

Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, SEPTEMBER 13, 1876.

DISRAELI.

The acceptance of a peerage by the British Premier has caused quite a ripple on the surface of politics in the parent land. For nearly forty years he has occupied a seat in the House of Commons. When he first entered parliament for a year or two his efforts as a debater were far from successful, and in more than one instance he was coughed down. He had previously acquired notoriety as the author of some works of fiction; but on the parliamentary arena, when in 1837, he undertook to measure swords with able and practiced debaters, he was pronounced a failure. He, however, persevered, and gradually worked his way upward to eminence among a body of men, more conspicuous for intellectual strength and practical ability than any other assemblage of distinguished magistrates in the world. An illiberal rebuff from an unsparring antagonist did not dismay, much less crush him. He was endowed with such a degree of mental shrewdness and strength of determination, that he was not to be either crushed or silenced by ridicule, or daunted by hostility. The rashness and impetuosity of his manner tended neither to win the approval of his friends nor to conciliate the animus of his opponents. It was not long after he first entered parliament that he made a vituperative attack on O'Connell, which called forth the most scathing retort that was ever uttered in the House of Commons. "The honorable member for High Wycombe," said the Irish Agitator, "is said to be a Jew, perhaps an unchristianised one; and it is not impossible—may, highly probable—that he is a lineal descendant of the impudent thief on the Cross." As the years passed on, he gained wisdom by experience. He, in the commencement of his parliamentary career was like a high-mettled and restive young horse which is taught to be way-wise by the lash. The castigations he early received in debate compelled him to cultivate the spirit of coolness and discretion. Those who at first ignored his ability—disparaged his boldness—sneered at his pretensions—and laughed at his failures, ere many years had elapsed, could not but admit his irrefragable claim to respectful consideration. In early manhood he attained a high position among the prominent men in parliament. For many years he has been a leading spirit in the controversies and conflicts of imperial politics.

Having reached the highest and proudest position which a subject can attain, the acceptance of a peerage has neither imparted lustre to his fame, nor increased the greatness of his personal power. At the top of ambition's ladder he could ascend no higher. Men of small minds may be elevated by the trappings of a title; but a statesman of Disraeli's calibre and status can acquire neither increased dignity, influence or eminence by star, garter or coronet. The brightest luminaries that ever shed glory upon the deliberations and discussions in the House of Commons, with a profound sense of self-respect and commendable pride, have declined a seat in the House of Lords. When the illustrious first William Pitt became the Earl of Chatham, the splendor of his reputation and the weight of his influence were thereby impaired; but his no less illustrious son, profiting by his father's mistake, did not accept a professed coronet. And it may be that if the Premier, consulting his better judgment, as respects the permanent place he is destined to occupy in his country's history, would have preferred to die the untitled Mr. Disraeli rather than the Earl of Beaconsfield.

HALIFAX.

There are many things in our Provincial Capital of which the people in every part of Nova Scotia are somewhat proud. The public buildings, humane institutions, the pecuniary stability and soundness of the banks, and the fortifications on the Citadel, are all objects, which are regarded with pride from one end of the country to the other. And there are some other things of which the citizens of Halifax cherish a local pride, namely, their noble harbor. Chamber of Commerce, their skating rink, their rifle associations, their cricket clubs, their embryonic university, and the daily business done in their Police Court. Some years ago, some public man—we believe the late Mr. Howe—called Nova Scotia the wharf of British America. This appellation of the Province, when first uttered, was generally considered as a trifling figure of speech, or, at least, an inflated oratorical exaggeration. But Time, the best interpreter of what is uttered in reference to the future, it would seem, is about to show that there is "more truth than poetry" in the appellation given to Nova Scotia, to which we have referred. Matters, respecting the inter-provincial and foreign trade of the Dominion, are prospectively assuming a shape, foreshadowing Halifax as a mart and shipping Port of magnitude and importance to every part of the confederated Provinces.

The Intercolonial Railway connected as it is with the Trunk Line and Canals of the interior, has opened to Halifax prospective prosperity. Its harbor is open all the year round to the con-

merce of the world; and its railway connection with the western Provinces affords the readiest medium for the outlet of the surplus products of that part of the "Far West" which is dear to us, because it is British Territory. The prolific grain-fields and growing factories of Ontario, instead of seeking an outlet through a foreign nationality, will prefer Halifax to Portland—in other words, choose, as far as possible, to do business under the British flag than beneath the waving of the "stars and stripes." Movements are already on foot to attract the trade of the northern Provinces to Halifax through the facility offered by the "Intercolonial." Interest, as well as patriotism, will incline our fellow subjects beyond the great lakes to look to Halifax rather than to Portland, as a place of shipping for their agricultural and manufacturing products.

For some time a portion of the Halifax Press has been agitating the matter under consideration, and its Chamber of Commerce seems to be thoroughly aroused from its characteristic sluggishness, and is devising measures to attract the trade of the West to the Wharf of British America. Competent mercantile calculations have demonstrated—as far as known facts and reliable figures can demonstrate—that the grain of Ontario can reach the British market at less cost when shipped at Halifax than at Portland. A grain warehouse at the eastern extremity of the Intercolonial, and other facilities for the ready shipment of breadstuffs for European and West Indian markets, are already contemplated.

Moreover, there can be little doubt that the trans-Atlantic mails, en route for the various sections of the Dominion, will ere long be landed at Halifax, and reach their destination through British territory. Taking the foregoing facts into consideration, there is a prospect that Halifax will shortly become the mercantile maritime depot of the Upper Provinces—and that the people of Toronto and Montreal will regard it as a shipping port, with which the trade and interests of the whole Dominion will be identified. It is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," that every part of British America, should feel the sacredness of the tie which binds them together. Confederation, like matrimony, means a unity in attachment and interest as well as in name.

NOVA SCOTIA TRIUMPHANT!

The result of the aquatic sports and contests at Philadelphia last week, is a source of gratification to the people of Nova Scotia in general, and to Halifax in particular. Even in this little island town, there was a simultaneous burst of patriotic exultation when the tidings came flashing over the telegraph wires that the Halifax Fishermen, in the four-oared boat-race, had beaten the picked crews of the world. If huzzas at such a victory are loudly shouted, and pride exhibited, indulgence in such manifestations of gladness may well be pardoned. Thousands in the interior settlements of the Province, whose homes are remote from the sea, and who perhaps have scarcely ever smelt salt water, or seen a boat, will rejoice over this Nova Scotian victory. The circumstances under which the triumph was achieved, tend to heighten the spirit of rejoicing over it. When the Halifax Crew reached Philadelphia it received little courtesy, and by some regarded as a presumptuous intruder among its betters. Among the many present, who take a special interest in aquatic sports and contests, very few had the remotest idea that the Halifax men were wholly responsible for the collision.

