ESTABLISHED 1873.

The Weekly Monitor

IS PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

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Communications solicited on all matters of public interest, to be accompanied with the writer's 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. 9. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1882. NO 49.

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.

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

CARD.

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

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.

HATHEWAY LINE.

From Foster's Wharf, Boston.

Safety! Speed! and Comfort!

BOSTON & NOVA SCOTIA

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

THE First Class Side-wheel Steamship "SECRET," Capt. Simpson, leaves Annapolis every Thursday, after arrival of Express train from Halifax, for Boston direct. The very best accommodation. Numerous Staterooms, and a Fast Boat!

The Steamship "HUNTER," Capt. Ludlow, sails as usual Every MONDAY, P. M.

☞ Through Rates on Apples and Potatoes to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, West Indies, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, West Hartlepool, and Continental Ports.

Invoices with value and weight, must accompany all Through Freight.

Free of Boston Wharfage.

For further particulars apply to P. INNES, General Manager, and the several Station Agents of the W. & A. Railway, and to

Hatheway & Co.,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.

F. W. HATHEWAY, Agent, Annapolis.
april 23—july 20.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK,

STEAMER "SCUD."

Between St. John, Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting at Digby with the Western Counties Railway for and from WEYMOUTH, YARMOUTH, &c., and at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, for and from KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX, and intermediate stations; also, with the Stage for Liverpool. And at St. John with the International Steamship Co., and the Provincial and New England All Rail Line for Portland, Boston, and other points in the United States and Upper Canada.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

UNTIL further notice, the celebrated English built, steel Steamer "SCUD" will leave her Wharf, Reed's Point, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at EIGHT o'clock, and return same days.

Fare—Annapolis to Digby.....75c.
" St. John.....$2.00
Fare Digby to St. John.....$1.50

Through Tickets from Annapolis, Digby and all Stations on the Windsor and Annapolis and Western Counties Railways, to Boston and Portland, issued at special reduced rates.

Baggage Checked Through. Low Rates Freight.

Further information to be obtained of P. INNES, Esq., General Manager W. & A. Railway; and the Station Agents at that Company; also from S. BRUNELL, Esq., 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.

☞ For request Return Tickets, at One Fare, will be issued from Annapolis and Digby, respectively, to St. John, on Saturdays, good to return on Monday following. These tickets to be confined exclusively to these days, and not to be transferable

St. John, N. B., June 1s 1881.

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 insruments 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.

Reduced Prices!

THE Subscriber will dispose of his present Stock of goods at greatly reduced prices for

SIXTY DAYS!

He has a lot of Shelf Goods which he will sell at and below COST.

Customers Who bring Cash will get BARGAINS.

H. CROSSKILL.

Middleton, Jan. 11th, '82.

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.

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.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all parties having any legal demands against the estate of the late JOHN F. BENT, farmer, deceased, of Granville, in the County of Annapolis, are requested to render their accounts duly attested to within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to

EUGENE P. TROOP,
JACOB V. BENT,
Executors.

Granville, Jan. 11th, 1882.—3m

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.

PATENTS

We continue to act as solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had

Thirty-Five Years' Experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendidly illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Publishers SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents sent free.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling 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.

BARGAINS

Are offered in our Large Stock

VALENCIA,

London Layers & Layer Raisins,

CURRANTS. Etc.

150 prs. Men's, Women's and Children's

OVERBOOTS,

Snow Excluders, &c

OFFERED LOW.

WE HAVE a Large Stock of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, and intend to continue the business. It being the order of the day to cut on prices, and not wishing to be behind the times, we beg herewith to submit to our patrons, and the public in general, the below quotations, given only for Cash.

—0—

IN LADIES.

Real Kid Button Boots:
$2.70, 2.50, 2.25, reduced to 2.50, 2.25, 2.00.

Polished Calf B. Boots,
1.95, 1.75, Reduced to 1.70, 1.50.

Real Kid But. Shoes,
2.06, Reduced to 1.80.

Pebble Bal. H. Cut,
1.35, 1.55, Reduced to 1.15, 1.30.

Pebble Button,
1.25, 1.75, reduced to 1.10, 1.55.

Pebble Shoes,
1.00, reduced to 85c.

Carpet Slippers,
57c, reduced to 50c.

IN MEN'S:

Kid Congrss, best,
3.75, reduced to 3.40.

Calf Balmoral, H. C.,
3.75, reduced to 3.45.

Buff Alexis,
2.00, reduced to 1.65.

Leg Wax, not split, Tap Sole,
2.75, reduced to 2.40.

Carpet Slippers,
75c, reduced to 65c.

Leather Fine Buff,
1.00, reduced to 85c.

Grain Knee Boots, heavy,
5.00, reduced to 4.50.

Fine Buff Leg,
2.90, reduced to 2.40.

Men's Shanty Larrigans and numerous other lines equally Cheap.

IN BOYS.

Boy's Leg Tap Sole.
Size: 13 to 5; 2.60, reduced to 2.40.

Boy's Leg. Single Sole,
Size: 13 to 5; 2.25, reduced to 2.00.

Youths' Buff single sole,
Size: 10 to 13; 1.45, reduced to 1.25.

Child's Buff, single sole,
Size: 6 to 10; 1.25, reduced to 1.10.

IN MISSES.

Kid Button, best,
1.50, reduced to 1.30.

Pebble, button,
1.25, reduced to 1.10.

Pebble Lace, Sew'd and Pegged.
1.10. reduced to 85c.

Kid Button Shoes.
1.50, reduced to 1.35.

CHILD'S, size. 6 to 10, Pebble and Buff, Copper Toe, from 60 to 95c., reduced to 50 and 75c.

RUBBERS,

All kinds, equally reduced in in prices.

Men's French Calf Uppers

Congress and Lace, with Cloth Tops, at Wholesale Prices.

100 Pairs Lasts.

6 Bus. Pegs. Shoe Findings in General.

Murdoch & Co.

Bridgetown, Oct. 19th, 1881.

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. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,

Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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.

AMERICAN GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON!

TWO BALES AMERICAN

Cotton Warp

AT 1.25 PER BUNCH.

Handsome

AMERICAN PRINTS,

Dark Colors! Fancy Borders!

AMERICAN

White Cottons,

CORSET JEANS
WHITE SHEETINGS,
COTTON BATTINGS,
CHECKED SHIRTINGS,
WHITE AND GREY COTTON FLANNELS!
COMFORTERS.

From GREAT BRITAIN,

Mantles & Dolmans

PLAIN AND FANCY

WINCEYS!

In Stock:

Union and Wool SHIRTINGS!

Mens' Undershirts and Drawers,

Youths' do., do.,

Ladies' Undervests.

☞ NEW GOODS arriving weekly.

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO.

Sept. 28th, 1881.

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS!

ON the New Road under the North Mountain, about two miles west of Bridgetown, containing about seventy acres each. On one there is a NEW HOUSE 18x24, finished outside and ready to plaster. There is plenty of good tillage land, about four acres of which is under the plow. There is a good pasture and interval, also about 1000 cords of hard wood and plenty of poles.

The other consists of about fifteen acres of prime brook Interval, mostly cleared and fit to mow; plenty of good tillage land, about three acres of which is under the plow. An Orchard of fifty trees growing, two pastures of about fifteen acres each, with a large portion of hard and soft wood.

☞ Both farms will be sold on vrey easy terms if required, and possession given any time.

WM. R. TROOP.

Granville, Jan. 10th, 1882.—tf

FOR SALE.

That desirable property lately occupied by the

Late Angus M. Gidney, Esq.,

situated at Carleton's Corner, near Bridgetown. The property consists of a Dwelling House in thorough repair and one acre of land in high cultivation; on which are a number of

Choice Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach and Quince Trees,

together with all kinds of fine shrubbery. The situation of the house commands a fine view.

Possession given 1st April. For further particulars apply to J. G. H. PARKER, Esq., Barrister, or on the premises to

PAUL MORRILL.

Bridgetown, Feb. 15th, '82 tfn44

FOR SALE!

THE property owned and occupied by the Subscriber on the Church Road, about a half mile from Bridgetown, containing about 33 acres of

LAND,

6 acres of which are under cultivation, the balance in good pasture land of superior quality. House and Out Buildings in good repair, with a never failing spring of soft water and a YOUNG ORCHARD commencing to bear.

ALSO—A small WOOD LOT and four acres of DYKED MARSH.

C. Blair.

Dec. 4th '82.—42tf

Encyclopedia Britannica.

Subscriptions will be taken at this office. Payments are made very easy and extend over a period of five or six years, enabling a person of very moderate means to secure this invaluable work.

Reasonable charges and prompt execution on all orders for Job Work at this office.

Poetry.

Charge of the Heavy Brigade.

ALFRED TENNYSON'S LATEST POEM, PUBLISHED IN MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.—A COMPANION PIECE TO THE BALACLAVA CHARGE.

(By special cable despatch to the New York Independent from London.)

I.

The charge of the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade!
Down the hill, down the hill, thousands of Russians;
Thousands of horsemen drew to the valley—and stayed.
For Scarlett and Scarlett's Three Hundred were riding by
When the points of the Russian lances broke in on the sky;
And he called "Left wheel into line!" and they wheeled and obeyed.
Then he looked at the host that had halted, he knew not why,
And he turned half round, and he bade his trumpet sound
'To the charge!' and he rode on ahead, as he waved his blade
To the gallant Three Hundred, whose glory will never die.
"Follow and up the hill!"
Up the hill, up the hill, follow the Heavy Brigade.

II.

The trumpet, the gallop, the charge and the might of the fight!
Down the hill, slowly, thousands of Russians
Drew to the valley, and halted at last on the height
With a win pushed out to the left and a wing to the right.
But Scarlett was far on ahead, and he dashed up alone
Through the great gray slope of men,
And he whirled his sabre, he held his own
Like an Englisman there and then.
And the three that were nearest him followed with force,
Wedged themselves in between horse and horse,
Fought for their lives in the narrow gap they had made,
Four amid thousands; and up the hill, up the hill,
Gallop the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade.

III.

Fell, like a cannon shot,
Burst, like a thunderbolt,
Crashed like a hurricane,
Broke through the mass from below,
Drove through the midst of the foe,
Plunged up and down, to and fro,
Rode flashing blow upon blow
Brave Enniskillens and Greys.
Whirling their sabres in circles of light;
And some of us, all in amaze,
Who were held for a while from the fight
And were only standing at gaze,
When the dark muffled Russian crowd
Folded its wings from the left and the right
And rolled them around like a cloud—
Oh! mad for the charge and the battle were we
When our own good red coats sank from sight,
Like drops of blood in a dark gray sea;
And we turned to each other, muttering all dismay,
'Lost are the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade!'

IV.

But they rode, like victors and lords,
Through the forests of lances and swords;
In the heart of the Russian hordes
They rode, or they stood at bay;
Struck with the sword-hand and slew;
Down with the bridle-hand drew
The foe from the saddle, and threw
Under foot these in the fray;
Ranged like a storm, or stood like a rock
In the wave of a stormy day;
Till suddenly, shock upon shock,
Staggered the mass from without;
For our men gallop up with a cheer and a shout,
And the Russians surged, and wavered, and reeled
Up the hill, up the hill; up the hill, out of the field,
Over the brow and away.

V.

Glory to each and to all, and the charge that they made!
Glory to all the Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade!

The three hundred of the Heavy Brigade who made this famous charge were the Scots Greys and the second squadron of the Enniskillens, the remainder of the Heavy Brigade subsequently dashing up to their support. The three were Elliott, Scarlett's aide-de-camp, who had been riding by his side, and the trumpeter, and Shegog, the orderly, who had been close behind him.

Select Literature.

Lilly's two Valencines.

A FOURTEENTH-OF-FEBRUARY STORY.

About nine o'clock on a January night, Mr. George Thornton sat at his study table, immersed in papers and unpleasant reflections. The lamp shone on a mass of unpaid bills, account books, lists, docketed letters, &c.

Mr. Thompson was a city man, a holder of many shares, a promoter of many companies, a merchant in a small way, and in the receipt of a comfortable income; but like many men, he had experienced a crisis when all his money was 'locked up' in different securities. This it was that made his brow contracted and his face weary as he searched amid his papers, for he wanted five thousand dollars, and, though worth thousands in securities, he had little more by him than two or three hundred in cash.

His study door opened, and a pretty, hazel eyed girl, with golden-brown hair, banded in braids at the back of her well-shaped head, came in.

'Now, papa,' she said, 'you positively must come. The coffee's cold and Mr. Rawlins is in the drawing room.'

'Well, Lilly,' said Mr. Thornton, with a weary sigh. 'I suppose he cares more for your society than mine.'

'Perhaps so,' answered the young lady with a slight frown; 'but I don't care for his society.'

'No! but I hope you will, Lilly,' said her father. 'He's a very clever, polished and agreeable young fellow, and sure to be his uncle's heir—he's his partner now.'

'Partner with that horrid Mr. Cray! Why, papa, that man seems a veritable Shylock!' said Lily, impetuously.

'Yes,' muttered her father, 'and perhaps I shall find him so.'

Here there was a ring at the bell, and a slight blush tinted Miss Thornton's face as she heard a voice ask if her father were at home.

'Ah!' said Mr. Thornton, rising and closing his desk, 'there's young Leslie. Now we'll have a rubber, and I'll forget my annoyances if I can.'

'Tell them to me, papa, dear,' said his pretty daughter, coaxingly.

'Perhaps I will,' said Mr. Thornton, evasively, and went up stairs to the drawing-room.

The gentleman who rose to receive him were both fair specimens. Frank Rawlins was dark-haired, well-dressed and sufficiently polished. His manners were well bred, and he was, to a casual observer, 'an eligible' for a young lady. There was, however, a certain hardness about his dark eyes and thin lips which suggested disagreeable ideas of avarice, most repugnant at his age. He was partner with his uncle, as crafty an old money-spinner as any within miles of Wall street.

Edgar Leslie, of Somerset House, was a pleasant, cheery, unaffected, blue-eyed, light-haired Saxon, who worked hard at his post from ten to four, and lived on the salary of fifteen hundred a year, eked out by his art criticisms in several weeklies. He had a talent for drawing, and a real appreciation of paintings, which made his 'copy' eagerly taken by the various art editors, and for which they paid according to a tolerable tariff. He secretly admired, indeed, was enslaved by Miss Lilly, but was diffident. Frank Rawlins, too, showed a decided liking for that young lady, and the two were rather conscious of their rivalry.

