 02
			P. M.	
64	Do—leave	6 30	12 30	5 12
66	Port Williams	6 50	12 48	5 27
69	Wolfville	6 57	12 58	5 33
77	Grand Pre	7 10	1 14	5 41
	Hantsport	7 36	1 41	6 05
84	Windsor	8 15	2 30	6 27
116	Windsor Junct	10 15	4 35	7 47
130	Halifax—arrive	11 00	5 22	8 25

N. B.—Trains are run on Railway Standard Time—15 minutes added will give Halifax time.

Steamboat Express trains runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Steamer "Scud" leaves St. John at 8 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for Digby and Annapolis, and returns same days on arrival of Express Train from Halifax.

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Western Counties Railway trains leave Digby every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4.00 p. m., on arrival of Steamer "Scud" from Annapolis, and every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 12.20 p. m., for Yarmouth and Intermediate Stations, and leave Yarmouth at 7.45 a. m., daily, for Digby, connecting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays with Steamer "Scud" for Annapolis and Halifax.

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Annapolis, July 11th, 1881.

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Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 16th, 1881.

Notice of Assignment.

ISAAC L. WHITMAN,

OF Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, did by deed of assignment made on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1882, and which has been duly recorded, grant and convey to me all his real and personal estate, for the payment of his debts; and creditors are duly notified that to entitle them to the benefits and proceeds of said estate, they must come in and execute said deed, which lies in my office at Lawrencetown, within three months from the date thereof.

L. R. MORSE, M. D., Assignee.

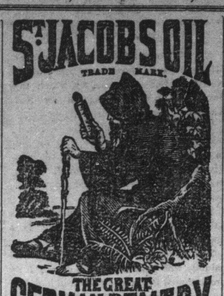
Dated at Lawrencetown, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1882. [6it5

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of Parker Neily of Brooklyn, are requested to render the same duly attested to within three months from the date, and all parties indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. NEILY, O. M. TAYLOR, } Executors.

Brooklyn, April 18th, '82.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY, FOR **RHEUMATISM,**

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple and cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

John Z. Bent

WILL be found at his OLD STAND opposite the Railway Station, where everything in the way of

Pictures and Framing

will be done at short notice.

—ALSO:—

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches. Caskets and coffins constantly on hand or made to order. Coffin Mountings for sale. A first class HEARSE in attendance. Charges moderate.

NEWEST Importation of TEA!

CROSSKILL has just received a fresh supply of Tea equal in quality to the last. No better in the County.

Middleton, 10th April, 1882.

FOR $1.00

I will send to any one, by mail postage paid

30 Packets of Seeds!

all different. Among them will be one packet each of WHITE RUSSIAN OATS, FOTLER'S BRUNSWICK CABBAGE (for which dealers charge 50c. per oz.) CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BEANS, &c.

As good seeds as are grown anywhere, and which would cost, selected from any of the fine catalogues now published, over two dollars. Try them.

JOHN H. HICKS.

Bridgetown, N. S. March 7th, 1881. 47tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive

Slipper and Larrigan Factory

the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

in all the leading styles.

By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.

Vincent & McFate,
240 Union Street, St. John, N. B

MONCTON Refined Sugars.

ALL orders for the above received on or before the

LAST DAY OF MAY,

will be filled and delivered the

FIRST WEEK IN JUNE,

—BY—

W. B. TROOP.

Granville, May 23rd, 1881.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale:—

TWO SUITES OF DRAWING-ROOM AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Drawing Room suite in Brown Repp and Walnut; Bedroom suite Black Walnut, Marble Topped. Also, sundry other pieces.

For further information apply to

MRS. J. K. RITCHIE.

Lawrencetown, Jan. 18th, '81. n40tf

Rubber Bucket

CHAIN PUMPS.

THOUSANDS have been sold and the demand is still increasing. Now is the time to send your orders before the weather gets cold. Parties can be supplied with pumps complete, or in parts to suit by addressing

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO.