The decision was denounced as unfair by everybody but those who were financially interested in having such a decision, and they laughed and said the referee must have bought the Englishmen in the pools. Halifax could not avoid the collision; and it was an unjustifiable outrage to take their victory from them on account of it. If the referee when the captain of the Thames crew claimed a foul, considered that the Halifax men were responsible, he had no business to order the boats to continue. The unfair decision coming, as it does, after the uncivil treatment the Canadian oarsmen have received from the Regatta Committee and others concerned in the management of the races, has aroused a very bitter feeling.

In the final heat of the single-oar race, the boats on the largest steamers, and the course, chose the western shore. Brayley went away at thirty-eight strokes to the minute, while Hanlon, pulling but thirty-six, soon began to push ahead, and quickly placed the stern of his shell on a line with the bow of Brayley's. There was great excitement on the shore, as Brayley hung closely on the heels of Hanlon and pressed him hard. People looked for Able to pass him as he had passed Ward, but Hanlon's staying powers were equal to Brayley's, and he did not slacken his pace to the finish. As each rowed his best from start to finish, and the distance between the boats was so little as to make the issue appear doubtful, the heat was the prettiest and most exciting one that has been witnessed in the regatta. Except that Brayley was never ahead the race was a repetition of the Brown-Morris contest. Hanlon won by a length and a half, his time being 21 minutes. The fastest time that has been made on the Schuykill course.

THE COUNTY JUDGES.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns last week, we were compelled to omit the following in reference to the appointment of the County Judges. The appointments do not appear to have given universal satisfaction in every instance. In reference to District No. 3, we confess to being very much surprised and disappointed that the appointment went otherwise than into the hands of T. D. Ruggles, Esq. And we feel sure that our views are fully agreed with by a large number of interested people. Now, in using these expressions we wish it distinctly understood that we in no way impeach Mr. Savary's respectability or fitness for the important office he holds, and which no doubt he will fill with honor to himself and to the Western Counties. Notwithstanding, we are surprised that Mr. Ruggles was not appointed to the office and consider that we are making use of a perfectly legitimate expression under the circumstances. In his application he was supported by the Local Government, the Bar, and by many private individuals of influential standing in society. These facts, together with his eminent legal qualifications; his impeccable public and private character; his high standing in society; the universal respect in which he is held, and the support he received from the electors as evinced by his petition receiving some 1500 of their names within the short space of forty-eight hours, showing that had time permitted the number might have been doubled,—were surely good grounds on which to rest our belief, and it was with feelings of wonderment that on scanning the list of gazetted judges we did not find the name of T. D. Ruggles, Esq., one who would have filled the office so well and worthily; however, as we do not wish to overstep our line of demarcation as a neutral paper will say no more on the subject, but let it rest as it is.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The committee has unanimously awarded the honors of victory to the Halifax crew. The money goes to the Thames crew. The resolution was carried by a large majority.

It is hard to understand exactly what this means. No honest man ever did give them the "honors of victory." They won no victory. A dishonest referee gave to the Philadelphia crew the victory, and the New York Herald says, "a thousand feet astern, but he could not give the crew the honor of being champions of the world. The honor belongs to the four honest fishermen from Halifax, the world voted it to them before the committee met, and when the boys came home, as they are expected to do on Thursday next, all Halifax will endorse the vote."

THE GREAT RACE.

From the St. John News.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—There was intense interest felt here in the final heats of the regatta, and four-oared races, and betting was lively. The favorites were the Halifax crew and Hanlon, but the Englishmen and Brayley were freely backed at the odds against them. Three to two was the ruling rate on the four-oared boat-race. John and Halifax men staked considerably money on the Fishermen, feeling sure of victory. There was a larger crowd than ever in attendance when the time for starting the four-oared race arrived, and each crew cheered lustily on coming within sight of the multitude. All the men looked well, and the fact of the regatta being so well attended on the surface of the glassy stream, at the word they took the water together, the Thames leading slightly with forty-three strokes a minute and the Halifax rowing their usual forty strokes. After five minutes of hard rowing the Halifax men passed their rivals and took the lead in fine style, leaving a wide gap between the boats before the Englishmen were reached. They made a bad turn, losing the best of their lead in so doing. The Thames crew turned sharply and rapidly, and catching up at the goal they started spurred desperately, and crowded the Halifax boat until a collision took place between the two. The Thames men claimed a foul, and the referee, who was close behind the boats on the largest steamers, ordered the boats to keep on. The order was promptly obeyed by both. Halifax had lost ground by the collision, but, by hard rowing, soon gained as much on their opponents that the latter stopped rowing, but resumed immediately and did their best to the close. The Fishermen came in full length ahead of the Englishmen, while men cheered the Halifax crew, and waved their handkerchiefs and steam whistles screamed deafeningly. The referee, with as much promptness as though he had made up his mind before the start how to decide in case a collision should occur, awarded the race to the beaten Thames crew, declaring to the amazement of all who saw the boats come in contact that the Halifax men were wholly responsible for the collision.

The decision was denounced as unfair by everybody but those who were financially interested in having such a decision, and they laughed and said the referee must have bought the Englishmen in the pools. Halifax could not avoid the collision; and it was an unjustifiable outrage to take their victory from them on account of it. If the referee when the captain of the Thames crew claimed a foul, considered that the Halifax men were responsible, he had no business to order the boats to continue. The unfair decision coming, as it does, after the uncivil treatment the Canadian oarsmen have received from the Regatta Committee and others concerned in the management of the races, has aroused a very bitter feeling.

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REMARKABLE VOYAGE OF THE DORY CENTENNIAL ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

From the London Daily News.—The boat Centennial arrived at Liverpool on August 21 after a voyage across the Atlantic. She was sailed by a man named Alfred Johnson, a Dane, and left Gloucester, Mass., on June 18. Johnson is in good health, but suffers from want of sleep, and his legs are stiff and weak, owing to the confinement of the voyage. He is a smart intelligent man of about 35. On arriving at New Brighton he was cheered by the 1800 people who had gathered there to see the boat at the landing stage, where a number of people had assembled to meet him, but called upon the river, and was ultimately taken to the proprietor of the Rock Ferry Hotel, with whom he arranged to exhibit his boat on the grounds. The Centennial is a boat of the kind known in America as a dory. She is twenty feet long, partially flat-bottomed, and has a centre board. She is decked over, is built in three water-tight compartments, and was supplied with provisions for ninety days. She was built expressly for the trip, and is of pine, extra timbered with oak. She carried one mast, and one set a mainsail, two jibs, and a squaresail.