Both rose simultaneously, and certainly Frank's manner displayed the most ease. Edgar blushed a little as he took Lilly's hand. Her father greeted them both cordially, but with a certain forced cheerfulness, palpable to a keen observer.

'Here, Rawlins,' said he, 'you shall be Lilly's partner, and Leslie and I will unite our forces.'

'To be Miss Thornton's partner is elysium,' said Rawlins, pointedly, while Leslie looked savagely at the inoffensive fireplace.

Lilly, like a dutiful daughter, quietly consented to her father's arrangement, and the game of whist proceeded very smoothly, except that Leslie incurred Mr. Thornton's badinage by playing his trumps away in the most reckless manner.

The rubber finished, Mr. Thornton rose, and asked his daughter to sing, adding that Rawlins would accompany her in a duet.

Lilly frowned slightly, and Leslie stirred the fire furiously.

The duet proceeded, and Leslie and his host kept up a conversation rather incoherent on both sides, though from different causes. They fell ultimately into a discussion on failures in the city, of which there had been several.

'Royston's was bad; for thirty years an unimpeachable name,' said Mr. Thornton.

'Yes,' said Leslie; 'and actually the bank, whose custumer he had been for that time, and whose business he had extended, wouldn't lend him a penny.

Here Rawlins in his business charcter (quite different from his 'man of society' one) struck in.

'Quite right of the bank,' quoth he, sharply. 'Business is business, not sentimentality.'

'Then, said Leslie, 'if Boyston had been concerned at all with your firm—with the best credit—'

'We should have refused his paper now, certainly,' said Rawlins, briskly.

Mr. Thornton grew pale and then looked at his daughter with a strange expression.

'Well,' said Leslie, 'I may not be a man of business, but I would not throw a fellow over like that.'

'That you are no man of business, Leslie, is very evident,' said Rawlins, superciliously, 'or you would know that credit and compassion have nothing in common.'

Mr. Rawlins was so pleased with his epigrammatic force that he entirely failed to notice the sweet smile and kindling eyes with which Miss Lilly heard Leslie's speech, and the frown with which she greeted his own.

'I quite coincide with you, Mr. Leslie,' she said, and the young man's face grew delighted.

'I regret, Miss Thornton, that my remarks are unpleasing,' said Rawlins, lowering his voice to an effective murmur, 'but I forgot I was speaking before a young lady, and of all people I should most regret annoying you.'

Leslie said nothing, but furtively picked up a geranium which Lilly had cut from one of her conservatory plants, and which was lying on the floor, and put it in his pocket.

After a little more music the two young men left, and Mr. Thornton seated himself before the fire with the old weary look on his face.

'Papa, dear,' said Lilly, sitting on a low ottoman at his feet, and taking his hand, 'tell me what makes you look so weary.'

'Business, my dear, business,' he replied.

'I'm sure, what with your sad looks and Mr. Rawlins' horrid speeches, I shall hate the name of business,' said Lilly, impetuously.

'Possibly, my dear Lilly,' sighed her father.

'Now do tell me, papa dear,' she said, coaxingly caressing his hand by pressing her cheek against it.

'Well, my darling,' said Mr. Thornton. 'I will. The long and the short of the matter, Lilly, is that I want five thousand dollars by the fourteenth of next month, and this is the thirty-first of January.'

His daughter looked at him with surprise.

'Well, papa, haven't you got it?' she asked. 'With this house, living as we do, with your city business, surely you've got that amount of money.'

'No, dear Lilly, said her father, bitterly, 'I've only three hundred. You don't altogether understand. My fortune is all in securities; my yearly expenses are all forestalled, so that my income isn't comeatable; and to borrow money is to do my commercial reputation irreparable injury. I owe old Cray five thousand dollars on a bill due the fourteenth of next month.'

'Cray!' said Lilly, flushing.

'Yes, Rawlins' uncle,' replied Mr. Thornton. 'Now you see, Lilly darling, wig, had he suited you, I should have so much liked Rawlins as your lover. Selfish, isn't it? But your father wouldn't mar your buddiness for fifty bills.'

Lilly kissed her father, and nestled closer to his side.'

'Well, my child, go to bed, and don't spoil your complexion; we must see what can be done,' said Mr. Thornton.

'But, papa,' said Lilly, 'surely Mr. Cray would give time.'

'Cray give time?' said her father. 'You couldn't find a more remorseless creditor anywhere. Besides you heard what Rawlings said to-night; therefore guess what his uncle's teaching is.'

'We shall see,' said Lilly, lighting her candle, and therewith she kissed her father and departed.

Mr. Thornton betook himself to his study, and once more immersed himself among his accounts.

The next morning, as Lilly was presiding at breakfast, she noticed her father's anxious and worried look as he hastily read a letter and rose from the table.

'Well, papa?' said Lilly, inquiringly.

'Well, Lilly,' said Mr. Thornton, 'its a reminder from Cray that the bill falls due on the fourteenth.'

'And if not paid?' said Lilly.

'If not paid, Lilly, my commercial name is gone,' he replied; 'a judgment at law will be recovered, and for me to borrow would be almost as bad. To sell my shares would be an enormous loss and impeach my credit, too.'

Lilly's hazel eyes grew full of tears as she watched her father's anxious face.

'Well,' he said with an attempt at cheerfulness, 'go and practice your new music, my child, and never mind my worries.'

Kissing his daughter, Mr. Thornton departed for the city. Lilly dutifully practiced for two hours, and then suddenly rose from the piano.

'Poor papa—that horrid Mr. Cray—the money must be got!' were Lilly's disjointed exclamations; and then she rose, and unlocked a little cabinet with the idea which has been in so many gentle, yet resolute minds. 'All my jewels!' she said. 'I wonder what they're worth! There's a gold chain, too. That pearl brooch and that turquoise bracelet are worth a good deal; but, put all together, I'm sure they're far below five thousand dollars!' and the young lady sighed. Presently the door opened, and Mr. Rawlins was ushered in.

'I don't usually call so early,' he said; 'but I had to come westward, and I saw this bouquet of hot-house flowers on my way. Will you accept them for the theatre to-morrow night?'

'Oh, Mr. Rawlins, I couldn't think of depriving you of your prize,' said Miss Thornton, somewhat haughtily.

He looked extremly hurt, and tender-hearted Lilly thought he needed a little salve.

'Will you give me a little advice?' she said, with a vague idea of consulting him on money matters.

'Most readily,' said Rawlins, 'and with much pleasure.'

Lilly crimsoned, remembering suddenly that the money was owed to her visitor's partner and uncle; yet, brave for her father's sake, she resolved to tread a little bit on conventionality.

'Mr. Rawlins, suppose——' she began, and stopped.

'Suppose?' smiles Rawlins, with his best West-end manners.

'Suppose,' said Lilly, with a resolute effort, 'you were owed money on good security by a person high in character but who couldn't pay when the money came due. Wouldn't you give him time?'

'Ah!' said Rawlins, with his East-end manners, 'that's a question of business only.'

'And then?' said Lilly, with a smile, hoping, poor little thing to propitiate him.

'And then,' said Rawlins, 'I never talk business out of the city.'

Master Farnk had heard from his uncle the fact of Mr. Thornton's bill, and he had the veritable mind of a usurer, despite the airs and graces of his acquired refinement.

Miss Thornton grew crimson as she heard his answer, and drew herself up with the prettiest stateliness in the world.

'I will spare you further trouble, Mr. Rawlins,' she said, icily.

Rawlins was rather confused at her reception to his reply, and began to qualify his speech; but the young princess cut him short with a proud glance from her brilliant hazel eyes.

After Rawlins had left the house he mused on the matter, and ere he reached the city, love and avarice were balancing the scales of his decision.

'By jove!' he said, as he turned into his uncle's dingy office, 'she's a beauty. I've a good mind to get the bill myself from my uncle. Yet five thousand—it's a great loss!' and here his reflections ended as he heard his uncle's rancorous voice.

In the mean time Lilly had seen one or two visitors, and had looked over her jewels; but when Edgar Leslie called, her hazel eyes were still flashing, and her rounded cheeks still flushed. She looked exceedingly pretty, and Edgar's heart was hit very hard.

After a few common-place remarks, Lilly (aided, I suppose by her sex's instinctive perception of a man's heart being theirs) summoned up her courage and told Edgar her troubles. As she ended her soft voice broke into a little sob, and blushing and crying in a most heart rending yet enchanting manner, she went and got her little packet of jewels. Edgar watched her in a sort of 'daze,' with his heat beating as if it would burst, and a sensation that if throwing himself out of the window would benefit Miss Thornton, he'd do it on the spot.

She came up to him, and almost inarticulately asked him if he would manage to sell her trinkets for her.

'And oh, Mr. Leslie,' said she, with a smile and blush that perfectly overcame him, 'if you will manage this I shall be so grateful. I'm very exacting and forward, I'm afraid; but I'm in such distress about papa!' and her voice broke again.

'No,' said Edgar, with an effort, 'you're an—that is, Miss Thornton, I'll manage about that bill for you. Keep the jewels—I'll see. Keep up your courage—I'll manage.'

Rewarded with a glance from the hazel eyes that was very precious, Edgar went on his way.

Had he seen the look Lilly cast after him, and heard the murmur of 'Good, kind fellow!' his delight would have been beyond bounds.

Edgar went to the chief of his department and borrowed a thousand dollars of him, for he was a worthy favorite; he then proceeded to the bank which held his modest savings and drew out the four thousand dollars there. His reasons he kept to himself.

Meanwhile Mr. Frank Rawlins frequently called, and grew very pointed in his attentions to Miss Thornton. He was coldly received, but persevered.

One evening the talk (in which care-worn Mr. Thornton roused himself to join) turned on old customs, of which Lilly declared herself an upholder.

'Including St. Valentine's homage,' murmured Frank Rawlins.

Lilly drew herself up, and vouchsafed no reply.

The next day Mr Rawlins invested—though not without sundry self-reproaches for extravagance—ten dollars in a valentine, which he carefully enclosed in a box, and putting his initials in the corner—for he was determined to have credit for his money's worth—sent it off.

The morning of the fourteenth arrived, and Lilly and her father met at the breakfast table. Two envelopes, initialed 'F. R.' and 'E. L.' were on the table. From the first Lilly took, with a haughty frown, the gorgeous valentine and then dropped it on the carpet. From the second (and the young girl blushed rosy red) she took Mr. Thorne's unfortunate bill.

His face was a study, and his daughter put her pretty mouth to his, and gave him the paper which had been such a torment. His heart, as was also Lilly's, was too full to say much.

When Edgar came late, a confession was extorted from him that he had paid the money, and got the bill endorsed to him; and Edgar, taking heart of grace, asked Lilly privately to be his valentine for life.

She gently took his hand, and the young man was answered. How Mr. Thornton repaid the money, dowered Lilly, and pushed Leslie's interest, needn't be told.

After Ten Years.

ANOTHER ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The old story that romances in real life are oftentimes stranger than the fictions which writers weave for books, was recently exemplified. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—Twelve years ago Henry L. Wallace was married in New York city, and, being a man of liberal means, took his wife to Europe. They made a two years' tour on the Continent, and then returned to Liverpool, whence they expected to sail for America. Wallace and his wife took staterooms in the steamer, and after going on board Wallace recalled the fact that the servant girl at the hotel, who had acted as a nurse girl for his child, had not, in the hurry of leaving, been paid.

As there were still two hours before the steamer sailed he concluded to go back and pay the nurse, lest she might mention the matter to other guests, and a bad impression of his financial integrity be created. He started for the hotel, and on his way was roughly jostled by a stranger. Turning upon him he demanded to know why he was insulted, when some hot words passed, and he knocked the man down. The police rushed in and arrested both men. At the station-house the man whom he knocked down charged him with attempting to pick his pocket. He tried to explain that his wife and child were on the steamer, and finally offered $1,000 to let him go, but it was of no avail, and the story of the steamer was only looked upon as a fabrication to deceive the police. When he was searched no money was found on his person except a few shillings in silver, he having left it with his wife. This fact, taken in connection with his offer of $1,000 for his release, made it all the more suspicious. While he was being examined in the office of the Chief of Police, a despatch came from London directing the detectives to arrest a counterfeiter who was about to sail on the steamer. The description answered almost exactly for Wallace, and he was locked up. He sent word to the hotel, and the keeper of the hotel called upon him. Wallace begged the man to identify him, but the reply was: 'I only knew that you stopped a few days at my house, and when you left you didn't pay a nurse girl whom you hired. What do I know of your antecedents?'

That the bill due the nurse-girl, which was the cause of all the trouble, should be used against him was a crushing blow, and when his trial came off the London detectives swore that he was the counterfeiter wanted, but there was no sufficient proof to convict. The man whom he knocked down swore that he attempted to pick his pocket, and he was sentenced for two years. In the meantime the steamer sailed, bearing his wife and child. Mrs. Wallace, remembering the excuse that he had made to leave the steamer, presently began to imagine, as many women might do under the circumstances, that he took this method of deserting her, and after reaching New York gave up all hopes of ever seeing him again. She had considerable money, however, and finally went West. She lived in San Francisco for several years and lost nearly all she had in stock. She came to Salt Lake with her child, and took in sewing and fancy needle-work, barely making a living.

After Wallace had served his term in Liverpool he spent two years in trying to get something to do, and finally had to work in a ropemaker's establishment to earn money enough to reach America, coming in an emigrant ship. After reaching New York he met some of his old friends. Explaning his misfortunes, he got a start in the world again, and making a good deal of money, he tried to find his wife, but was unable to do so. He went to Colorado two years ago, invested luckily in mines and made considerable money. Last week he came to Salt Lake, and while in the Walker House with a friend, the conversation turned upon the prosy subject of good fitting shirts.

The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1882.

Educational--A Startling Revelation.

We have before us the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education, on the common and academic schools for the past year. Press of other matter has prevented us making reference to its contents before, nor have we time or space to notice more than one or two features of it to-day. We have risen from the perusal of the Reports of, the Divisional Inspectors with a feeling of alarm and disappointment;—alarm at the indifference exhibited, by what we have been taught to look upon as an intelligent and appreciative population: disappointment at the revelation of results so unsatisfactory from so generous an outlay of expenditure.