LAWRENCETOWN, A. C.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive orders for STONE CUTTING and PLASTERING, and also for GRAFTING. He has received a number of choice scions of the following standard sorts—Lady Apple, New'on Pippin, Seek and Canada Red. All orders promptly attended to.

WM. M. MILLER.

Cleveland, March 1st, 1882.—tf

APPLES!

To Whom shall I Ship?

John S. Townsend & CO.,

110 Cannon St., London, E. C.

GREEN & WHINERAY,

Liverpool and Glasgow.

Why? Because they are prompt, reliable, and understand the trade, and keep me well posted with the state of their market.

Agricultural.

Harnessing Horses Correctly

When harnessed correctly, a strong horse is a powerful animal; but by an imperfect adjustment of the gearing, many strong horses are shorn of half their strength; and many are often worried more by an improper fit of the harness, or by a decidedly bad attachment to the vehicle they are drawing, than by all the service they perform. But few teamsters have even been taught how to harness a horse correctly; and fewer still have learned that there is a right way and a wrong way to hitch a team to a carriage. When a harness is taken from the shop, every part should be adjusted to fit the horse that is to wear it. The backband should be let out or buckled up, until it will be neither too long nor too short when the animal is drawing a load. Many a good horse has had a large sore made on his back simply because the backband of the harness was buckled up too far. The breeching should also be adjusted properly, so that the horse will not seem like a man in a boy's coat, nor like a colt wearing the harness of a full-grown horse. The collar should never be so long that a man can thrust his arm easily between the neck of the animal and the lower end of the collar. Many horses—especially old ones—when thin in flesh require collars so small that they cannot be put over the heads of the horses that wear them. It is of eminent importance that the proprietors of teams should see to such minor points and provide collars that are open at the top or bottom. Every horse should have his own collar and harness, as much as any man his own boots and coat. The lines are often adjusted in such a manner, that the heads of both horses are hauled away from each other so far that the team cannot travel easily. At other times their heads are drawn too far inward, toward each other. The lines should be adjusted so that the heads may be held just as far apart as the length of the double whiffle-tree. When a team is attached to a carriage, or lumber waggon, the breast straps, stay chains, or neck yoke should be so adjusted that the pole or tongue cannot strike either horse. The tongue is often allowed to have so much play, that it whangs the arms or shoulders of a team with terrible force, when the vehicle is being drawn over rough ways. The neck yokes, straps, or tongue between the shoulders, where the lateral jerking or thrusting will be relieved by the gearing on the necks of the animals rather than against the unprotected arms or shoulders of the team.—*Practical Farmer.*

Improving a Poor Farm.

The beginning of improving the land is in draining it properly. Where a farmer is unable to make covered drains, either on account of its cost or for want of the required fall, he should have open ditches in order to get rid of all surface water. The next point of importance is to have your plowing well done and the land brought to a fine tilth, keeping it perfectly clear of vegetable growth except that which is sown or planted, putting in no more crop than you are able to cultivate well; get your land in clover as soon as possible, and when you have succeeded in this apply from thirty to fifty bushels of quicklime to the acre. Should your land be too poor to produce clover, try peas, buckwheat or oats, which as soon as in blossom, should be plowed under for the purpose of supplying the soil with vegetable matter. Endeavor to convert all course material, such as straw, fodder, rough hay (and any thing else that will absorb the liquids from the stable,) into manure, and apply directly from the stable in order to make the most of it. When once in grass, keep a sod upon it as long as possible, and pasture no more than is absolutely necessary. Depend upon clover, plaster, lime and stable manure for increasing the fertility of your soil, and if you are unable to get a sufficient quantity of these purchase the best commercial fertilizer in the market.