Johnson left Gloucester on the 18th June. The people cheering him loudly as he sailed away. The weather was fine at first but it afterwards changed to fog and head wind, which lasted until the 22nd, when he put into Snake Harbor, his compass be-

longed to Chicago. He is an amateur oarsman, and a member of the North-western Yacht Club, a crew which recently crossed the Atlantic. No doubt he had money on the event. He frequently pulled the boat the night before the race, and was with those who bought the Centennial. There are no two opinions as to his decision. Every paper in Philadelphia condemned it; and the correspondents of other papers are unanimous in their condemnation. The committee of management, we understand, made every effort to "get under" the referee's decision, but were unable to do so. The race was noted as the feat of the Schuykill Navy, and one of these rules is that the referee's decision shall be binding. On the night of the race, the New York Herald, in a motion made, was made to suspend the rule with reference to the referee's decision, but after long debate the motion was lost by a majority of one. A representative Mr. Macdonald, then offered the committee to withdraw all claim to the honors and the prize if they the committee would without further delay allow the Englishmen to row a race for the honor. But this the committee could not do, and the Gaffer Hexams would not accept the challenge. The race was then continued for twenty minutes, when another sea struck her and she succeeded in righting her. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Just after getting into the boat again he saw a shark alongside, and his fins struck against the bottom of the boat. He fastened a knife to an oar and cut at the shark, which then went away. But Johnson got on the bottom, but he pumped it out and weathered the gale which lasted till next day. Everything was wetted, and he lost his kerseene stove and his square sail by the upset. The weather continued rainy and foggy for four days, during which time he could not dry anything.

On Monday, August 7, about 100 miles off Cape Clear, he spoke the brig Afronia from Liverpool to Baltimore, and got some bread and water, his own bread having been damaged by the salt water. Next day he got soundings to the south of Cape Clear, but it was foggy and he could not see land. On the 9th he spoke the ship Prince Lomardo, which gave him the bearings of Westford Head as 53 miles east by north. On the 10th he sighted Milford just when he became contrary, and he put into Abercrombie. He sailed again on the 12th, and reached Holyhead last Friday, and Liverpool yesterday morning. Johnson estimated that his average run during the voyage was 70 miles a day. He was provided with medicines before starting. When asked yesterday if he would care to repeat the voyage, Johnson replied that he thought he had had about enough of it.

New Advertisements.

Moonlight Excurs'n On the Annapolis Basin.

QUEEN ANNE DIVISION OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE, No. 402.

THE STEAMER "EMPRESS" WILL leave her Wharf at Annapolis Royal, WEDNESDAY, 27th INST., at 6 o'clock, P. M. sharp, to convey emigrants down the River around the Basin, touching at Digby.

ELM HOUSE. We have also in House Furnishing Goods, TABLE AND DESERT KNIVES—Ivory, Bone and Gilt Handles, Plated Steel, Balanced Handles; ROGER BROS.' PLATED TEA & TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &c.; CASTON'S, Glassware, Tinware, &c., &c.

MRS. DANIEL STARRATT, (Formerly of the Annapolis House) has removed to the premises formerly occupied by Wesley Paine, and is now prepared to accommodate Transient or Permanent Boarders.

I. O. G. T. THE Annapolis County Degree Lodge No. 7, I. O. G. T., will hold a Quarterly Meeting with Enterprise Lodge at Melvers Square, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. That well known and extensively admired Farm, situated in GRANVILLE, five miles west of Bridgetown, owned and occupied by A. Ward Sprout is offered for sale, in consequence of the subscriber being about to change his business and remove to another section of the country.

WANTED! FARM. In Annapolis County, capable of setting 20 tons of hay, and plenty of good Pasturage, Hardwood and Lumber; also Orchard, producing 75 to 100 barrels of apples yearly.

Dental Notice. Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist, would respectfully inform his friends in Annapolis County that he expects to return to BRIDGETOWN on Thursday, August 3rd.

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

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

New Goods! New Goods! MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK has just opened a fresh assortment of DRESS GOODS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Laces, Trimmings, Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Beavers, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Window Net, &c., &c.

Notice! We take this opportunity to inform the Public that we have secured better rates for getting 2 1/2 CENTS from Western Canada, and will supply dealers at a very moderate percentage above cost for cash, or ready pay will take CORDWOOD.

Builder's SHELF HARDWARE, too numerous to mention. We have also in House Furnishing Goods, TABLE AND DESERT KNIVES—Ivory, Bone and Gilt Handles, Plated Steel, Balanced Handles; ROGER BROS.' PLATED TEA & TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &c.; CASTON'S, Glassware, Tinware, &c., &c.

Shipping Tags. A large stock on hand. Just Printed HYMN FOR SOCIAL SERVICE! \$1.00 per hundred. Send for sample copy. BRANTON & PIPER, Bridgetown, April 25th, 1876.

R. D. MACDONALD, MIDDLETON, LEATHER, Consisting of DANFEL No. 1, Enamelled No. 1; COLAR, Wink, and FANCY ENAMELLED or Welting—Red and White.

Placards! Eastern Section Of the County, And solicit an inspection of his NEW STOCK! COMPLETE ALL DEPARTMENTS, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE CASE TO BE.

New Advertisements. THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, &c., For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out, And in all Colors.

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

DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c. Cured by the PETRIFYING LIQUID, at a cost of about 2d. per square yard.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT, In Woods Saps, For SINKING ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, BLANKS and DRAFT OF HOUSE TIMBER, WEST WALLS, and GENERAL LEAK and WOOD WORK.

REFIN'D SCOTCH IRON, BLISTER, CAULKING & TYRE STEEL, Assorted sizes, suitable for the Trade.

1 Ton No. 1 Glasgow White Paint, BOILED AND RAW PAINT OIL, 5 Cwt. Genuine White Lead; 2 Cwt. Zinc White Lead.

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Local and other matters.

Yellow fever is alarmingly prevalent in Savannah.

Tea Meeting.—A Tea Meeting was held at Albany on the 6th and 7th inst. About \$200 was realized.