We would not have our readers infer that we complain, or have any reason to complain, of the results of the teaching, or of the ability of our teachers, though, if the quality of the education furnished by them should be measured by the paltry salaries paid them, we should expect a falling off in that particular, for, there is no use to deny the fact, they are, as a class, most wretchedly paid for their services. What we mean is that while the government have, at a heavy outlay, provided for the people an elementary education for their children, parents are so neglectful of the truest interests of their off-spring that they fail to send them to school, even when paying taxes for their support. That this statement is true is made painfully evident by the Report of Inspector Morse, of District No. 4, embracing this County and Digby. In this Report Mr. Morse says:—"The attendance at "school this year has been no better "than formerly. During the winter "term *no less than one thousand seven "hundred and ninety one* children, between 5 and 15 years of age, were "reported not at school in this Inspectoral District, *in sections* HAVING "SCHOOLS, while the percentage of enrolled pupils daily present for time "in session was about 55½ per cent. "During the summer term *one thousand four hundred and sixty* children, "between the ages of 5 and 15 years, "were reported not at school *in sections having schools*, while the percentage of enrolled pupils daily "present for time in session was no "larger than reported for the winter "term. I see but little prospect for "improvement."

There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statements above made; they are apparent from the statistics furnished by the school returns made by the trustees of the various sections; they are as authentic as they are correct, and make a very startling disclosure. No blame however attaches to our school system, it provides education, nor are the teachers at fault, for they are ready to teach all who assemble in the school rooms; in fact the blame and the shame rest entirely on parents. Is it cupidity or stupidity that moves them to their culpable neglect and indifference? Does it spring from ignorance or carelessness? But it matters not to ask the question, the real enquiry is, how shall so unfortunate a condition of affairs be changed? We confess we see but one way possible, and that is to enact *a law to compel attendance* under certain penalties.

To the large number of children above named as not attending school must be added, those of the 20 sections in which no school was opened in the winter term (1881), which would add at a low estimate, 400 to the 1790, making a total of more than 2000 children kept from the school house by indifferent fathers and mothers, *who have no excuse* for the cruelty of their conduct. But there is great remissness on the part of parents who do patronize the school. The returns for this Inspectorial District show that, for every 100 pupils registered, the attendance falls to 55 per cent. of the whole, though it must be admitted that this per centage is greater than that for the whole province, which is only 537. The meaning of this is that throughout the county the children who do attend school, attend *only a little more than half the time.*

The grievance may be placed in a nutshell thus. School houses have been built, teachers employed for a full term, and parents send their children about half the term, on an average, deriving only half the benefits they would gain by punctual attendance, and that *at no increased cost* to themselves. From all sources Nova Scotia spends over $500,000 for education yearly, and through the criminal neglect of parents, a large proportion of this sum is paid for no services whatever. Let the clergy make these facts a text for a lively sermon in every school section, and they will do a great public service, and above all let the press not be silent on this shameful waste and cruel neglect.

Teachers and their Privileges.

It was thought advisable by the legislature of old times, in order to manage education, to exempt teachers from certain tasks and the performance of certain duties made incumbent upon others. Thus the teachers of the province were relieved from the performance of statute labor, from militia drill, and also from attendance at the courts as jurymen. After the enjoyment of these privileges for many years, in view of economizing in the wrong direction, they were, a few years ago, withdrawn, and in their stead were placed on our statute books laws of an invidious nature, tending first to degrade and then to injure the teacher. An oath was required to certify the correctness of his returns, while the trustees were allowed to certify without oath; thus practically asserting that our teachers were inclined to be less truthful than his employer, the trustee. In addition to this injustice, and by the same requirement, they committed another one more unmerited and more injurious, because it thrust its hand into his not too well lined pocket. It is done in this wise: the unfortunate school master is required, as we have said, to make oath that his school was *in session* the number of days mentioned in the returns. Now it not unfrequently happens, both in summer and winter, that violent storms prevent the attendance of a single pupil, though he finds his way to the school house, in spite of the storm, and is at the post of duty and ready for its discharge; but as no scholars come he goes back to his boarding house, comforted by the thought that the government which he serves, will dock his pay of fifty cents for that day; and on the next day he may be called upon,—to turn out with his shovel to aid in clearing the roads, leaving his school vacant, an act by which the parental government saves a dollar at the expense of his servant. Again in June, when the attendance at school is usually greatest, he is obliged to close his school for two or three days, in order to perform his statute labor, or, in default of doing so, pay an equivalent in cash. To the everlasting honor of the sections they do not rob their servant of his pay for the stormy days when the children cannot attend,—at least we have never heard of as great a meanness having been practiced by them.

We have been led to make these remarks from reading the minutes of a very short debate which occurred in Assembly a few weeks ago, on a Bill to remedy these injustices, introduced by Mr. Morrison, one of the members for Victoria—himself a teacher. He urged upon the house the facts we have stated, and earnestly besought it to pass his Bill into a law. He said "there was not a class in this province so poorly paid as they were, our first class teachers seldom getting more than $300 a year,—a sum altogether inadequate to support a family. To relieve them of these liabilities was a poor concession at least," and much more to the same effect. He deserves the thanks of his brother teachers who will always find our columns open for the expression of their complaints.

— The annual spring migration of our young people to the United States has set in and promises to be as extensive as usual.

Last Wednesday was the first of the "Secret's" trips for the season, and although the fact of her having been replaced on the route last week was not generally known, her passenger receipts must have been considerable, judging by the numbers that went on board of her after the arrival of the express train.

The exodus question is really assuming great proportions It is apparently too large to grapple with successfully. Warnings and lectures have no effect. Time and time again have we shown that wages in the United States are nothing like what they are represented to be, while the cost of living is very much higher than it is here. People here make a comfortable living. Instances of extreme wealth we have none; but instances of extreme abject poverty, such as come to many of the work-people of Boston who live from hand to mouth, if they are compelled to stop work for a month or so, are also very rare. The glare, rush, bustle and glitter of the great centres in the United States, attract young people powerfully and they plunge into it all recklessly. They make a living there; but there is not one in ten that saves up any money. We have heard a young man—a good carpenter—say, "In flush times in Boston I have earned $3 a day right along; but I never saved any money." Now, we maintain that any industrious young man can make a good living in this country, and make it surer than he can in the United States. Compare the young men who stay at home and work industriously here with those who go away—man for man—and we will warrant the "stay at homes" have the best of it, considering everything. The great curse of our country is false genteelity. Young women in particular will go away and serve as sewing machine hands, shop girls, resturant waiters, hotel servants, factory girls, &c., &c., that would hold their hands up in holy horror at being asked to do the same thing here. As an instance, a knitting factory had to be removed from Wolfville to Halifax for the simple reason that the proprietor could not get sufficient female help. Our young men have not got quite as "genteel" notions, nevertheless they will engage in many employments, when away from home as designated, that they would not think of doing here. This fear of being "looked down upon" that prevails to such a large extent in this country, is very much to be deplored, and results from false education and notions instilled into young people by their parents. A good mechanic is far more entitled to respect than a poor minister, lawyer or physician, and if parents studied their children's dispositions, and fitted them for that position in life for which they show the strongest leanings, there would soon exist a better condition of affairs in Nova Scotia.

The exodus is only in a small degree the fault of the young people. If they have no regular calling, a menial occupation, seven times out of ten, must content them. These occupations they cannot engage in here without losing caste, so they go away where labor is king and is respected, and do anything they can get to do—carry a hod, saw wood, be policeman, drive ice-carts, meat-carts, beer waggons, grocer's waggons, express waggons, &c., act as waiter in a hotel or restaurant, in fact, anything and everything.

There is nothing the matter with our country, it is the people. We are not progressive enough, and we create our own stumbling blocks,—two we have mentioned; but there are numerous others, and chief among them is the monstrous error of the universal credit system. It evils ramify through all classes, and its effects are felt and seen everywhere. We must move out of old grooves, for unless we do the stampede from our shores that heralds every spring, is sure to continue.

— The Digby *Courier* states that diphtheria is prevailing in Annapolis County. The only cases we are aware of are those in one family at Phinney Cove, over the North Mountain, reported in our last issue.

— The Governor General in his speech at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, in speaking of the Canada Pacific Railway, gave the following information, which will give an idea of the progress of this gigantic work:—

The work of construction on that portion of the Canada Pacific Railway between Prince Arthur's landing and Winnipeg is being pressed to completion, and it is confidently expected that in July next railway communication will be established between those places. The section between Rat Portage, and Winnipeg, 135 miles in length, has been completed and transferred, under the terms of the contract, to the Canada Pacific Railway Company, by whom it is now operated. Considerable progress has been made on the Eastern section, commencing at Callender Station, and the vigorous prosecution of the work on that portion of the line during the present year is provided for. In British Columbia upon the section between Savonos Ferry and Emory's Bar is being carried on with every prospect of its completion within the time specified in the contract, and the line from the latter place to Port Moody, which has been carefully located during the past season, is now being placed under contract with a view to its completion at the same date as the section from Savony Ferry to Emory's Bar. Upon the sections to be constructed by the Railway Company the work has been most energetically carried forward. During the past summer the road has been graded for the distance of two hundred and eighteen miles, and of this one hundred and sixty-one miles are completed and open for traffic. The company have in addition graded eighty-nine miles of branch lines.

— High tides are prevailing.

— Silver 20 cent pieces are being recalled—a good thing.

— SUPREME COURT OF CHAMBERS, HALIFAX,—Chesley vs. Gavaza—Harrington, Q.C., moved to add replication. Order *nisi*. Granted.

— Mr. John Froude, of Sissiboo Road, Digby County, was killed by a falling tree while chopping in the woods on the 13th inst.

— Theal, who beat his wife to death at Spruce Lake, St. John, has been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

— Annapolis County depositors have $115,704 in the Government Post Office Savings' Banks.

— Mr. Robt. Buston, of St. John, N. B., well known in sporting circles, is in town.

— The old Queen's Wharf at Annapolis is being fitted up as a coaling wharf for the Hatheway line.

— R. H. Bath is advised not to pay more than 13 cents per doz. for Eggs this week. Market still declining in Boston. 11

— Steamer "Secret" arrived at 1.15 p. m., yesterday. Leaves to-day after arrival of express train.

— Our thanks are due Messrs. H. McLean, Goldsboro, North Carolina, Aarod W. Beals, Randolph, Wis, and H. S. Hoyt, New York, for late foreign papers.

— Two hundred medical students of New York University graduated last week, ten of whom were from Nova Scotia.

— In the Legislative Council on the 22nd inst., Hon. Mr. Whitman presented a petition from a number of parties in Annapolis County asking for a grant of money for the purpose of making an alteration in the Liverpool Road.

— Vennor hit it this time for a certainty, as we had quite a heavy blow accompanied by snow on Friday night and Saturday, winding up with rain on Sunday morning.

— We regret to learn that Mr. H. H. Morse, of Paradise, and Mr. Eugene P. Troop, of Granville, two of our best farmers, are seriously ill, the former with inflammation of the bowels, and the latter with inflammation of the lungs.

— The Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been so amended as to provide that the act shall not affect any case decided by or now pending before the courts, or in any way affect the rights of the issue of first marriage.

— There will be three local elections in Canada this summer, as the terms of the Legislatures of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick expire with the present session. It is thought by many that the Dominion Parliament will also be dissolved.

PARADISE.—The Sociable held at the residence of Joseph Longley Esq., Paradise, on the evening of the 16th inst., was the grand success of the season, $39.00 being realized.

The total proceeds of the Sociables held during the winter, including sum raised at concert, amount to the handsome figure of $225 00

— The *Courier* asks us if the hero of the fishing trip mentioned last week is a late resident of Digby. We are not aware that he has ever resided at Digby. We have been fishing ourselves with the gentleman whom the *Courier* supposed we alluded to; but we brought our big fish home.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—George Haskill, whose death is noticed in this issue, was a native of Yorkshire, England. He volunteered in Her Majesty's 81st Foot in 1811, and first served in the Peninsula wars. He was in action at Badajos, and also served in Italy, France, West Indies and Canada. He was discharged in 1831, and has received a pension since February 21st, 1874.

— Mr. Harris who was arrested on a charge of man slaughter in connection with the late railway accident on the Intercolonial, by which a fireman lost his life has been honorably acquitted. The books of the Truro Train Despatcher's Office were produced at the trial and bore evidence of having been tampered with.

— 78 applications have been made to the Dominion Parliament for grants of lands in the North West to be used as cattle ranches. The number of acres applied for amounts to 4,215,371. As yet but eight applications, consisting of 734,171 acres have been granted. J. E. Chipman & Co., of Halifax, are among the latter, their grant being 100,000 acres. The grants are for twenty-one years at ten dollars per thousand acres per annum.

SHIPPING NOTES.—R. Fitz Randolph, Esq., of this town, has chartered the brig Beaver, of Quebec, Boulanger, master, for the West Indes, and is now loading her at Annapolis. Her cargo will consist of about 130,000 feet boards and 460 bbls. potatoes.

The Evelena, Lawrence, master, is also loading pine boards at Annapolis for the West Indies. She is chartered by Messrs. Freeman & Mitchell of Lawrencetown.

— A Digby brig, "Addie Benson," Capt. Millet, rescued a captain, two mates and twelve seamen, from a sinking ship, on the 10th inst., in lat. 34.40 North lon. 74 47 West. The shipwrecked crew saved nothing but the clothes on their backs, and the Captain of the Addie Benson was compelled to put all hands on a short food allowance. A wise precaution, as the provisions on board barely sufficed to last all hands until the brig made a harbor at Provincetown, Mass.

— His Honor the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, gave his assent to the following bills relating directly to this County on the 10th inst.—

An Act to authorize the sale of a portion of the town marsh of Annapolis.

An Act to incorporate the Annapolis Royal Rink Company, limited.

An Act to incorporate the Round Hill Woodenware Company, limited.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Nictaux & Atlantic Railway.

An Act to incorporate the Nictaux Iron and Steel Company, limited.

— J. W. Longley, Esq., delivered a lecture on "Joseph Howe," in Halifax, on Monday evening the 13th inst. We should judge by the condensed reports given in the city papers that it was an able effort. We are glad to see that Mr. Longley put in a telling hit on the good people of Halifax, who erected a $3,000 cairn to the memory of the sculler, George Brown, and left the resting place of the "statesman, orator and poet," unhonored. We wish Mr. Longley could be induced to deliver the lecture here.