WORK IN THE ORCHARD.—The deepest ploughing in the orchard should have been done in autumn, or in very early spring while the trees are dormant. After the growth of the trees have commenced let the plow run shallow. A sharp lookout should also be kept for the eggs of the caterpillar, which form a ring round the shoot, usually several hundred glued together in a mass. Cut off the twig and see that it goes to the fire with the next of the brush. In sections infested with the canker worm the tarredpaper, or troughs filled with oil or gas tar, should be put on immediately and seen to daily.

NOT CURE, BUT PREVENTION.—Too many farmers wait until a disease has attacked their stock before taking precautions that should be a matter of course. Horses should have a bran mash twice a week, in which a handful each of salt and wood ashes have been mixed. Never feed musty hay or unsound corn or oats. Give plenty of fresh water, have a warm but well ventilated stable, and if in spite of a faithful attention to these rules a horse is attacked by a cough, however slight, give fifteen drops of tincture of aconite twice a day and send for a competent vetrinary surgeon.

CABBAGE FOR FARM STOCK.—The raising of cabbage for cattle food is worthy of more attention than it has ever received. Cabbages are very nutritious and an acre of land under good culture will produce a large amount of them. They keep fresh and green for use in winter, affording fine food at a season when most of the fodder is dry. A trial was made in Scotland last year to test the value of an acre of cabbages for feeding sheep compared with the value of an acre of turnips. It was found that the cabbages were worth nearly $20 more than the turnips. It is more work to raise the cabbages, but their greater value must render it far more profitable to raise them.

Joker's Corner.

Young Potts' Menagerie.

They had a terrible time up at Dr. Potts' the other night, says the San Francisco *Post.*

It seems that little Archibald Potts had been holding a menagerie in the cellar for the benefit of the neighbor-juveniles, and among other attractions had locked the Skidmore's big yellow Thomas cat, and the Bezumbee's two Maltese Maria cats into the refrigerator to serve as royal Bengal tigers. In the corner he had fenced in four dogs with bed-slats in a manner supposed to be highly suggestive of grizzly bears. A goat appeared as a Bactrian camel, and a pet raccoon as a panther. A trap full of rats did duty as hyenas, while the ornithological department was represented by Chas. Diffenderfer's parrot and a couple of roosters. A garter snake in a raisin box was billed on the alley fence as a 'feroshus bore constructor,' and made up a list of attractions that extracted the nickels from the juvenile public in a manner that made the embryo Haverly the proudest boy on Van Ness Avenue.

For good and sufficient reasons, Master Archibald failed to confide the full extent of his managerial enterprise to his parents, and, in fact, had bribed the Chinese cook to eternal secrecy with a share in the gate-money and a season ticket.

About 1 a. m., that night, Mrs. Potts discovered that she was hungry, and sitting up in bed, delivered a feeling oration to Dr. Potts as to the magnanimity of his going into the cellar and seeing if there was any cold beef in the refrigerator. After Dr. Potts had stopped snoring long enough to respectfully but firmly decline the nomination, Mrs. P. put on her slippers and proceeded to seek the said refreshments.

Mrs. Potts' candle was blown out as she descended the cellar steps—something that invariably happens, by the way—but as she was familiar with the basement topography she proceeded to grope her way to the refrigerator, and raise its lid. Instantly what seemed to the horrified woman to be a ton of dynamite with claws exploded, and she fell over against the goat, while the dogs bit her, the parrot pecked her, the roosters flew at her, the rats scampered over her, and the pandemonium generally turned loose its racket to mingle with Mrs. Potts' shrieks, which were distinctly heard in West Oakland, the wind being that way.

Dr. Potts just at this juncture awoke from a dream, in which he imagined himself a stage coach being chased in ahead of time by the Indians, and after critically listening to Mrs. Potts' performance for fifteen or twenty minutes he became convinced that burglars were in the house, and that immediate vigorous action was necessary. So, in order to convey the most exact idea of what had happened, he rushed into the garret, crawled out on the roof, and yelled murder at the top of his lungs.

When officer McGluckey arrived, Mrs. Potts was just