On Tuesday night, 5th inst., a train ran over a child on the Sheldale Railway.

The Republicans of Massachusetts have nominated Governor Rice for reelection by acclamation.

The Italian Minister of War, foreseeing fresh complications in the East, intends to recall officers and men on furlough.

Captain Campbell, of Her Majesty's ship Bellerophon, has been appointed to the command of the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert."

Peter Gow, late a member of the Ontario Government, has accepted shrewdly of Wellington County. This looks like "a coming down stairs."

At the election in Vermont the other day, the Republican majority was 26,000. No chance for Tilden in that State.

Christian faith, which imparts a brightness to the darkest calamities of human life, is like the luminous rainbow bending over a passing storm.

The Duke de Medina Pomar has written a fashionable novel and dragged into it half the leaders of English society under extremely thin disguises.

The venerable Earl Russell is in the 85th year of his age. It is sixty-three years since he first took his seat in the House of Commons.

It is rumored that Hon. Mr. Letellier is to be made Collector of Customs at Quebec, and that Mr. Langelier is to be promoted to the Senate in his place.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Harris VanBlarcom, of Annapolis, has been appointed Postmaster of Annapolis, vice Gavass, deceased.

C. H. Davidson and Wm. Andrews, Jr., both professed friends of the Local Government, are out as candidates for the vacant legislative seat in Lunenburg.

A HARD ALTERNATIVE.—A wealthy Baltimorean who died the other day left all his property to his wife on condition she should not marry.

European settlements in Southern Africa are threatened with serious demonstrations of hostility from the natives.

PLASTER.—10,925 tons of blue and white plaster have been shipped from the port of Windsor in the month of August.—Windsor Mail.

Perhaps no two men in the United States just now are more unpopular than President Grant and the Empire of the four oared boat race at Philadelphia.

On Monday morning there was a heavy white frost—the first of the season in this neighborhood. Vegetation was too far advanced to be injured seriously by it.

It is one hundred and seventeen years ago this day since the taking of Quebec. General Wolfe fell mortally wounded in the battle which was then fought.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Charles Francis Adams as a candidate for Governor. There is little hope that the ballot-boxes will confirm his nomination.

The P. E. Island Government resigned on the 4th instant. Party Times there are drawn on the question of free or sectarian schools. This was the last question at the late election.

Soundings for the Channel tunnel to connect England and France will be finished by the end of August. The engineers report that the results are very satisfactory.

PERSONAL.—J. Wheelock, Jr., Esq., of the St. Paul, (Minnesota) "Free Press" with his wife and family, is now in Bridgetown on a visit. Mr. W. is a native of this town and has not been here for the last fifteen or twenty years.

All around us we see indications of the waning Summer. A few flowers like the survivors of a buried generation, may still be seen, but the floral beauties of the season, for the most part, have faded from earth.

We learn that the work, necessary to the completion of the Western Counties Railroad, is being pushed forward with commendable energy. People in the Counties of Digby and Yarmouth are a glow with expectancy.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.—St. Louis, Aug. 31.—Advices from Deatur, Texas, say that the Rev. W. G. England, a Methodist minister, his wife, step-daughter and four step-sons were murdered at their home, six miles from Montague, on last Saturday night by a party of disfigured men. No particulars of the ghastly affair has been received, but it is supposed the butchery was committed for money, as the family was rich.

A son of Brigham Young has started on a preaching mission to Germany, to convert more gullibles to Mormonism.—We wonder which of Brigham's forty wives is the mother of the missionary referred to.

LUNENBURG ELECTION.—The writ for the election in Lunenburg County to fill the vacancy in the Local Assembly, has been issued. The 20th instant will be nomination day and the 27th election day.

Two French fishing-vessels Fecamp have recently been lost off Iceland with forty men, thirty-one of whom belonging to Fecamp leave behind their thirteen helpless parents, eighteen widows, and thirty-two orphans.

A telegraphic message received by the Department of the Interior, from Governor Morris, dated Carleton, North West Territory, August 28th, states that a treaty had been concluded with all Plain and Wood Cree Indians.

Gladstone in a pamphlet on "Bulgarian horrors and the question of the East" says: "The honor of the British name in the deplorable events of the year has been more gravely compromised than in any former period."

A Montreal despatch of Thursday says: "To-day a youth named Blanchette was examined as to the cause of the St. Hyacinthe fire, and testified that his brother, a tradesman, had set his store on fire in order to obtain the amount of an insurance policy."

The pupils of Mr. Hicks's school near Carleton's Corner, on Thursday last, had a picnic in a picturesque nook among the rocks of the South Mountain. We understand the "little folks" enjoyed the banquet and pastimes with all the joyousness of light-hearted juvenility.

THE THREE CHIEF ELEMENTS OF SUCCESSFUL FARMING IN NOVA SCOTIA are the plough, drainage and manure.—Without their agency remunerative crops need not be expected. This is just the season of the year when they should occupy every farmer's attention. After haying and harvesting, there are always three or four *assumed* leisure weeks, which, instead of being wasted in riding about in pleasure wagons, should be industriously employed in preparing for the next year's crop. It is a good time for either ploughing, ditching or gathering manure. Along the banks of our rivers, just now there are inexhaustible quantities of fertilizing mud, and in every bog there are just like deposits which furnish the most valuable ingredients for the compost heap. At this day season—(it is generally dry in early Autumn)—the plough and spade should be vigorously plied, and the cart be in motion, gathering the raw material for manure, to be used in the Spring. Farmer's sons would be better employed in thus making ready the ground for another year's tilting than, with long whips in hand, driving fast horses about the country.

NEWSPAPERS AT THE CENTENNIAL.—The Special Correspondent of the London Times says it would be difficult to find an apter illustration of the big way in which the Americans do things than that furnished by the "Centennial Newspaper Building," in the Exhibition grounds. Here you may see any one, or, if you like, all of the 3,129 newspapers published regularly in the United States, and see them, one and all, for nothing! You are not only permitted to go in as you please, but invited, nay, pressed, to confer the favor of entering the building and calling for what paper you like. It is about as cool and agreeable a place—quite apart from its literary attractions—as a visitor to the Exhibition could wish to be offered a chair in. He may at first wonder how, among 3,000 papers, among them such mighty sheets as the New York Herald, he is to get at the small, loved print of his home, thousands of miles away, it may be, over the Rocky Mountains. But the management is so simple that, by consulting the catalogue or even without the aid of the catalogue, any one can at once find whatever paper he wants. They are pigeon holed on shelves in the alphabetical order of their States or Territories and their names, with the names which are clearly labelled on the shelves. The proprietors of the Centennial Newspaper Building are advertising agents, the largest in all America. Messrs. G. F. Rowell & Co., of New York. Their enterprise will cost altogether about \$2,000,000, including the building and the expenses of "running" it for six months. The 3,000 and odd American newspapers are declared, by the same authorities, to exceed "the combined issue of all the other nations of the earth."