— The Royal Gazette contains the following appointments for Annapolis County, in its issue of the 15th inst:—

To be Justices of the Peace—John Wesley Reagh, Prince Albert Street, Wilmot; Albert Wheelock, Canaan; John V. Thomas, Bear River; Christopher D. Pickles, Annapolis.

To be commissioners for taking Affidavits to hold to Bail and Recognizances of Bail in the Supreme Court, and for giving relief to insolvent debtors—Charles Jacques and Henry Phinney, Esquires.

To be Coronor—Joseph Dennison, M. D., Bridgetown.

To be a Notary and Tabellion Public—William M. DeBlois, Barrister, Annapolis.

To be Sheriff—Augustus Robinson, M. D.

— According to late Boston advices potatoes are declining. All kinds of white potatoes have fallen to 80c. an' 85c., owing to the large quantities being received from the old countries. Early Rose are still in demand in Boston at $1.05 per bushel, notwithstanding a decline of 10c. per bushel, but for seed only.

The pros pect now is that such of our farmers as have been holding their potatoes in the hope of a large advance in the price will not realize as good prices as were offered at the beginning of the winter.

To those who are unacquainted with the cost of transportation of potatoes to Boston, the following may be useful. Freight on a carload—100 bbls. - per bbl., 24c., smaller lots, 29c. per bbl., duty 43c., which together with custom house charges, cartage and commissions, run the whole expenses up to about 85c. per bbl.

LUMBERING NOTES.—Lumbering operations have been impeded considerably this winter by the deep snow. This fact, in connection with the open weather of the first of the winter, will render the season but an ordinary one. Less difficulty has been experienced where operations have been carried on in the soft wood growths, than in the open hard wood districts.

Important Purchase.—Mr. Henry Mack of Mills Village, has purchased the larger portion of the timber lands on the Paradise waters, consisting of about 10,000 acres, which comprise one of the best lumbering privileges in the western part of the country. This purchase includes lands owned by R. FitzRandolph, Esq., on these waters, and the mill site, also owned by him, where stood the "old Thorne Mill," which our readers will remember was destroyed by fire in the spring of last year. Mr. Mack is now erecting a mill on this site, and will commence sawing as soon as the mill is completed, as several thousands of last season's logs are in the dam.

At the gang saw mill on the Bloody Creek stream R. FitzRandolph, Esq., the proprietor, has put in about 8000 logs, ready for manufacture into deals and boards.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." —*Cairo Bulletin.*

SHARP PRACTICE.—Just before the steamer Falmouth left Boston for St. John on her last trip, a Provincial coming down the wharf to take passage by her, was accosted by a stranger, who said that he belonged to St. John, and was bound home, and after a little talk the former was persuaded to lend the other ten dollars; what purported to be a valuable package being left with him as security, while the borrower stepped up street to pay a bill, promising to return in a few moments. As the time for starting approached, the victim got uneasy, and opening the package, found a cigar box with a brick in it, and had to go home minus ten dollars. A similar game was played on a passenger by the steamer New Brunswick the following trip. Fifteen dollars were got from him on a similar plea, and a check for some $400, on a Boston bank left for security. Fortunately the victim's suspicions were aroused before it was too late and he made so much noise that the two roughs handed him back $10, hoping to keep him still; but as the man still continued his outcry, a crowd began to gather. The confidence men then rushed into a store hoping to escape, but two policemen, not in uniform, happened to be passing, and they were caught and put in safe quarters to await trial for passing a bogus check. The supply of credulous people who don't read the newspapers, and who are ready to hand over their hard earned cash to plausable rogues seems to be fully equal to the demand.—*St. John News.*

— Newfoundland is the oldest of the British colonies, it is nearly as large as England. The interior of the island is as much a *terra incognita* as the heart of Greenland. Not one-half of the children go to school; that $100,000 is spent annually in relieving the poor. Flour, oatmeal, meat, peas, potatoes, hay and straw have to be imported. And yet the country is rich in ores. Copper and gold, silver, nickle, lead and iron have been found in paying quantities, and the soil is, we are told, far better than is generally supposed. If there were less fish on the banks and more picks and ploughs in the interior, it might be all the better for Newfoundland. —*Exchange.*

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—Ed.

OUR APPLE MARKETS.—At an exhibition of Canadian products held at Beuthingen, in Germany, the following apples were selected as the best ten by the pomologist, Dr. E. Lucas: Baldwin, Ben Davis, Blue Pearman, Clyde Beauty, Fameuse, "Hubbardsen Nonsuch," Irish Crofts, Northern Spy, Red Rambo and Spitzenburg.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE!

SITUATE at Middleton, Annapolis County, on the post road, consisting of about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, part Interval, and good Uplands, cuts about seventy-five tons of Hay, excellent Orchard of about

FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS

Good Fruit, good water at house, barns and in pasture, considerable Hardwood and Pine Timber on property.

Terms easy. Address,

S. KINNEAR.

Middleton, March 22nd, 1882.—5it2pd

DISTRICT EXHIBITION! At Annapolis.

FOR SALE!

A LITTER OF

Ellesmere Pigs!

A SPECIAL PRIZE OF $5.00

will be given by the subscriber for the best Pig from this litter, exhibited the coming autumn at Annapolis.

Pigs will be ready to remove 10th April. Price, $4.

A. B. Parker.

South Farmington, March 20th, 1882.

IMPORTANT TO ALL!

THE AVERILL PAINT

has been in use in the United States and France for over fourteen years, and is constantly growing in favor.

It has been thoroughly tested by chemists, and applied on over 500,000 residences in the United States, and is pronounced by all who have used it to be the most BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE and ECONOMICAL paint for either wood, brick stone or plaster. It does not fade or chalk off, but retains its freshness and brilliancy for many years, and will last much longer than the best lead and oil made in the old way.

It is made ready for use in all shades, Also inside and outside white. It can be applied by any one whether a practical painter or not.

Sold by the gallon, in packages from one to fifty gallons.

Testimonials can be given from every party who have used it here.

S. N. JACKSON,
Clarence, Agent.

N. B.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a general stock of GOODS, low for cash or prompt barter.—m22 3m

Notice to Builders.

SEALED Tenders, marked "Tenders for Church," and addressed to A. B. STRONACH, Esq., Margaretville, Annapolis Co., will be received till MONDAY, May 1st, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon, for the finishing of the inside of the Baptist Meeting House at Margaretville, contractor to furnish all material and finish the work by the first of September, next. Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Plans and specifications by architect can be seen at the office of A. B. Stronach, or copies of the same, approximately correct, can be had by addressing the undersigned.

By order of Committee,
Wm. E. HALL.

Melvern Square, March 17th, 1882.—1m

March 4th, '82.

GROCERY GOODS!

Now receiving ex "Herbert Beech," from Liverpool, Steamships from Glasgow and London via Halifax, and rail from Ontario and Halifax:—

BICARB, Soda, Rice, Teas, Scotch Refined Sugars, Bright and Yellow Soft Sugers, Granulated Sugar, 200 Boxes Butts and Caddies Tobacco, at Lowest Market Prices.

J. & W. F. HARRISON.

mar20 11 and 12 North Wharf.

Valuable PROPERTY For Sale!

THE undersigned, the Committee on Tenders and Public Property for the Municipality of Annapolis, offer at Private Sale up to

SATURDAY, 6th day May, A. D., 1882.

the following valuable Property situate at Clements, in the County of Annapolis, the same being the property formerly occupied by the said Township of Clements as a POOR FARM for said township. The said property is situate about three miles from the village of Clementsport, and is bounded as follows: Commencing at the southwestern corner of lands belonging to Anthony Potter on the shore road, so called, thence easterly along said Anthony Potter's land, crossing the brook at a poplar stump blazed, thence southerly three rods, thence easterly to the division line between the said Anthony Potter and lands formerly owned by Benjamin Chute, thence southerly at right angles with said division line fifty rods to lands of Israel Potter, thence westerly along said Israel Potter's land to the Shaw road aforesaid, thence northerly the several courses of said road to the place of beginning, containing twenty-five acres more or less, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, saving and reserving a public road leading through said land and recorded.

On the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House and a good Barn and other necessary Outbuildings, and a never failing well of water.

Also—An excellent Grist Mill on the premises, nearly new, running two sets of stones with a supply of water capable of driving said mill the entire year.

TERMS of sale made known on application to either of the undersigned. Possession given immediately.

A. VIDITO,
S. E. BENT,
JOS. BUCKLER. } Committee.

Bridgetown, March 21st, 1882. Journal.

New Advertisements.

HANGING

IS JUST RIGHT FOR THOSE NEW

Wall Papers!!

NOW OPENING AT

J. W. WHITMAN'S.

CHOICEST PATTERNS IN

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

PRICES RIGHT.

Lawrencetown, March 20th. 1882.

NOTICE

AS it is intended to give the

Steam Ship "COPIA"

quick despatch in loading, shippers are requested to send their apples to the company's warehouse Annapolis, before the 1st APRIL.

As there are so many applications for room by this fruit steamer, shippers must see to have their application filed at once at the office of the Company. Blank applications can be had of the undersigned.

THOS. S. WHITMAN,
Secty.

Annapolis, March 8th, 1882.—2i

Spring, - 1882.

John Lockett

HAS JUST RECEIVED:

4 Cases Mens', Youth's and Boys'

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

1 CASE TWEEDS,

For Mens' and Boy's wear.

6 Bales Room Paper.

English and Canadian, from 5c. to 25c.

500 Paper Window Blinds,

Something entirely new in Pattern and Color. Green and Blue paper for Blinds.

1 Case Park's Ball Knitting Cotton, in all colors.

24 Cases Boots and Shoes,

As good value as any in the Dominion.

10 CASES RUBBERS.

2 CASES FELT HATS,

Hard and Soft.

Don't forget to call on me when you have Butter, Eggs or any other produce, as I will, in all cases, give the highest prices.

Eggs this week, 20 cents.

John Lockett.

Bridgetown, March 15th, 1882.

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 speciality, and finished in any style of coverinr, from Forty 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.

NOTICE

THE Ladies of the Knitting Circle in connection with the Methodist Church at Nictaux Falls, purpose holding a

Fancy Sale and Tea,

in the Temperance Hall at that place on THURSDAY Eve., 23rd March, inst. Doors open at 6 o'clock—Tea at 7—Admission 10cts.—Tea 25 cents.

"Come one come all," as a Good Time is fully anticipated.

MRS. JAS. ALLEN, President.
MISS CYNTHIA L. HARRIS, Secty.

N. B.—If stormy will take place first fine evening after.

Nictaux Falls, March 11th, 1882 n48tf

NEW Spring Goods!!

Now Opening:

Printed, Grey and Bleached Cottons,

TICKING,
MAT-CANVAS,
GRASS CLOTH,
FANCY SHIRTINGS,
ULSTER CLOTH,
FRILLINGS AND LACES.

ALSO:

J. & P. Coat's Spool Thread.

A very superior article for Machine use.

Balance of Spring Goods expected shortly.

Mrs. L. C. Wheelock

Lawrencetown, 14th March, 1882.

Middleton Station!

Just opened:

5 Bales English Wall Paper,

Fifty different patterns.

On hand and to arrive, one of the best assorted stocks of

Boots & Shoes

in the country. Very low

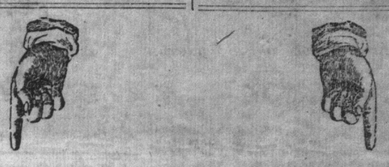
Also—11 lbs. Moncton Sugar for $1.

American Oil, Dominion Test—Imperial Gallon—Cash!

N. F. MARSHALL.

March 7th, 1882.

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.



J. W. BECKWITH'S

Spring Goods

ARE BEGINNING TO ARRIVE!

3 CASES Of AMERICAN WHITE and GREY COTTON.

3 BALES ROOM PAPER.

LATEST SPRING STYLES HATS & CAPS.

7 CASES BOOTS and SHOES.

1 CASE CLOTHING.

ALREADY TO HAND:

The public will not find it necessary to send to the cities for the

Newest Styles of

Dress Goods

For the coming Spring, as I have placed my orders for one of the

Largest AND Best Assortments

OF THE VERY NEWEST MAKES AND PATTERNS, EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS TOWN!

SEND IN ORDERS EARLY FOR SAMPLES

and they will be forwarded, with prices affixed, immediately after arrival of goods.

THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON

WILL BEGIN THIS WEEK,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

Come to my store and see for yourselves that my

Prices are LOWER than ever Before Quoted!

We will take great pleasure in showing the goods and quoting prices as it is no trouble.

Tailoring Department!

In this department I can show the LARGEST STOCK OF TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS and Worsted COATINGS, in town, and having recently purchased a lot of very best makes at specially low rates, I am prepared to get up suits on the most favorable terms.

The public may be assured of getting in this establishment the latest NEW YORK STYLES, with workmanship not to be excelled in the Province. Every garment turned out is warranted to fit, and satisfaction is guaranteed. It is admitted on all sides that this establishment turns out the best made, best trimmed and the most perfect fitting suits to be found anywhere.

I always keep the correct goods. My assortment is good, handsome and valuable, and will wear well and do well. Do not fail to call and see my stock in this department, as during this sale suits will be got up at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

BIG PUSH
BIG PUSH
BIG PUSH
BIG PUSH
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BIG PUSH

ON BALANCE OF

Boots and Shoes.

In order to make room for the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT FOR SPRING TRADE EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS TOWN.

My Boot and Shoe Trade is immense, extending over 15 miles each way. Therefore I have taken particular pains in placing my Spring order, so that I will be able to please any man, woman or child in

PRICE and QUALITY.

BOOTS & SHOES
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BOOTS & SHOES
BOOTS & SHOES

I invite all to come and visit my establishment during this sale, and see for themselves the immense bargains I am offering. A visit to my store, full of life, crowded with customers, surrounded with pyramids of goods, will convince you of the fact that now is the time and this is the place to buy your goods.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION from my last week's quotations. Car loads always on hand! Car loads constantly arriving! One car load FLOUR and one car load MEAL to arrive in a few days. All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge within five miles.

GROCERIES. It is not my purpose to enumerate largely, for as long as I do business I shall keep for sale a full assortment of goods in this line, and buyers may always be sure of finding me ready to fill their orders. It will also be found that I keep the quality of my goods above any other consideration, and the most unreserved criticisms of my claim is always more than welcome. Neither do I consider unwelcome a comparison of prices, taking into consideration the freshness, purity and quality of my goods.

J. W. Beckwith.

Notes on Annapolis History.

Brigadier-General Timothy Ruggles.

BY W. A. CALNEK.

XV.

(Concluded.)

I regret that the Morris-Ruggles correspondence is so meagre, and that the letters of the latter are entirely wanting. I am induced to add one more short note of Mr. Morris to the General, because it contains references of interest. Under date September 14th, 1783, he says: "I have had the honor to receive your favor of the 2nd inst., enclosing a sketch of the lands you wish to obtain. The 1300 acres is pre-engaged—all the other tracts may be granted you, and in lieu of this engaged, I shall, in the description in the grant, extend the western line of the oblong square to the line of Arburthnot's, and the western boundary to the Bay of Fundy, which will then contain 10,000 acres with ample allowances."

"On the lot 45 and 46 a former charge amounting to four pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, which in consequence of an order from home, some time since was, with other charges of survey, ordered to be paid on the lands being granted, which will together, with all the fees of several offices, amount to about fourteen guineas for the grant. The king's fine of ten shillings for every hundred acres I suppose will be remitted. I will make a return of your grant as soon as I hear that you approve of what I now propose."

In the following year the grant was issued, and the undismayed grantee commenced a labour at the age of more than seventy years, which few, if any, of the young men of to-day would voluntarily undertake. The work of chopping down the forest and clearing the lands for crops, and of preparation for building went on simultaneously and rapidly under his direction. Two young men—one a Scotch laddie named Stronach, the other a young New Englander, named Fales, engaged to work with him for a limited number of years, and to receive their pay in land. They did their work, and he paid them as agreed upon, and their descendants are now the owners and occupiers of many a fair home in the beautiful township of Wilmot. It was the hands of these men that excavated the noble cellar over which the old loyalist erected his new mansion; their hands it was which prepared the land on which an orchard of apple trees was soon planted, and it was their hands also which planted it. Their orders were *were to dig this piece of ground*—say about an acre, three feet deep, and to throw out every root and stone from it. The trees were brought from Massachusetts, and when planted, formed the first orchard in that section of the country. Some of the trees, I believe, are still in bearing. Nearly south from the position of the house is a deep gulch in the mountain side, formed, probably, by the gradual washing away of a wedge of *magnesian lime stone* which once filled it. In this vault, as it was generally called, and and which was sheltered on all sides except the south, Mr. Ruggles introduced many exotic plants, among others, peaches, grapes and quinces. He also planted there more than one black walnut tree, for about twenty years ago, a Mr. Jacques, then on the farm on which the vault is situated, cut and hauled for firewood, among other timber, two large trees of the variety named, which not being indigenous in the country, must have been introduced, and no doubt they were planted there by General Ruggles. Not much remains to be told concerning him, and that must remain untold until I have glanced for a moment or two towards members of his immediate family. His daughters, for I believe he had several, were married before the revolution broke out, and as their husbands probably preferred returning to their homes and property, to the preservation of their loyalty at the expense of the loss of both, they never came to this colony. Three of his sons followed him into exile, and settled in the country. These were Timothy, Richard and John, two of whom Timothy and John are known to have been married before their advent to the county. The former had six children—three sons and three daughters. The sons were Timothy, of Belleisle, many years M. P. P., for Granville; Simeon Dwight, who married Margaret, daughter of colonel William Robertson, of Annapolis, and of whom it is said in an obituary notice that "he was an ornament in the society of the town;" and Israel Williams, recently deceased, for many years a leading merchant in the old capital, and an nonogenarian in age at his death. Of the daughters, one became the wife of the late Sephen Dewolf, of Horton; one married Doctor Shepherd and another married —— Smith of Granville. The eldest son, Timothy, married Jane, only daughter of the late Edward Thorne, of Lower Granville, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. The sons are Timothy Dwight Ruggles, Barrister-at-law, Q. C., of Bridgetown; Edward Thorne Ruggles, deceased, and Stephen Thorne Ruggles also deceased. Jane, the eldest daughter married Abel Sands; Harriet, married twice—first Thomas Bartlett, second William S. Starr, of St. John, N. B. and Armanilla, who died young and unmarried.

Richard, the second son of General Ruggles, settled in the township of Clements, and his descendants are domiciled in Annapolis and Clements, and in various sections of Digby county.

John, whom I believe to have been the youngest son, married Hannah Sackett, of Long Island, N. Y., 1777, by whom he had four children, two of whom Bathsheba and Timothy Amherst, were born at Newton L. I., the former in 1777,—the latter in 1781; the other two, Eliza Bayard and Frances, were born in Wilmot, the former in 1797 the latter in 1802. The two former died unmarried, the two former married brothers, Austin and Jonathan Woodbury, and left issue. One of the grandsons of Eliza, now owns and occupies the homestead of his great grand father, John Ruggles.

General Ruggles was afflicted with *hernia*, and tradition affirms that about the beginning of August, 1795, he accompanied some visiting friends to his "*vault*" *garden* before alluded to, and that in clambering up its steep sides, he so aggravated the disease that it terminated his life four days afterwards, at the advanced age of eighty years. I conclude this hastily sketched memoir of the famous old loyalist by copying the obituary notice of him, which appeared in the Royal Gazette, in August 1795, and which was presumably written by the late Rev. John Wiswall, the first rector of Wilmot, and who officiated at his obsequies.

"Died, at Wilmot, Aug. 4th, 84 years old, the Hon. Brigadier-general Timothy Ruggles. He was a native of, and for nearly seventy years lived in Massachusetts Bay, in which province he sustained, under His Majesty, the first offices of Government with distinguished ability and reputation. An uncommon share of probity and discrimination first recommended him to the choice of the people as member of the Assembly, of which he was for some time Speaker. Soon after the commencement of the war, in 1755, he was appointed to the command of the troops raised in that province, for the purpose of co-operating with His Majesty's regular army, against the French, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in which situation his singular talents enabled him to acquit himself with so much ability, that, without the advantages of a military education he was held in the highest estimation by the profession, particularly by my lord Amherst, under whom he served during the war. As a reward for his services, his Majesty was pleased to appoint him Surveyor of Woods for the district in which he lived. He was also appointed one of his Majesty's council for the province. At the conclusion of the war he came to this province, and with a degree of philosophy rarely to be met with at the age of 74, sat himself down in the wilderness, and began the cultivation of a new farm, which he carried on with wonderful perseverence and success. The idea that his advanced age would not permit him to reap the fruits of his labors, never damped the spirit of improvement by which he was, in a most eminent degree, animated; and the district of country in which he lived will long feel the benefits resulting from the liberal exertions he made to advance the agricultural interests of the province. It may not be without use to remark, that, for much the greater part of his life, he ate no animal food, and drank any spiritous or fermented liquors, small beer excepted, and that he enjoyed health to his advanced age. His sons Timothy and John were his executors."

He was buried to the eastward of the chancel of the (then new) church, now known as the *Pine Grove Church*, in central Wilmot, a church, towards the erection of which, he is said to have been a considerable contributor. No monument records his name or services, though, perhaps, few men have better deserved one. May some of his descendants yet cause one to be erected over his grave as a testimony of this appreciation of a most worthy and honorable ancestor.

* In the notice cited his age is mis-stated to be 74 years.

Emigration.

Cor. Halifax Herald]

MR EDITOR,—Now is the time for our Provincial Government to make an effort to induce farmers, artizans, and the better class of emigrants, to settle in our Western Counties, and particularly in the Valley of the Annapolis and Cornwallis.

It is certain that a large number of farmers in the now worn out apple growing districts of England would gladly settle in our valley, as it is a settled fact that apples can be more profitably raised on this side of the Atlantic.

The chief reason for the failure of efforts in this direction in the past has been a *want of concentration*, not particularizing and giving necessary information about special branches of our industries; publishing these in districts in the mother country where such are chiefly followed; *making definite arrangements with steamship companies for passage and transportation giving full and reliable information as to cost of lands, farms, soils, climate, cost of passage, lines of travel, etc.*

A head office should at once be located in London, with an enterprising manager, fully posted on all the resources and advantages our province possesses. From this office sub-offices should be located in special districts in Great Britian, such as the apple growing, cattle and sheep raising localities, also the mining and pottery districts, giving full particulars of what facilities we can offer settlers and emigrant.

Arrangements should at once be made with steamship companies for passage and transportation, giving preference to such lines as are not already interested and engaged in inducing emigrants to the United States or the other provinces; and making a liberal bonus to all able bodied farmers or artizans between the ages of 21 and 40 years, payable say six months after arrival, on proof of their having leased or purchased lands to the extent of one acre or over, or having been employed at some legitimate, productive trade or occupation, in this Province for said term.

Until some practical effort of this kind is made by our Government and people we must expect to see the steady stream of emigration passing our shores for the more distant West, stimulated as it is by the enterprising organizations and well matured combinations of land and steamboat companies, local governments, etc.

Is it not high time we bestirred ourselves in the matter so vital to the immediate prosperity of our Province, the richest for agricultural and mineral resources in America, open to ocean navigation all the year round and nearest the markets of our mother country, as well as those of the Atlantic ports of the United States.

By the last census the County of Annapolis, unequalled by any in the Dominion or United States for apple and potatoe producing, capable of profitably supporting 300,000 inhabitants—has only a population of 20,500; and our Province of Nova Scotia capable of supporting at least 5,000,000 of inhabitants, only figures at present 441,000. *The fault is ours*, and ignorance and want of information on the part of those seeking homes in America *the prime cause.*"

Yours, etc.,
THOS. S. WHITMAN.

Annapolis, Feb. 24, 1882.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure on account of the Consolidation Fund of the Dominion, as by returns furnished to Parliament 28th February:

Customs	$ 1,831,759
Excise	49,738
Post Office	132,044
Public Work, including Railways	101,874
Bill Stamps	14,972
Miscellaneous	147,239
Total	$2 637,628
Revenue to 31st January, 1882	18,987,191
Total	$21,624,819
Expenditure	$ 1,236,886
Expenditure, 31st Jan., 1882	15,719,830
Total	$16,956,817

☞ Steel pens are the gauge of civilation the world over. Easterbrook's are found in the costliest mansion and lowliest log cabin.

General News.

— In 1871 the revenue of the Suez Canal amounted to about $1,700,000; in 1881 it had grown to more than $10,000,000.

— Well-seasoned posts, when thoroughly dried and then charred and dipped in hot tar, will remain rot and insect proof for many years in almost any kind of soil.

— In the Imperial House of Commons, 13th Inst., Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War, in moving the army estimates, said the cost of the army in 1882 would be £15,500,000 for 132,905 men.

— The annual exhibition of the N. S. Poultry Association, was held in Halifax last week. About two hundred coops and cages of poultry of all kinds, as well as pigeons, canaries, turkeys, geese, ducks in great variety.

— The Roman Catholics of Halifax, are proposing to rebuild St. Patrick's Church in Brunswick Street. At a meeting in St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday last a subscription list was opened, and $8,000 was subscribed.

— The two small-pox patients at Salmon River have passed through the last stage of the disease and are rapidly recovering under the care of the two Frenchmen.—*Digby Courier.*

— The celebrated trotting stallion Piedmont, record 2.17¼, owned by S. J. Morgan, of Chicago, has been sold to ex-Governor Stanford, of California, for $30,000. Mr. Stanford is the owner of Wildflower (2 year old), record 2.21; Hinda Rosa, the yearling, with a record of 2.36¼, and other fast colts, and it is thought has purchased Piedmont as a stock horse.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE.—A black sheep owned by Mr. John L. Amberman, of Granville Ferry, produced six lambs at one birth last week, four of the number being white and two black. They were all of the usual size. Unfortunately the four white ones have since died—the blacks were doing well at latest accounts.—*Journal.*

— The chequered and abandoned career of Edwin James, the great London lawyer, who has died of wretchedness and poverty, is a warning to those who have not realized the way of the transgressors is hard. In early life he had achieved fame as a scholar, orator and statesman, all the advantages of which he threw away, preferring the life of a gambler, swindler and libertine.

— Nelson Gardner, treasurer of the Baptist Church, the largest and wealthiest congregation in Plainfield, N. J., committed suicide on Monday night with strychnine. He left letters explaining he had used the church money, was unable to replace it and was driven to suicide to escape from shame. The amount misappropriated is believed to be $3,000. It is thought it was lost in stock speculation.

SCOTT ACT APPEAL CASES.—From a letter received by Mr. Weldon, of St. John, at Ottawa, it is learned that the Scott Act appeal case will be argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council about the middle of March, Messrs. Benjamin and Rigby, Queen's Counsel, appearing for the appealants against the judgment of the Supreme Court, which affirmed the validity of the Act. Mr. McLaren, of Montreal, has been retained by the Dominion Alliance to defend the Act.—*St. John News.*

— A deputation of American capitalists have had an interview with the Government for the purpose of asking them to increase the duty on steel. They are at present mining ore in the vicinity of Belleville and sending it to the United States to be smelted. They represent that if the duty on steel is sufficiently increased to suit them they will establish smelting works in Canada to employ eight hundred hands.

— It is stated that about the beginning of February the first train on the Continent of Europe lighted with electricity ran between Frankfort-on-the-Main and Hanau. The result was most satisfactory. A dynamo-electric machine was placed on the locomotive. The rotary motion of the axles of the cars was also used to create a current. The entire apparatus was under the control of the engineer.

TUNNEL.—The idea of a tunnel under Northumberland Straits to connect the Mainland with Prince Edward Island is taking hold of the Islanders. The last Charlottetown *New Era* has a budget of "Tunnel Talk," one item of which reads: "The talk is that the tunnel, and nothing but the tunnel, can make the people of Prince Edward Island bear the evils of Confederation." Ten Millions of dollars, it is said, would construct the tunnel.—*Chronicle.*

ANNAPOLIS APPLES IN LONDON.—We are informed that a lot of Russets, shipped by Mr. A. Vidito, of Bridgetown, per steamer "Copia," in charge of Mr. Frank C. Whitman, were sold in London at an average of 28s. per bbl., giving the shipper over $5.50 clear of all charges. The highest sale was a lot of Roxbury Russets at 38s. The "Copia" will leave Annapolis for London direct about the 5th April, and has over $8,000 barrels apples already engaged.—*Journal.*

Nothing on Earth so Good.