THE INDIAN WAR.—The campaign of the United States forces against the Indians under Sitting Bull has proved a total failure. Referring to this matter the New York Tribune says: "Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has written a letter to President Grant on our Indian and our Indian peace policy, which is full of important facts and valuable suggestions. He speaks of the President's peace policy as, with a few exceptional mistakes, working wonderfully for the benefit of the Indians; and he speaks in terms of high approbation of the President's course in turning over the Indian reservations to the different churches of the country. He says that under this peace policy there are no records of blankets made of shoddy and glue; no list of brogans with paper soles; no steel spades made of sheet iron; no hocks of Indians fed upon the soup made out of the entrails of diseased meat of dead cattle; no stories of Christian women picking over the bones of covetous Indians to get half-digested parcels of grain to save their children from starving"—things which were common under the old system, which this peace policy has displaced. But our general treatment of the Indians compared with that of the British Government in Canada he shows to be simply disgraceful and scandalous. And this is the explanation of it.—In Canada the Indian is a British subject; in the United States he is treated as a member of a foreign nation and as a pauper or an outlaw. We commend the letter of Bishop Whipple to all the would-be reformers and retrograders of Congress for their special instruction on our Indian affairs.

Pic-Nic.—The School Pic-Nic on Ross' Island near the Morton Mill, Lawrence town, came off on the 9th inst., and was a success.

The island is a lovely spot, and well adapted for a picnic ground. The view down the river is really beautiful. A large number of all ages attended from the surrounding districts. The children's smiling faces and happy voices told they enjoyed the games, &c. There was abundance of edibles to satisfy the appetites and gratify the eye. A number of gentlemen, lay and clerical, made excellent speeches.

NEW DESCRIPTION OF POTATO.—Mr. Isaac Killam, of Oreston, two years ago raised a small quantity of potatoes from "balls" of his previous year's crop of "pogies," and saved the lot for seed; from this seed he raised last year a larger crop, nearly all of which he planted the present season, the yield being in about equal ratio. The potato is of darker color than the old-fashioned pogy, is different in appearance from any other that has of late year appeared in our market, and is of excellent quality. "A peculiarity of the tub 'tops' is that instead of there being several small leaves on a stem, each stem has but a single large leaf, measuring about 10 inches in length and 6 inches in breadth. It is a novelty in the potato line.—Yarmouth Herald.

The three chief elements of successful farming in Nova Scotia are the plough, drainage and manure.—Without their agency remunerative crops need not be expected. This is just the season of the year when they should occupy every farmer's attention. After haying and harvesting, there are always three or four *assumed* leisure weeks, which, instead of being wasted in riding about in pleasure wagons, should be industriously employed in preparing for the next year's crop. It is a good time for either ploughing, ditching or gathering manure. Along the banks of our rivers, just now there are inexhaustible quantities of fertilizing mud, and in every bog there are just like deposits which furnish the most valuable ingredients for the compost heap. At this day season—(it is generally dry in early Autumn)—the plough and spade should be vigorously plied, and the cart be in motion, gathering the raw material for manure, to be used in the Spring. Farmer's sons would be better employed in thus making ready the ground for another year's tilting than, with long whips in hand, driving fast horses about the country.

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Telegraphic News.

(Special Dispatches to the Morning Chronicle.)

EUROPE.

London, Sept. 9, p. m.—A London despatch from the *Comptoir* from the *Comptoir* says William M. Tweed and his cousin William Hunt were arrested in the port of Vigo aboard the Spanish merchantman *Caracas*.

Tweed was travelling under the name of Secor. Both prisoners were lodged in the fortress at Vigo.

The *Express* says Turkey has paid the interest due August 1, on the loan of 1855. This loan is guaranteed by England and France.

The recent reports concerning the South Australian harvest prospects are of a gloomy character.

London, Sept. 9.—The Servians still hold Alcaldine.

Captain Jackson and crew of the steamer *Arbitrator*, saved at sea, have arrived at Dublin. The *Arbitrator*, while on the passage from New Orleans to Liverpool, struck an iceberg, and sank in twenty minutes; loss, \$38,000.

London, Sept. 9, p. m.—Propositions for peace were formulated at a Cabinet meeting held in Constantinople on Wednesday.

In a recent battle 800 Turks were killed on the banks of the Moraisca, and it is said 1000 were drowned. The Montenegrins lost 300 in the same battle.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Sept. 8.—In Northfield, Minnesota, yesterday, a gang of mounted desperadoes surrounded the bank, killed the cashier, caused much excitement, and opened the vault, and wounded another officer; the institution people meantime rallied, and killed a couple of the miscreants; the others escaped.

There was a serious political riot among the negroes of Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday.

New York, Sept. 8.—The ruffians who murdered the Rev. Cadwallader at Northfield, Minn., were overhauled yesterday, but succeeded in re-escaping. A large crowd of people are in pursuit.

The *Express* says the Indian campaign is considerably delayed by sickness among the troops. The horses are also used up. They are supposed to be following the northern trail on the north bank of the Yellowstone River.

A telegram from Madrid, announcing the arrest of William M. Tweed on board a Spanish merchantman, under the name of Secor, causes much excitement, although the report is not generally credited.

A Paris despatch reports a mutiny on board the United States frigate *Franklin*, at Leghorn. The despatch says the commander of the *Franklin*, in order to save the lives of the officers, fired then mitrailleuse upon the mutineers, nine of whom were killed before order was restored.

New York, Sept. 11.—The *Herald's* special correspondent reports that the vessel in Spain, and says he will be surrendered by the Spanish authorities.

The reported mutiny on the U. S. steamer *Franklin* is untrue.

An \$80,000 fire occurred on Saturday in Philadelphia, in the immediate vicinity of the exhibition buildings, causing great fear of their destruction.

It is said that preliminary steps are being taken for a new extradition treaty with England.

MONTETRAL.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Memorial sermons on behalf of Rev. Dr. Taylor were preached to large audiences in all the Presbyterian churches to-day.

Montreal, Sept. 11.—The *Herald's* special correspondent reports that the vessel in Spain, and says he will be surrendered by the Spanish authorities.