Certainly a strong opinin, said one of our reporters, to whom the following was detailed by Mr. Henry Kaschop, with Mr. Geo. E. Miller, 418 Main street, Worcester Mass. "I suffered so badly with rheumatism in my leg last winter that I was unable to attend to my work, being completely helpless. I heard of St. Jacobs Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I felt greatly relieved. With the use of the second bottle I was completely cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism.

— The following amounts have been granted for roads and bridges this year:—

Annapolis,	$ 7,720.00
Antigonish,	7,234.00
Cumberland,	8,658.00
Colchester,	8,658.00
Cape Breton,	8,427.00
Digby,	7,235.00
Guysboro,	8,980.00
Halifax,	10,905.00
Hants,	8,883.00
Inverness,	9,785.00
Kings,	8,786.00
Lunenburg,	8,895.00
Pictou,	10,674.00
Queens,	7,009.00
Richmond,	7,235.00
Shelbourne,	7,235.00
Victoria,	7,235.00
Yarmouth,	7,235.00

Worth Knowing.

One bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will effectually cure bronchitis, inflammatory sore throat, sore lungs, chronic hoarseness, hacking cough, whooping cough, and lame stomach.

How to Make Money.

Twenty-five cents worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* fed out sparingly to a coop of twenty-five hens will increase the product of eggs 25 per cent. in value in thirty days.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14th, 1882.

There are half-a-dozen states inferior in population and wealth to the District of Columbia, but represented in the national legislature by two Senators and at least one Member. Washington and Alaska alone, of all the States and Territories, have no legislative voice. The District of Columbia, it is said, is under the special supervision of Congress. But what is everybody's business is nobody's business; and the individual members of the national legislature are too busy looking after the interests of their respective districts to care for the District of Columbia. It is true that Congress grants with a liberal hand, the money necessary for national buildings, as the department edifices and the capitol show. But Congress is not disposed to philanthropy without display. Last summer when Mrs. Garfield sickened and almost died from the poison exhaled from the Potomac Swamps, and later when the stricken President had to be removed from the malarious locality, the press of the United States declared with one voice that Congress must do something with this monster nuisance. The capital of the United States is like a besieged city; for years an insidious enemy in the form of a belt of malarious swamps has been closing in upon Washington and sending its poisoned shafts into the vitals of its inhabitants. The citizens of the Capitol have been for years going to Congress, pointing to this mass of decaying vegetable matter and deposit of filth visible from the windows of the Capitol. Yet this fetid mass has been increasing until it now consists of hundreds of acres of disease-creating swamp that is a disgrace to the United States—a crime against health and humanity.

The American traveler who is compelled to leave Rome during the summer on account of the malaria exhaled from the marshes, speaks with contempt of the Italian government, and says: if we but had Rome in the United States we would drain these pestilent swamps. Can he be ignorant of the fact that the Capital of his own country is environed by swamps as destructive of health as those on the Tiber? Does he not know that the President, Cabinet, Congress, Government, Clerks, and everybody who can, get away from Washington in the summer, and that those who stay have their blood blackened and sinews stiffened with ague? The Capital, through the neglect of Congress, is getting a bad name. Medical authority declares that, if the swamps were drained, nothing would be wanting to make the National Capital a model sanitarium. The draining of these swamps, which will cost no large sum, will enable healthful atmosphere to circulate in the parks and wide streets of this city, which, in a peculiar way, is the city of every citizen in the United States—the city of fifty millions of people.

Local Legislature.

FRIDAY, Mch. 3.—The bill to revise the Acts relating to the Nictaux Railway was then taken up.

Hon. ATTY.-GENERAL moved an amendment to remove doubts as to the applicability to the company's charter of sections number 87 and 88 in the Act printed in appendix "A" to the Revised Statutes, fourth series, and chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, third series. Motion passed.

Hon. ATTY.-GEN. moved a futher amendment to the effect that the Governor-in-Council should not be bound to pay any portion of the subsidy to the company, until the security mentioned in clauses 13 of the agreement between E. W. Plunkett and the Government of Nova Scotia bearing date the 6th of September, 1881, and referred to in the Act of the present session entitled an Act to consolidate the Nova Scotia Railways, should be furnished them, not until funds should become available to appropriate to said subsidy, and that when, and so soon as such security should be furnished or such funds should become available, the Government should at once notify the company in writing of its readiness to pay such subsidy in the manner provided in the Act.

The amendment passed *nem. con.* and several minor amendments were made to render the terms of the Act consistent with the amendments just passed. A provision was added that no legislation affecting the legality of proceedings taken in securing the right of way should be allowed to affect the costs of the litigation already pending with respect to such proceedings, and a further permission to empower the Government to carry out in good faith the arrangement made in 1878, whereby the money saved to the Province by the shortening of the road was appropriated to local improvements in Queens and Shelburne Counties.

The bill as amended was then passed.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry of all the poisonous and waste matter of the system.—*Advance.*

TELEGRAPH NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HELENA, ARK., March 19.—Advices from Upper St. Francis River are that the sufferers by floods are almost reduced to cannibalism. They have been eating carcasses for some days and appear to have about become insane from starvation.

DURBAN, March 19.—Serious disturbances have broken out in the South-Western borders of the Transvaal. It is reported that the trouble is spreading.

Copenhagen, March 16.—It is stated that the Czar has received convincing proofs that the Nihilists have determined to abandon their policy of assassination. Imperial clemency will consequently be extended to the political prisoners and executions will be reduced to the utmost possible limit.

Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 13.—A fire to-day destroyed much valuable property. The *Sun* newspaper office, the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Pacific Railroad offices and other buildings were completely gutted. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

Panama, Mar. 3.—Intelligence has just reached here of an appalling earthquake in Costa Rica. Four towns have been destroyed—Alajuela, Sarraamon, Grecia and Heridia. In Alajuela alone several thousand lives were lost. Those left alive are homeless.

A Toronto despatch says: "Three cases of small pox are here, all traceable to the outbreak of the disease on the steamship Peruvian."

London, Mar. 19.—The *Observer* says Parliament will adjourn April fourth and re-assemble April thirteenth.

County Court.

There were only three cases actually tried during this term. The Court adjourned on Wednesday at 1.30 p. m. We give below a copy of the Docket and the result of each case.

SUMMARY AND APPEALS.

1. Daniel Nichols vs. Wallace Rumsey. Judgment reserved. Chesley for Respondent. E. Ruggles for Apellant.

2. John W. Harris vs F. B. Millner. Judgment reserved. Owen, for Resp. Veits for Applnt.

3. S. Corbitt vs Wallace Young. Continued. Chesley for Resp. Parker for Applnt.

4. J. Dodge vs Wallace Young. Continued to Bridgetown. E. Ruggles for Resp. Parker for Applnt.

5. Alonzo Katherns vs David Waugh. Continued. Owen for Pltff. Mils for Defdt.

6. Edmund Gilliatt vs John Robblee. Discontinued. DeBlois for Pltff. Owen for Defdt.

7. Harris H. Chute vs Zeb. E. Blakeslee. Assessment. Owen for Pltff.

8. Corbitt et al. vs Virgie, ab. deb. Assessment. Mills for Pltff.

In suits brought against M. Ritchie by A. C. VanBuskirk, Union Bank of Halifax and C. W. Shaffner, respectively an order for assessment was given. Mills for plaintiffs.

11. Corbitt et al. vs W. H. Thomas ab. deb. Assessment. Mills for Pltff.

13. Wm E Tupper vs John Messenger. Settled. Owen for Resp. Mills for Applnt.

14. W. H. Spurr vs W. H. Hardwick. Settled. Harris for Res. Mills for Applnt.

DECLARATION CAUSES.

1. Corby vs McLeod. Continued. Parker for Pltff. Owen for Defdt.

2. S. Hayward vs John W. Margeson. Judgment for Pltff. Mills for Pltff. Borden for Defdt.

3. Mills vs Gavaza et al. Continued. Mills for Pltff. Chesley for Defdt.

4. R W Hardwick vs A G Messenger. Continued. Mills for Pltff.

5. Overseers of Poor Clements, vs Overseers Poor, Yarmouth. Settled. Owen for Pltff. Corning for Defds.

6. D C Connor vs Ritchie ab dr. Assessment. Parker for Pltff.

7. Enos P Raymond vs J A Durkee, ab dr. Assessment. A Morse, for Pltff.

9. J Avard Morse vs H VanBuskirk, ab dr. Assessment. A Morse for Defdt.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Ed.

Apple Report.

110 CANNON ST.,
LONDON, 14th Feb. 1882.

Dear Sirs,—We advised you on the 14th ult., of the arrival of the steamer "Antilles," and that it was our intention to hold the apples consigned to us for a short time, in sight of the quantity just sold ex "Copia." We considered that in doing so it would help to strengthen the market, which might otherwise have been weakened.

Upon a careful examination of the fruit, after it was landed, we found it fairly sound—although much of it was of poor quality—some parcels so poor that we think the shippers can hardly have been aware of the contents of the barrels.

On the 2nd of March, we offered all our consignments at public sale, and cleared them all out at very fair prices, considering the quantity. By the catalogue we send you this mail, you will see details of the prices obtained.

We are quite satisfied the delay has been an advantage to the shippers, notwithstanding that it involved rent for a week or two. All fruit of fair quantity brought full prices, and the common did better than we at first expected.

We have felt anxious for some time past, to try some plan, by which the "loss in selling samples," should be prevented; we therefore arranged with our own brokers to try the experiment of making the buyers of the smaller parcels take the samples at the same prices.

Not having any other apple sales to compete with us it succeeded so satisfactorily that we intend when we have further consignments to try the same experiment with large, as well as small lots, and we think that customers be pleased, that having the chance of doing so, we have been able to establish this improvement. The outlook for Nonpareils is good but we have had such a mild winter that everything on this side promises to be early, therefore apples should not be kept too long on your side. Mr. Mitchell is with us but returns this mail. Owing to the small encouragement received this season in loading his steamers it is uncertain if we can have another at Annapolis this spring.

Yours truly,
JOHN S. TOWNSEND.

A Bigger Fish Story.

MR. EDITOR,—

In your last issue you give the success of one of your local sports in fishing. Mr. Reuben Baker, of Tremont, Aylesford, in company with his son-in-law, went out to Cloud Lake a few days ago fishing, when they had taken one animal that would weigh 8 or 9 cwts from a hole in the ice, they concluded to leave their team and walk home.

Yours,
X. Y. Z.

—Mr. D. A. Macdonald brought to town yesterday from Macdonald & Co's mine at Carriboo, a bar of gold weighing 100 ounces, valued at $2,000. The bar represents five weeks work at a cost of $380. The lead at this mine has averaged 3½ feet yielding two ounces per ton. The property has been sold to Messrs. Adams and DeCamp, of New York, for $80,000. The adjoining leads are to be worked by Messrs. Adams and DeCamp, and will prove, by all appearances, as good as the big lead worked by Macdonald & Co.—*Recorder.*

☞ *S. Chadwick*, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes:—"I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.* The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year."

☞ A neglected cough brings on consumption—the most fatal and prevalent of all physical ills that flesh is heir to. To check the malady in its early stage, before the deadly tubercles develop themselves in the lung, use *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, which also annihilates bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, piles, kidney troubles, and soreness of the muscles and joints.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

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

Marriages.

BLACKIE—GOLDSPRING.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Granville Ferry, on the 16th inst., by Rev. E. P. Greatorex, Mr. Alex. Blackie, to Miss Mary Goldspring, both of Annapolis.

Deaths.

HASKILL.—At Brooklyn West, eleventh inst., George Haskill late of H. M. Eighty-first Regiment, Aged 91 years.

Perkins' Cramp and Pain Panacea.

Cures and prevents Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Bowel Complaints, Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking "Perkins' Cramp and Pain Panacea." Thirty or sixty drops taken in half a tumbler of hot sweetened water will in a few moments cure cramps, spasms, sour stomach, heart-burn, sick headache, colic, wind in the bowels and all internal pains.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of "PERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN PANACEA" with them; a few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water.

Observe a fac simile of the manufacturer's signature on the wrapper of every bottle without which none can be genuine. Price 25 cents. Address B. F. PERKINS, 197 King street, St. John N. B.

Farmers' Market, Halifax.

	c.	c.	c.	c.
Choice Butter,	19 @ 20	Heavy Pork,	8 @ 9	
Ordinary "	14 @ 17	Small Pork,	8 @ 9½	
Early Rose Potatoes,	60 @ 75	Black Oats,	50 @ 55	
Prolific do.,	60 @ 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,	6¼ @ 7½	Herring, smkd., per hundred,	30 @ 40	
Fresh Eggs,	20	Cheese, fact.,	10 @ 11	
Limed Eggs,	12 @ 14	Cheese, dairy,	6 @ 10	

Heavy Mess Pork, per bbl.,		$20.00 @ $00.00	
Light " "		20.00 @ 00.00	
Prime " "		14.00 @ 16.00	
Parsnips, per bbl.,		1.50	
Apples, per barrel,		1.50 @ 3.00	
Beans,		2.00 @ 2.50	
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.

THE ALEMBIC OF THE BODY.—The stomach is the alembic of the human system. In it those wondrous chemical changes take place which result in the transmutation of food into blood. When it is vigorous the necessary processes of digestion and assimilation go on uninterrupted, and the system is suitably nourished. When it is feeble or disordered, they are obstructed, and being in consequence ill supplied with blood of a vitalizing quality, the physical organism becomes weak and feeble, the nerves suffer, the liver and bowels are semi-paralyzed, and appetite and sleep fail. These disastrous consequences may, however, be prevented or remedied with the supreme stomachic and aperient, NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPSIC CURE, a medicine of rare purity and efficacy, which reforms a disordered and repairs a weakened state of the digestive organs, overcomes billiousness, relieves the bowels when obstructed without straining or weakening them, and promotes the exit from the system of impurities which infect the blood, which cause serious organic maladies. No objectionable mineral contaminates it, and its value is not marred by a subsequent re-action prejudicial to the general health. Far preferable is it to the ordinary nauseous drugs used to produce a similar effect, but which are frequently ineffective as well as unpleasant; nor is it a cheap and valueless medicine, puffed into existence. It is used for dyspepsia, billiousness, affections of the blood, kidney complaints, female weakness, lumbago, &c., and in all blood diseases it is unequalled. 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.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A SMART, ACTIVE MAN, to canvass and work for the

"SUN"

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

of Montreal, in the Western Counties.

The Sun is the only Company in America issuing unconditional Life Policies.

Assets. . . . . $1,000,000.

☞ Life and Accident Assurance ☜

T. K. JENKINS,
Halifax, N. S.
General Manager for Maritime Provinces.

JAMES & ABBOT
Commission Lumber Merchants,
13 KILBY ST., BOSTON, U. S. A.

Consignments and correspondence solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. n24ly

FALL

STOCK

COMPLETE

AT THE

LONDON HOUSE!

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

Please Call and Inspect.

Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the Highest Market Prices.

W. M. TUPPER.

Bridgetown, Nov. 30th, 1881

MAIL CONTRACT!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on

FRIDAY, 14TH APRIL,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way, between

KINGSTON STATION & MELVERN SQUARE,

under a proposed contract for four years, from the 1st July, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Kingston Station or Melvern Square, or at the office of the subscriber.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Halifax, 3rd March, 1882. } 5t51

New Advertisements.

BEARD & VENNING,

NO. 16 KING STREET (SOUTH SIDE).
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Fall Importations,

We have received during the past few weeks a full stock of

Autumn & Winter DRY GOODS,

Embracing the latest productions in English, American and Canadian manufactures.

☞ Each Department is now well supplied and from being added to daily, will, for extent and variety, commend itself to our numerous customers.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS

we offer special advantages, and invite their inspection.

☞ Homespun Cloth, 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 Furniture Manufactory. All instruments manufactured solely by the proprietors.

J. P. RICE. A. E. SULIS

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, Newton Pippin, Seek and Canada Red. All orders promptly attended to.

WM. M. MILLER.

Cleveland, March 1st, 1882.—tf

FOR SALE.

FIVE SECOND HAND LIGHT AMERICAN Harnesses.

Will be sold cheap.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, January 21st, 1882

TREES! TREES!

CORRESPONDENCE solicited, and orders taken from persons desirous in obtaining reliable and hardy varieties of Fruit Trees, profitable for market or garden, viz.: Standard Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Quince. Also—Dwarf Apple, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, Currant and Gooseberry bushes, as well as the rare and beautiful varieties of hardy keeping and upright ornamental trees, hedge plants, shrubs, &c. I am now prepared to give information as to varieties hardy and best suited for market or garden, as well as best method in obtaining such, at moderate prices from the reliable and well known

Rochester Commercial Nurseries,

William S. Little, Esq., proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

Ladies ordering hardy "Hybrid perpetual Roses," roses for house culture, bedding plants, creeping vines, or green house plants, &c., will receive them at a DISCOUNT on retail catalogue prices.

ELLIOTTS' HAND BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS supplied to those ordering trees, &c., at 60cts each, retail price, $1.00. Also—ELLIOTTS' LANDSCAPE GARDENING, at $1.00 each, retail price, $1.50.

These works will be found invaluable, giving practical information on Fruit and Floral Culture, and well as for beautifying the homestead.

Address all communications, enclosing stamp for reply, to

S. C. PRIMROSE, M. D.,
Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co.

Orders will also be taken at this Office.

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] 42 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S

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.

Also, 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; Cloth, butter, eggs, at the highest market rate—also, Lumber, Shingles, cordwood, etc,

J. H. CHUTE.

Jany.

Miscellaneous.

ITEMS.

—A Mr. Simpson is promoting a scheme for the construction of a Dry Dock in St. John harbor. A public meeting was held in Carleton on Thursday night last, at which a strong feeling was manifested in favor of giving the property known as Rodney Slip for that purpose.—*Last Week's Paper.*

A NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT.—We copy the following from the New Glasgow *Plain Dealer*:—

ADVERTISEMENT!

I have a sister that has been attending the Dance in New Glasgow, whom I will name in the public press if she continues to keep the company she is at present keeping. She comes about 12 miles to the dance; and she generally seats herself near the fiddler.

A LOVER OF DECENCY.

—An English sergeant named McClistoll was killed by a Bombay street car recently, and the accident brought some interesting facts to light. The man had been in Afghanistan six months and the coroner found upon his body and in his room cash amounting to $8,000, and it appeared that he had sent home $17,000 more. The The Afghan campaign is said to have been accompanied by wholesale waste and stealing all around. Men who three years ago were as poor as church mice are now mysterially rich. One officer with pay amounting to $900 a year, is said to have made $75,000, and another $100,000, and extravagant living and ready-paying by men who left England in poverty is common.

—Last week a man named John McNeil commtited suicide, near the Grand Narrows, in the coolest and most deliberate manner possible. He took a rope and axe from his own door, and, going down to the shore, he picked up a large stone, and having carried it out on the ice, he calmly cut a large hole in the ice, then tying the stone around his neck he jumped in. The cause of this singular act is not at present made public.—*Eastern Beacon.*

—Two factory girls had been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for drunkenness in Lowell, Mass. They were young, and their case excited sympathy in court. As they were being taken out the officers saw their mother slip a bottle of whiskey into into the pocket of each. There was no longer any astonishment that they had become drunkards so young.

—It is the intention of the Government to put into circulation Dominion bills of the denomination of four dollars. It will be remembered that last sessson the right to issue four dollar bills was taken from the banks, and in future all new issues of this denomination will be made by the Government.

—A large number of young women have recently left Montreal for Winnipeg for the laudable purpose of supplying the matrimonial market there.

New York, March 8.—David Navarro, the fat boy, weighing 720 pounds, died at Pittsburg yesterday of small-pox.

—Col. Lourie will in a few months be promoted Major General in the British Army.

A BAD CRUM.—The Rev. Theophulus Crum, formerly of the Baptist Church in Andover, N. Y., was arrested at Moorhead, Minn., for threatening to shoot his wife.

—It is said that the Allan Line steamers have already sold as many tickets to emigrants as they can carry during the entire season.

Interesting to Claimants of Real Estate Abroad.

In order to remove the false impression arising through failure to recover unclaimed money and estates in England, viz., 'that the English Government and Bank of England refuse to give information in reference to estates and also that if once these estates are transferred to the National Debt Commissioners they cannot be recovered.' Mr. Henry W. Walker, of New York, furnishes the following letter from the Bank of England authorities:

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, E. C.,
December 31, 1881.

In reply of your letter of the 13th inst., I beg to inform you that an amount of fourteen shillings consols, formerly standing in the name of Richard Acklom Harrison, was transferred to the National Debt Commissioners in 1821, in consequence of the dividends (two pence each) having remained unclaimed for ten years. This small sum can be restored only on the application of the present legal personal representative after indication of the account. I may add that nothing can be traced in the other names you mention.

Your ob't servant,
S. O. GRAY,
Chief Accountant.

H. M. Walker, Esq., 319 Broadway, N.Y.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The *Canada Gazette* contains the following:

The postal treaty between Canada and the United States has been amended by striking out the second article and substituting for it the following: "When newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter published or originated in the United States, or purpoted to be published in the United States, or circulated on behalf of a person or firm doing business in the United States, are posted in Canada for destinations in the United States apparently to evade the postage laws or regulations applicable to such matter in the United States, the Canada Post Office may require prepayment of the same, to be made at a rate equivalent to the domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws of the United States." The present articles takes effect immediately.

The total amount of Dominion notes in circulation on Feb. 28 was $14,807,504. The excess of specie and guaranteed debentures was $1,693,998, and the excess of unguaranteed debentures, $882,833, making a total excess of $2,576,831.

The total amount to the credit of depositors in Government savings banks on November 30, 1881, was $10,580,736.

On Feb. 28th, the total liabilities of banks acting under charter in the Dominion was $144,619,986, and the total assets $219,822,933.

—At the Department of Railways and Canals there were received yesterday several pieces of timber from the docks both at Digby, N. S., and in New Brunswick, which were forwarded to the Department to show the destruction to the docks in those localities caused by the borer worm, the specimens being entirely perforated with holes.

—Canadian publishers have begun an agitation for a Canadian Copywright.

—Mr. Charlton of the Dominion House has a bill in charge which we hope shall become law. It is to afford some measure of redress to the victime of 'debauching wives of offenders against virtue and domestic peace.' Adultery is to be punished by a fine not exceeding $1000 penitentiary and prison. Persons living together 'lewdly' are to be fined and imprisoned—fine $300—imprisonment not exceeding one year. The penalty for decoying any chaste female, or enticing her to a house of prostitution is the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years or a fine not over $3000. Power is given to search for any female so inveigled, and her delivery to her parents or guardian. A justly severe penalty is provided in case a teacher tampers with a pupil. Seduction under the promise of marriage incurs the penitentiary for not more than three years and a fine not more than $5000. If a married man should be guilty of this crime the penalty is largely increased. Legislation in this direction is certainly required. The present condition of the law tempts to murder,—as villains of the deepest dye may escape without anything like adequate legal punishment.

London, March 7.—In the House of Lords to-day a bill introduced by the Earl of Redesdale, excluding atheists from both Houses of Parliament, was read for the first time.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

LEGISLATION BY LOBBY. MASSIVE RAILROAD CONCEPTION. DEBT REDUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7th, 1882.

This Congress was evidently not predestined to tinker the tariff or reform the revenue laws, and, if the Americans want anything done in this line, they will have to elect a Congress, two years hence, pledged to do the work, and, what is important, make that Congress keep its pledge. This is not easy to do, for, the moment Congress comes to Washington, it no longer inhales the ozone of its district, but sucks the rich malaria of the Capital. This is a metaphor, but it means that a representative is no longer entirely under the influence of his constituency or the sentiment that elected him, but under the influence of the lobby. The lobby is a hydra, a devil-fish, a sphinx, and a boss. It has a variety of shapes and costumes, and its methods are bribery, witchcraft and corruption. I do not say that every congressman will succumb to one or all these methods, but a sufficient number will succumb to give the lobby the balance of power in our national legislature. During the last ten years, public attention has been much diverted by partizan politics and effete issues, and this diversion has enabled the lobby to enlivine its endless coils like the mighty serpent which, in the vision, crushed the universe together. If the lobby had but one head and one lust it would be more dangerous than it is, but, like political parties, it is somewhat rent by divisions and is often forced to 'pool its issues' in order to approach its ends.

The most important questions when Congress assembled were the revision of its tariff and a reduction of taxes. The first question has been indefinitely postponed or buried in a committee. It is safe to say that the present Congress will not change the internal revenue laws. Meanwhile the national indebtedness is being reduced at a rate of nearly $150,000,000 per year, and, if this rate of reduction is kept up, but little of the debt will remain ten years hence.

The most gigantic scheme recently proposed by the lobby is a transcontinental railroad, to be subsidised by extensive land grants in the interests of the Labor League. The professed object of the movers of this scheme is to build a road that monopolists cannot gobble, and one that is to be run in the interests of the people and not of capitalists. The idea is good, pity that it is and can be only an idea.

Captain Eads, who opened the choked mouth of the Mississippi to commerce, and built iron clads during the war in less time than it takes a country cobbler to build a pair of shoes, is still urging his plan of a ship railway across the continent through Southern Mexico. The plan looks too big for human accomplishment, but that is the way every big thing has looked until it has been accomplished. If Captain Eads can muster a more powerful lobby than the present transcontinental railroad magnates, who are opposed to all competing plans, whether by Panama or Southern Mexico, we may yet live to see the dry land navigation of a ship on wheels.

FISHING IN A CORNFIELD.—In Colorado is a ten acre field, which is no more nor less than a subterranean lake, covered with a soil about eighteen inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn, which produced thirty bushels to the acre. If any one will take the trouble to dig a hole the depth of a spade handle he will find it filled with water, and by using a hook and line fish four or five inches long may be caught. The fish have neither scales nor eyes, and are perch-like in shape. The ground is a black marl in nature, and in all probability was at one time an open body of water, in which accumulated vegetable matter, which has been increased from time to time until now it has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce fine corn, although it has to be cultivated by hand, as it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse. While harvesting the hands catch great strings of fish by making a hole through the earth.

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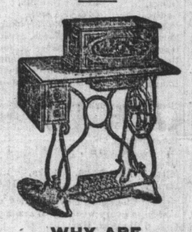

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On the Loss of
MANHOOD

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

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

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

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

Address,
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In Connection with the WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

The Steamship "HUNTER" will leave Forsters' Wharf, Boston, every THURSDAY, p. m., for Digby and Annapolis, N. S., and will return from Annapolis every MONDAY, p. m., at 3.30 o'clock, via. Digby, making close connection with the trains of the W. & A. R. Railway for Halifax and intermediate stations.

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BOSTON AND	General Mdse. Rate per 100 lb. CLASS. 1st	2d	3d	4th	Flour, Meal, Apples and Potatoes. 100 bbl lots. ¢ Bbl.	Under 100 bbl lots. ¢ bbl.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	32	26	22	16	22	26
Roundhill	36	30	24	18	24	29
Bridgetown	37	30	25	18	25	31
Paradise	39	32	26	19	26	22
Lawrencetown	41	34	27	20	27	34
Middleton	42	34	27	20	27	34
Wilmot	42	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	43	36	29	22	29	37
Aylesford	45	37	31	22	30	38
Berwick	45	37	31	22	30	38
Waterville	45	37	31	22	30	38
Cambridge	45	37	31	22	30	38
Coldbrook	46	37	31	22	30	38
Kentville						

No freight received on day of sailing.

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Smalls to be charged as one hundred pounds FIRST CLASS, but no less charge than 50 cents.

INVOICES, with value and weight, must accompany all Through Freight.

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Spring Stock for the Season of 1882 now Complete.

The Best Value in the Market Offered to Wholesale Buyers.

A MOST extensive stock of Writing Papers, Oblong, Square and Official Envelopes, Bill Papers, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers, Blotting, Tissue and Oil Papers, Wrapping Papers, Paper Bags and Shop Twines, Ledgers, Cash Books, Journals, Day Books, Copying Letter Books, Invoice Books, Bill Books, Time Books, Index Books, Traveller's Order Books, Oblong, Note and Exercise Books, Mark Twain's Scrap Books, Puck Books, etc, Wallets, Purses, and Pocket Books, Stephens' Black, Blue Black and Copying Inks, an endless variety of Eagle and Common Penholders, Inkstands, Esterbrook's and all the leading Pens, Fabre's Pencils, Slates Slate Pencils and School Chalk.