The son of the ex-Councillor Villemer is under arrest for stealing a large sum of money from the *Hotel de Ville*. The young rascal had fallen into the coils of several fast women.

Sunday excursion trains on the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway were all packed with people on Saturday evening, and the same was the case on Monday, requesting that an inquiry be made as to the cause of the neglect of Taylor by the police at Chaboult Square station.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, Sept. 1.—The Paris crew arrived to-day and received no reception.

Subscriptions are being taken to give Bunley a reception on Tuesday. It will consist of a supper and a drive about town.

The Boston Herald is responsible for the following: "Some 2,000 people went on an unusually interesting marriage ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Daniel L. Sawyer, No. 20 Green street, on the 7th inst. A. A. Williams officiating. The bridegroom was Elmer H. Little, Esq., eighty-two years old, a native of Hampstead, N. H., a successful Boston merchant. The bride was Miss Jerusha Palmer, thirty-four years old, a healthy maiden lady, formerly residing on Beacon street, Boston, but of late of Somerville.

The groomsmen was Master Anson Ayer, fourteen years old, and the bridesmaid, Nellie M. Sawyer, a miss of thirteen. The wedding party consisted of about thirty persons, relatives and friends, including ages from the infant of thirteen-months, with its suggestive prattle, to those of three-score years. The parties to the union are hale and hearty, with no attendant of natural fervor save that which attends advancing years. Mr. Little has been married once before, and several years ago passed the period of his golden wedding. To the bride the relations are new. The early hours of the honeymoon are to-day being spent in an excursion down the river in the *Queen of the Merrimack*, the party being joined by Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah, to whom they will present a practical illustration of how the odd are sometimes made even. The romance of the affair is that Mr. Little, "longing for a kinder spirit," and yearning for a heart that could commune with his own, made proposals to Miss Palmer several months ago, which were not then looked upon with favor. Within the past ten days however an answer was received reverencing the former's decision and assenting to the proposed union. The maiden became his affianced, and the necessary preparations for the nuptial ceremonies were hastened. The venerable pair are to make their abode in this city.

The Custom duties on tobacco and snuff in the year ending on the 31st of March last amounted in gross to 7,835,209, 148 2/3, and in net to 7,774,977, 13s 1d.

Martin James Barry, St. John, N. B., says that after being troubled with a pain in and around the heart, and in the left shoulder, for many weeks, he has found a perfect remedy in SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT. One-half of a 30 cent bottle effecting a radical cure.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church, 7 p. m.
Methodist, " 3 p. m.
Presbyterian, " 7 p. m.
X. M. C. Association, Prayer Meeting, at the Baptist Church, 11, a. m.

DEATHS.

DUBLIN.—Of Inflammation, at Lawrence town, on the 6th inst., Sophia, wife of G. Johnson Durland, aged 33 years.

New Advertisements.

COAL!

The Subscriber is daily expecting a Cargo of Cape Breton House Coal, which he will offer for sale low.

H. FRASER, Bridgetown, Sept. 5th, 76. n22 if

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A subscriber was unable to make as long a stay as necessary in Lawrence town this month, he will come again on the 15th of October, when he hopes to remain to finish all work entrusted to him.

Special attention given to gold fillings.

J. E. MULLONEY, August 29th, 76. n22

NOTICE.

A pauper, named Thomas Nixon, or more generally "Sage Nixon," whose residence is in Wilmet, and who is supported by Poor District, Ward No. 1, is in the habit of running away into Kings County, causing great annoyance to Overseers, and making a large additional expense. Now, we hereby forbid any person in Kings County, or elsewhere, outside of his own residence, to harbor him, or give him any assistance whatever, as no bills will be paid.

By order, Overseers for Ward No. 1, Wilmet. A. D. MUNRO, District Clerk. Aug. 26th, 76. n3 124

A GIFT

For every Reader of the "Monitor."

By an arrangement with the publisher, THE HOUSEKEEPER'S COMPANION, a new eight-page illustrated paper, elegantly printed and devoted to HOUSEKEEPING in all its branches, will be sent "on trial" for one month FREE to every reader of THE MONITOR.

The number before us contains articles on "Game Birds and How to Cook Them," "Color Decoration of Rooms," "Food for Lean Women," "A Cheap Carpet," "How to Save a Child from Choking," "How to Cook Vegetables," etc., besides many excellent recipes and a variety of miscellaneous information of great value to every housekeeper.

Send your address of one, on a postal card or otherwise, to M. T. RICHARDSON, Publisher, Brooklyn, N. Y. P. O. Box 165.

McCarthy & Cook,

Pianofortes and Organs.

PIANOFORTES BY

AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.

THE MATCHLESS

Burdett Organ

A SPECIALTY.

George A. Prince & Co's

ORGANS AND MELODIANS.

Office and Warerooms, Cor. Union and Charlotte St., St. John, N. B.

Mr. A. J. Hall, Berwick, is our Agent for Annapolis and Kings Counties. May 30th, 76. n3

CENTRAL

BOOKSTORE.

Spring Importations.

Just received by S.S. "India" from Glasgow, and S.S. "Anglia" from London.

38 CASES OF STATIONERY.

FOOLSCAP PAPERS, Cream and B. Lead, Large and Small Post, Flat, Legal Cap, Bill Cop Commercial Letter and Note Papers, Antique Parchment Note Paper, Ordinary Letter and Note Papers for Jobbers, Bank Post, Letter, Thin Lined, Letter and Note, Cream Lead and Antique Escholova-Square and Business Sts. White and Colored Printing Paper, Printing and Visiting Cards, MOURNING STATIONERY all grades, GILBERT, Mitchell, and other makers' PENS, Ball Pens, A. W. Faber's and Rowsey's LEAD PENCILS, Programme and Carpenter's Pencils, Stephens' Blue, Black and Jet Black Writing and Copying INKS, Ink Powder, Chalk, Crayons, Seals, Letter and Parcel Wax, Washers, Red Taps, Slates and Pen-knives, &c., &c.

Our Stock of BLANK BOOKS will be found complete in sizes and bindings.

THOMAS P. CONNOLLY, Cor. Granville and George Sts., Halifax, N. S. Aug. 10th, 76. 1y no 10.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber on the 11th day of August, 1876, sold out all his interest in the late firm of Albert Beals & Co. to James E. Curran, who collects all debts due the firm, and pays all liabilities.

ALBERT BEALS. P. S.—The subscriber still continues his general store business at Middleton, where he wishes a continuance of the Public patronage heretofore given him. ALBERT BEALS. Middleton, Aug. 11th, 76. 41 425

New Clothing

J. W. Tomlinson's

LAWRENCE TOWN.

CONSISTING OF Over Coats in Black, Brown, Blue and Drab, Hosiery, Heavy Ulsters, Dress Coats, Pants and Vests in Great Variety, all of which have been bought of one of the Best Firms in Canada.

At the smallest possible advance on the Cost. August 22nd, 76.

FOR SALE.

As the Subscriber wishes to locate himself in a vicinity more suitable for his business, he has decided to offer for Sale his situation in Nictaux, consisting of about Thirty Acres of LAND, with a NEW HOUSE not quite finished, and about One Hundred APPLE TREES of best variety, many of which are capable of bearing from one to two barrels each.

As the terms of payment could be made to suit the purchaser, a person in want of such a property, would do well to make early application to the subscriber.

ISAAC W. MORSE, Nictaux, Aug. 9th, 76. n18 if

TOBACCO & TEAS.

Receiving to-day and in Store. 200 Boxes, Butts & Caddies Tobacco, comprising the following choice brands: Challenge, 12's, Princess Louise, 12's, Charter Oak, 12's, Florence Bright, 6's, Mahogany and Rich Dark, Shag, Solano, 1's & 2's, Sweet, 10's, Little Corporal, Little Gem, &c., &c.

100 Chests, H.C. Chests, & boxes Congo Tea, from 30 cents per lb. upward. Prices all low to the trade.

GEO. MORRISON, JR., NO. 12 & 13 SOUTH MARKET WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B. Aug. 9th, 1876. 25129

ADAM YOUNG,

38, 40, & 42 WATER ST.

and 143 Prince William St. John, N. B. Manufacturer of

Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves,

Ranges, Furnaces, &c.

Marbled Slate Mantle Pieces, AND

Register Grates.

A large assortment of the above Goods always on hand, at the lowest possible prices. Catalogues on application.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

Corbitts' Packet Line

THROUGH FREIGHT

Between Boston, Portland, and Annapolis, and all Stations on the W. & A. Railway.

The New Sch. "ATWOOD"

WILL run regularly between the above places, carrying Freight and passengers. Her cabin having been fitted up in first class style, with all the latest improvements, can accommodate both lady and gentlemen passengers. Passengers by this line will be handled with the greatest care, and forwarded immediately on arrival of Schooner.

Passage to Boston, - - - \$4.00. Tickets must accompany all Through Freight.

Freight exceeding \$100 in value must be accompanied by U. S. Consular Certificate. For further particulars apply to Kimball & Bates and John G. Hall & Co., Boston, J. Porters, Portland, P. Innes, General Manager, and the several Station Agents of the W. & A. Railway, and

A. W. CORBITT & SON, June 28th 1876. Annapolis Royal.

1876. 1876.

LONDON HOUSE!

A word to those who wish to Save Money.

WE have concluded to offer our ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK at 25 per cent. below Former Prices FOR CASH.

We have quite a varied stock of DRESS GOODS, Small Wares, CLOTHS, in Canadian and Scotch Tweeds, BROADCLOTHS, in Brown, Blue and Black. BASKET CLOTH. ROOM PAPER, Gilt and Common. Ladies' and Gents' Boots & Shoes.

Also—A Small Lot of Ready-Made CLOTHING, which we will offer at 25 per cent. BELOW COST to clear.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, A Splendid Article of TEA, only 40 cts. per lb., Sugar, Molasses, &c.

We are agents for the following goods: The Celebrated Laquille Cloth! (Annapolis) which will sell Wholesale of Retail for Cash or Wool; SAWED SHINGLES, from the factory of B. V. BLARCOM, Digby. An early call is solicited. R. H. BATH & CO. Bridgetown, June 23rd, 1876.

New Advertisements.

(Continued from first page.)

'But she will be sure to hear of it, exclaimed the people about must know what is going on?'

'Not at all,' answered the Duke. 'I have orders to keep all strangers away; the workmen are from London, they sleep on the premises, and are not allowed to leave the grounds.'

Poetry.

THE FLOOD OF YEARS.

A mighty hand, from an exhaustless urn, Pours forth the never-ending Flood of Years.

Miscellaneous.

A BOY AND A BEAR FIGHTING UP A TREE.

A DEPERATE LEAP TO EARLY-RECALCITRANT A DIVE UNDER, AND FINDING THE BEAR OF FACT FORGIVEN THE BEAR OF PICTOR.

Job Work

Nearly executed at the Monitor Office

Business Cards

Nearly and promptly executed at the office of this paper.

\$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Quills and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine. 17 148

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples sent free. TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine. 17 148

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for a Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 17 148

Ring Fresh from the printer's engine. There they lie

A moment and then sink away from sight. I look, and the quick tears are in my eyes.

For I beheld, in every one of these, A blighted hope, a separate history. Of human sorrow, telling of dear lies

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T. RANKINE & SON'S STEAM BISCUIT MANUFACTORY, MILL ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

E. T. KENNEDY & CO.,

37 Prince William Street....ST. JOHN, N. B.,

STEAM HEATING ENGINEERS,

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING.

AND DEALERS IN

STEAM PIPE, STEAM PUMPS, BABBIT METAL, LARD OIL, STEAM WHISLES, COTTON WASTE, SPERM OIL, WATER PIPE, STEAM GOVERNORS, HAIR FELTING, ATLAS OIL, RUBBER HOSE, STEAM GAUGES, MILL SAWS, WHALE OIL, RUBBER PACKS, STEAM COCKS, CIRCULAR SAWS, SEAL OIL, RUBBER GASKETS, WATER GAUGES, SAW GUMMERS, NATIVE OIL.

Agents for Rich's Patent Saw Sharpener and Gummer.

NOTICE.

AT THE "BEE-HIVE"

Will be found the usual variety of CLOTHES, TWEEDS, COATINGS, &c., For Spring and Summer Wear.

All of which will be made up at the USUAL LOW PRICES.

Also a full assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Of the Newest Styles and most Economical Prices.

114 WATER, CORNER JACOB, STREET HALIFAX, N. S.

JAS. K. MUNNIS.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale a Farm in Annapolis Co., in the Vicinity of PORT GEORGE, consisting of about 70 acres of GOOD LAND, well watered, with House, Barn and other Outbuildings. An ORCHARD, consisting of Apple and Plum Trees is also on the place.