The stock of Birthday Cards, far surpassing any ever shown in Halifax, (order a 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 dollar lot.)

School Books, every book used in the Maritime Provinces for sale.

Second supply of Room Paper and Bordering just opened. Window Blind Paper, Plain and Satin, Green and Buff. Also—a large variety of American Figured Blinds at lowest prices.

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Billheads executed in the best styles at this office. Give us a trial.

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MIDDLETON,
Annapolis County, N. S.

WE beg to call the attention of

Carriage and Sleigh Builders

to our complete stock of Goods suitable for their use. By late importations, we have in stock:

SLEIGH RUNNERS and RAVES,

LATEST PATTERNS, BASSWOOD PANELS for Sleigh Backs and Dashers, 40x30 and 36x18.

Whitewood Boards,

16 and 18 inches wide, free from KNOTS and CHECKS—WELL SEASONED.

PLUSHES, FELTS, and CORDS for Sleigh-Coverings

AMERICAN MOSS, (XX) CURLED HAIR, (XX), and all UPHOLSTERINGS requisite,

HALF-OVAL NOSING IRON ½, ¾ and ⅞.

SLEIGH STEPS, WROUGHT SLEIGH COUPLINGS,

SLEIGH and SLED SHOE STEEL, all sizes. In fact everything that Sleigh and Carriage Builders use in their trade, will be found in our establishment.

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This, with our usual stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, makes one of the best assorted stocks in the Province.

Wholesale and Retail.

BESSONETT AND WILSON.
Middleton, Annapolis Co. Nov. 17

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y.

Winter Arrangement.

Time Table,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, 21st Day NOV. 1881.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express, Mon. Wed. and Sat. only.	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 50
46	Windsor	9 40	10 55	6 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 42	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 Wiliams	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 reurns same days on arrival of Express Train from Halifax.

Steamer "Hunter" leaves Annapolis every Monday at 3.30 p. m., for Boston direct, and returns from Boston every Thursday p. m.

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.

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

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Through Tickets may be obtained at the principal Stations.

P. INNES, General Manager.
Kentville, 10th Nov., 1881.

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Having opened a large stock of
DRY GOODS
Boots & Shoes,
CROCKERYWARE,
GLASSWARE AND
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and being also in daily receipt of Goods of all kinds, in addition to his already large stock, would confidently invite intending purchasers to call and inspect his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, knowing that it will be to their advantage to so do, notwithstanding the slaughter prices at which goods have been lately selling in Bridgetown.

Butter, Eggs and Potatoes command as high prices here as elsewhere in this town.

Thanking his customers for past favors, would solicit a continuance of patronage.

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ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscribers are still importing and manufacturing

Monuments & Gravestones

Of ITALIAN and AMERICAN Marble.

ALSO:

Granite and Freestone Monuments.

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

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

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NEW YORK
ARTIFICIAL STONE
WORKS,
MANUFACTURED AT
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Plain and Ornamental Stone Work,
—SUCH AS—
WINDOW CAPS, SILLS,
WATER TABLES,
CHIMNEY TOP, Round & Square,
STONE EDGING,
STONE STEPS of any design,
COPING for Cemetery purposes,
BURIAL CASES,
CHIMNEY THIMBLES,

Monuments & Head Stones
of all descriptions; Ornamental Vases, Drain Pipe, Flower Pots, Flagging for Walks and Platforms, and all kinds of Stone work that can be manufactured.

We will warrant this Stone to stand any kind of weather, and the longer exposed the harder it gets.

We have now in the Woodland Cemetery, Annapolis, a lot of Coping, manufactured recently, which the public can inspect for themselves.

Orders solicited—satisfaction guaranteed.

Artificial Stone Works.
Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 16th, 1881.

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CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of Opium, tobacco and narcotics.
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THE GREAT
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FOR
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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.

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Special rates for large quantities.
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COLLAR!
Best Now in Use, Largest Stock in Town, All Sizes.

New Jewellery—Rings, Brooches, Ladies Sets, Cuff Buttons and Shirt Studs, Fancy Goods, &c.

I will from this date to Sep. 30th sell for CASH at SMALL ADVANCES ON COST, balance of Summer and Spring Goods.

EXPECT BARGAINS—As a special inducement I offer ten per cent. discount on all bills paid in full with CASH before 30th inst.

J. W. TOMLINSON
Lawrencetown, July 15th, 1880.

FOR SALE.

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE.
BRANDRAM'S WHITE LEAD, PUTTY,
Mineral Roofing,
Silicate paints
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CARRIAGE BOLTS,
PLAINED C. BOARDS,
SAWN SHINGLES, CEDAR POSTS.
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ENTERPRISE.
STEAM TUG
Eva Johnson.

HAVING purchased the above TUG BOAT, I intend putting her on the Annapolis River about the 25th of the present month, for the purpose of

Towing Ships, Rafts, Scows, &c.

Apply to
Geo. E. CORBITT
Annapolis, or to
Capt. James A. Hughes, Agent, Digby.
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R. FitzRandolph, Agent, Bridgetown.
Annapolis, July 11th, 1881.

Canadian & American
DRY GOODS,
FOR FALL TRADE.

32 Packages Shirts and Drawers, 15 Pkgs. Cotton Flannels, 13 pks. Grey Flannels, 13 pks. Canadian Tweeds, 77 pkgs. Batting and Wadding, 6 pks. Lined Gloves, 25 pkgs. Ticks, Shirtings, Cotton Plush, Jeans, Wigan, Ducks, Windsor Hollands; 23 bales Grey Cottons; 660 pieces Bleached Cottons; 24 Packages Buttons, Sewing Silk, Hosiery, Twine, Corsets, Knitted Wool Goods, Linen Collars, Paper Collars, Gossamer Waterproofs, Etc.

A complete assortment in all departments, both wholesale and retail.

New goods opening daily.

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TRUSS.

I HAVE been appointed agent at Annapolis and adjoining Counties for the sale of this celebrated Truss manufactured by PENFIELD & Co., of Philadelphia, and have now on hand a complete assortment of the same.

I sell at manufacturers' retail prices. They are warranted

NOT TO RUST, NOT TO BREAK, NOT TO WEAR OUT.

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Elastic Stockings, etc.

G. T. BINGAY, M. D.,
Aug. 17.—6m Medical Hall, Annapolis.

Job Work of all kinds and descriptions executed at the office of this paper.

Agricultural.

The Care of Fowls.

My way of feeding fowls in the winter—and it works wonderfully well—is to give them a warm breakfast every morning, just as soon as they can see to eat, a few handfuls of grain at noon, and a full feed of grain at night. The warm breakfast is made of vegetables, turnips, beets, carrots or potatoes, boiled and mashed up with wheat bran; or oatmeal scalded with skim milk; or refuse from the kitchen boiled up and the soup thickened with bran; when sweet apples are plenty we boil them and mix with cornmeal—sometimes one thing and sometimes another. We don't believe in feeding one thing all the time, and the hens don't believe in it either. I don't think that my biddies need the noon feed because they are hungry, but I give it to them to make them scratch for exercise and to keep them out of mischief. I scatter it around among the litter under the shed and let them dig it out. This 'lunch' is generally oats or buckwheat, and once in a while sunflower seed. At night I generally feed corn; but if I could get wheat cheap enough, I should feed that at least half the time. My fowls have water or milk by them all the time, and green food is supplied by fastening cabbage heads up where the fowls can help themselves. Sometimes, when somebody has time to attend to it, we give them a change in green food, in the shape of raw turnips or sweet apples chopped fine.

Two years ago I took a new departure on the meat question, and now, instead of fussing to cook it and deal it out a little at a time, I just hang up a piece and let the fowls eat all they want. When they have meat within reach all the time there is not the slightest danger of their eating too much. I get cheap meat from the butcher, and I am sure I am paid twice over for the outlay. Crushed oyster shells, gravel, charcoal and crushed raw bones are kept in the houses all the time. This raw bone is an excellent thing for fowls and would be the last article for food I would think of dropping from my biddies' bill of fare. Where the crushed oyster shell cannot be obtained, lime in some other shape will do just as well. One of my neighbors had two of the rooms in his home plastered last fall, and he saved all the old plaster for his hens. The poultry raisers who neglected to get a supply of gravel under cover before the ground froze up, must do the next best thing—feed their broken dishes to their fowls. Break them into bits of a suitable size, and this will do just as well as gravel. I believe in salting all the soft food, and I used to put in a dash of pepper, some times mustard or ginger, once in a while, and I honestly thought the fowls were benefitted thereby; but doubts are creeping in, and I am very much inclined to drop everything except the salt.

The Guelph, Ont., Agricultural Farm.

RESULTS OF THE PAST YEAR'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Brown Professor of Agriculture at the Guelph Model Farm, has been making a variety of experiments, the results of which are summarized as follows in his annual report, which is just issued:—

1. A steady, frosty winter is better than an open one in feeding cattle.

2. An average two or three year old steer will eat its own weight of different material in two weeks.

3. Two or three year old cattle will add one-third more per head per day to their weight upon prepared hay and roots, than upon the same material unprepared.

4. It is thirty per cent. more profitable to pre-mature and dispose of fattening cattle at two years old than to keep them up three years.

5. There is no loss in feeding a cattle beast well upon a variety of materials for the sake of the manure alone.

6. Farm yard manure from well fed cattle, three years old, is worth on an average $3.30 per ton.

7. A three year old cattle beast well fed, will give at least one ton of manure every month of winter.

8. No cattle beast whatever will pay for direct increase to its weight from the consumption of any kind or quantity of food.

9. On an average, it costs twelve cents for every additional pound of flesh added to the weight of a two or three year old fattened steer.

10. In this country the market value of store cattle beast can be increased 36 per cent. during six months of finishing by good feeding.

11. In order to secure a safe profit no store cattle beast, well done to, can be sold less thon 4½ cents per pound (live weight).

12. In the fattening of weathers, to finish as shearlings, the Cotswold and Leicester grades can be made up to 200 pounds, the Oxford Down 180 pounds, and the Southdown (grades) 160 pounds (each live weight).

13. Combining wool and flesh value, the Southdown grades give the highest returns—as much as double that of the Cotswold grade, and 25 per cent. over that of the Leicester grade, as also slightly in advance of the Oxford Down grade.

14. Fattening cattle on oats will eat one sixth less hay than when receiving corn or peas; those on peameal will drink one-third more than those upon corn or oats. Clover lessens the consumption of roots.

15. Apparently about one-fifth of ground corn passes through the cattle beast undigested.

16. Pea-meal (rough ground) gives 21 per cent, greater returns in fattening cattle than either corn or oats.

THE BEST RULE FOR SALTING BUTTER.—The best rule for salting butter is to salt to suit the taste of the consumer. There is no use in applying any particular amount of salt for the purpose of perserving it, because the very slightest salting is sufficient for all the effect salt can have as a preservative of butter. Generally one ounce of salt to sixteen ounces of butter, so as to obscure in a measure the faulty taste, the flavor of salt being less objectionable than a strong or faulty taste in butter. But if the flavor is very fine and full it will not be desirable to hide it, but on the contrary to give it more prominence, hence less salt—say, one ounce to twenty of butter—will give it a better effect.—*Professor Arnold.*

Joker's Corner.

A OBLIGINE MAN.—'You had better git rid of that stove pipe hat; you'll be livelier without it,' said a powerfully built, red-faced truck driver the other day, as he nearly drove over a delicate-looking gentleman on Park row, New York. The pedestrian had to skip in a very undignified manner to escape.

'You want your neck wrung very badly he said,' as he gained the sidewalk and looked after the truck.

The driver heard him and pulled up his horse at once.

'Will you wring it?' he asked in gruff tones.

The gentleman took a few minutes to consider the question. Then he said:

'No, I'll leave that job for the hangman; but I'll flatten your nose, if that will suit you.'

It appeared that the proposal suited the driver, for in thirty seconds he stood before the fragile-looking man.

'Now flatten my nose,' he said definally.

It was done before the words were well out of his mouth, and he lay on his back in the gutter; the expression of his blood-bespattered countenance was one of mingled pain and amazement.

'What did you strike that man for?' asked a policeman, hurrying up, and seizing the gentleman by the arm.

'Because he asked me strike him, you know,' was the reply, 'and as he looked like an honest, good-natured young fellow, I didn't like to disoblige him.'

The policeman looked at the truckman, who rose slowly, and without making any complaint mounted the seat of his wagon and drove off.

'Well,' said the policeman, impressively, as he walked away, 'there's no accountin' for tastes.'

How to Report a Wedding.

Courier Journal.]

'I say!' said a reporter, 'I don't know whether this is right.'

'Don't know whether what it right?' demanded the city editor.

'This wedding. I went there tonight, and they gave me a heap of rot about their frocks; but I don't know whether it comes out straight or not. Now here is Mrs——. I've got her a pannier silk, trimmed *a la* gros grain, with black point lace underskirt and box-plaited hair. Does that sound natural?'

'Who sent you to a wedding?' asked the city editor, contemptuously. 'Don't you know that gros grain is a color?' That was a gros grain box-plaited dress, trimmed *a la* black point lace, and her hair was combed *en pannier.* You ought to know better than to gat things mixed up in that way. Who else did you get? How was the bride dressed?'

'I've got her all right,' replied the West End reporter. 'She wore a white *bouffant*, with a Princess of Thule veil; the underskirt cut *decollette* around the bottom, and trimmed with a basque at the sides.'

'That's better,' said the city editor, encouragingly. 'That sound's something like. How was her hair?'

'Her hair was shirred,' replied the West End reporter. 'Shirred at the sides and corsaged on top.'

'I don't believe that's right,' observed the city editor, 'Read that again.'

'It was corsaged at the sides and shirred on top,' said the west End reporter, referring to his notes.

'Of course,' smiled the city editor. 'It makes all the difference in the world. You never saw a woman with her hair corsaged on top in your life.

A Red-or Green plush
Young girl;
A Russian hare muff
Young girl;
A little fur capery,
Æsthetic drapery,