The above will be sold at AUCTION, Friday, the 12th day of May, if not sold before at Private Sale.

EDWIN GATES. April 4th, 1876. 152 if

GLASS! GLASS!

1000 Boxes Glass, in all sizes, at cheap rates.

White Lead, Oils, Brushes, Paper Hangings of all kinds, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

The trade supplied on reasonable terms at 22 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

BLAKESLEE & WHITEHEAD. April 30, 1876.

GILBERT'S LANE DYE WORKS.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

It is a well-known fact that all classes of goods get soiled and faded before the material is half worn, and only require cleaning and dyeing to make them look as good as new.

The article dyed in this way is not only dyed on reasonable terms. Black Goods a specialty.

Agents—Annapolis, W. J. STANSON, Merchant; Digby, Miss Wainwright, Millinery and Dry Goods. May '76. A. L. LAW.

GREAT REDUCTION! FOR CASH.

Tweed Suits, \$30 to \$34, FORMER PRICES, \$26 TO \$33. MEN'S FURNISHING and all other Goods PROPORTIONATELY LOW. J. E. WHITTAKER. Cor. Germain & Princes Sts., St. John, N. B.

NOTICE.

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

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY of Superior Quality, PERFUMERY, & C. Morse, Kaley & Co. Knitt'g Cotton.

BOOTS and SHOES, the remaining portion selling off at 20 percent below usual prices. ALSO—A lot of No. 1 WHITE LEAD & PAINT OIL. BATHING SOAP, June 15th, 1876.

S. R. POSTER & SON'S

STANDARD Nail, Shoe Nail & Tack Works. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Customs Department. OTTAWA, March 8th, 1875.

AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices, until further notice—10 per cent. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs. April 4

Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of REUBEN D. BALCOM, late of Paradise, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same daily settled within one year from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL E. BALCOM, Executor, BURPEE BALCOM, & Co., Paradise, March 19th, 1876. 5m

Agricultural.

SWINE AND THEIR HABITS.

The aggregate of swine raised in New England is quite large. No single farmer has a large number, but there is scarcely an acre among them all, where two or more are not annually slaughtered upon the farm.

1. Keep the sty and yard free from all of swine's odors. This can be done with great profit by adding old litter, weeds which have gone to seed, and manure or loam, two or three times each week during the fall. This course will greatly improve the manure heap. The manure should be turned up this fall for next year's use.

2. Feed regularly. Pigs thrive three times each twenty-four hours is better than twice. When fed only once or twice, they eat too ravenously, and crowd the system so as to impair digestion and make themselves uncomfortable. They will not grow fast, or fat fast, while in this condition. Never add fresh food to any that may be left in the trough from a former meal. If you are preserving, take it out, work it up with the fresh food, and clean out the trough with clean water and an old broom. This will not seem too painstaking to those of methodical habits, and is the course in which to make money on the animals fed. Add a little salt frequently to the food, and in warm days give them as much pure, cold water as they want.

3. Be careful not to over-feed. Give them no more at one time than they will eat with a good appetite, and leave the trough clean. Let them have a variety of food, so far as it can be made convenient. Give short, fresh grass or weeds every day. In a year of scarcity of grain, we know a farmer who kept some dozen sows through the entire summer on a few potatoes, slops from the house, and four or five bushels of short, tender grass fed to them several times each day. A space near the hog house was kept smooth and clean, and the grass upon it cut when only one or two inches high. This the swine would eat readily as they would corn, and thrive as well upon it. The piece of land was rich, and was probably cut over twenty times during the summer. No lot of swine on the farm ever did better than these.

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5. Classify the animals. Do not place young and old, large and small, in the same rooms. The strong will certainly abuse the weak.

6. Keep all the classes clean, dry and warm. Especially do not compel them to lie on a wet floor with cracks in it, when frosty nights come and keen November winds whistle up about their damp bodies.

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Jobbers' Corner.

MR. AND MRS. SQUIGGS' WHEAT CAKES.

We will call them Mr. and Mrs. Squiggs. They lived on Red Avenue. On Sunday morning Mr. Squiggs prepared a lot of cakes for his wife, being a favorite with the family, especially with Mr. Squiggs who was now present in the kitchen, watching with hungry eyes the preparations going forward. The latter vessel sat on a chair and Mrs. Squiggs was preparing the pan for the frying. She stepped back to the table for something, when she alighted caught the chair and overturned it in a flash, sending the latter like a stream of snowy lava on the floor.

"Mercy!" cried she. "Turner and lightning," shrieked her husband, "you've done it now with your usual dexterity."

"It wasn't my fault," she snapped back. "Whose fault was it, then, you good-for-nothing, careless fool?" he roared turning purple in the face.

"What are you going to do about it, old stick-in-the-mud?" she retorted. "I'll show you what I am going to do about it!" he growled out between his clenched teeth, as he dashed out of the room.

Almost in a flash he came tearing back, bearing with him her best black silk dress, just made up and to be worn for the first time on that blessed Sabbath. There it was ruthlessly grasped in his hands, and his eyes fell upon it with rage. The next instant he flung on his knees and was mopping the dress into the latter.

"The spectacle nearly paralyzed her. She felt her brain throbbing as it would burst out of the room, and soon dashed back again. She had his sixty dollar dress coat in trembling fingers. She dropped on her knees on the opposite side of the stream of water, and went to sopping it up with desperate hands.

"He stopped as if struck dumb by a supernatural power. Could it be possible that the unfortunate woman opposite lapping up water with a sixty-dollar dress coat, just from the tailor, was his wife. Was this mass of passion once a fair young girl, leaning on his breast, caressing his face, and sighing happily in his arms. Was she the one he had kissed and fondled, and dreamed of day and night, but a few short years ago. The lumps came into his throat as the past flashed by him and he hoarsely cried—

"What are you doing with that coat, you old luzzy?"

"It was her dear husband saying this—the man who had once asked for no other sunshine than the smile of his favorite girl for whom she had lighted the parlor fires for two winters—the man whose words had once been as sweet and tender as the rose in the yard.

"None of your business, you old rip," she retorted.

"Take that coat out of the stuff," he shouted.

"I won't," she cried.

"I'll make you, then," he yelled jumping up.

"Let's see you," she jeered, coming to her feet.

There they both stood—he with the silk dress dripping with water, she with the coat distilling liquid fire—glaring ferociously at each other.

"Drop that coat," he hissed.

"Drop that dress first," she hissed back.

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