DEC.

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Col. Bill Williams Mine.

From the Century Magazine.

CONTINUED.

There was a flourish of rocks, and a chorus of approving voices. The Colonel was hardly in a more exalted state of mind than his men. The prospect of selling a mine for half a million, together with the flood of Colorado whisky, had lifted them far above the plane of ordinary expectation. "The 'Col. Bill Williams Mine' is a bigger bonanza than the Comstock," roared the miners as they rallied around their chief, and flourished their long, ragged arms in the air.

As this proceeding was at its height, the stout, dumpy figure at the gateway, clad in a very rough, soiled suit of gray, advanced down the narrow stone pass to the inner edge of the wall, and looked on in mute amazement.

The Colonel was delighted with the enthusiastic behavior of his boys, and, with head high in the air, shouted:

"That's splendid! That's glorious! Keep it up! Keep it——." Observing something unusual in the look of the crowd, the Colonel turned, saw the figure in the narrow passage, and pausing and lowering his voice, queried: "Now, who in the name of Old Nick is that? Get out of the way thar! Thar's a lord a-comin'; do you hear?" roared the disgusted Colonel. "Get out or come in, you bloated old loafer. Who is he, Ginger, anyhow?"

"Oh he's a tender-foot, I guess. Get out of the way thar!"

"Oh, get out or come in!" shouted the Colonel. "Do you hear? We are lookin' for a gentleman."

The double chin of the stout, dumpy figure dropped an inch or two, perhaps, but the man himself did not move back, forward, or aside one single inch to make way for the distinguished nobleman who had come to Colorado to buy a mine.

The enraged Colonel leaped down from the rocks at last in a fit of desperation, and, rushing forward, took the stranger by the collar.

"If you wont go out, come in and clear the pass, I say." And with one jerk he brought him half way across to the bar. "There is a lord a comin' here, all lace and gold and ruffles. Do you hear?" And then he shook him till his teeth chattered. "Do you hear, I say; or are you deaf? Or are you dumb? Or what's the matter with you? Haint you got no manners?" Again he shook him till the breath was out of him, and the stranger attempted in vain to speak. "No! Don't you speak! Don't you dare to speak to me! If thar's any speakin' to be done, I'll do it myself. And don't you dare to speak to that lord when he comes; for I know your grammer's bad. Now you stand thar and pose!" and here, being quite out of breath, he planted the half-strangled man by the shaft as if he were a post, and belonged there as a part of the machinery of the mine.

"Pose, I tell you, and make an impression. And when that old Lord Howard comes——"

"Why, why, bless me soul, —I —I—I'm Lord Howard!' at last grasped the honest Englishman.

"Eh? Eh? Be you the lord?"

"I—I am."

The Colonel fell back against the bar. He did not cry out. He did not curse. He did not even ask for anything to drink.

"Beaten agian boys," at last murmured the Colonel meekly, aside to the miners. "Another fortune slipped through my honest grasp. Ah, Colorado's a hard country to make a livin' in."

One minor, a green one, who had not been there long, swore furiously for a moment, but, seeing he was alone, and feeling how inadequate were even the most massive oaths, and then the silence that followed was painful. They could hear the wicked little coyote calling from the hills above, but that was all. At last the two men began to gasp and gaze at each other as they got their respective breaths. The Englishman, who had been rubbing his throat, saw the bar, and, as if resolved to see if he could still swallow, called up the crowd with a jerk of his thumb, and treated promiscuously. This broke the ice; for he swore lustily as he drank, with the very first breath he had to spare.

"He's a gentleman," squeaked the Doctor aside to the Colonel, as he wiped his mouth on his sleeve.

"Swears like a gentleman," answered the Colonel.

"Treats like a gentleman," creaked Kit.

"And pays like a gentleman," as he raked in and clinked two sovereigns.

"Well, who cares for a live English lord, anyhow," half sneered the Doctor, taking part again from his full tumbler of Colorado lightning.

"We licked 'em at Bunker Hill, didn't we?" courageously responded the Colonel, aside to his piping little partner, and then, with the new inspiration upon he advanced and, bowing profoundly to Lord Howard as he reached his hand, he exclaimed with a flourish of the arm that took in the whole Rocky Mountains: "You are welcome, sir. Welcome to the balmy breezes, the lofty altitudes, and the aurif'rous regions of Colorado." He broke down, struck an attidude again and went on: "The British Lion, sir—and the American Eagle, sir. The American Eagle, sir—sir—sir—I—I—I'd like to sell you a mine, sir. No—no—not this one. Another one. Got another up canon. Can have it in full operation in two hours, sir."

My Lord seemed a bit dazed and did not respond.

"Come to Colorado for your health, I s'pose, my lord?" piped in the Doctor edgewise.

"Ho! ho! bless me soul, no!" puffed the old nobleman at last, with his glass to his eye, and a hand still to his throat.

"Well, that's queer. Everybody comes to Colorado for their health," answered the Doctor.

"Of course, then you came to Colorado, my lord, to buy a mine?" cried Colorado Bill. "Got the biggest thing in America, sir!"

"Why, bless me soul, no! I want no mine. I want neither mine nor medicine. I—I—will you drink, gentlemen?" He had learned a Colorado trick or two. "The bloody alkali dust of Colorado makes me throat hurt; or was it the w'isky? Ho! bless me soul, that was not!"

The old nobleman wrestled bravely with the burning liquid, and Colonel Bill, who now stuck like a burr to his elbow, continued:

"Climate! Climate, my lord! Colorado's a hot country. But I'd like to sell you a mine up the canon, sir; or down the canon, or anywhere you please, my lord; forty foot vain, dips, spurs, and angles, all solid silver, 'cept the gold in it. 'Spect to find it in a liquid state on next cross-cut and intersection level. Like to sell you that mine, my lord. Buy a silver mine, sir? I'll sell you a gold mine; sell you a diamond mine!"

"Why, bless me soul, do you Colorado men think of nothing but selling a mine?" blustered the old nobleman, finally, after he had screwed his eye-glass in its place and had looked long and curiously at the giant before him. "Why, at Danver, dozen men wanted to sell me a mine before I got the dust out of me eyes; and here you all seem to think, talk, dream of nothing else."

He went over to the bar and reached his hand to Ginger for his change. He had heard enough and wanted to go away.

"Oh, that's all right. "That's all paid," answered Ginger.

"I want me change. I gave you two sovereigns, me man. I gave you two sovereigns."

"Yes, yes, I know. That's all right. You see that sovereigns are at a discount in Colorado."

"Bless me soul! Then I'd better go at once, and get on into Canada."

And he walked aside, and, big with unborn English oaths, looked down into the now empty shaft.

"Don't want any mine," said the Colonel, mournfully, to the Doctor.

"Nor don't want any medicine," gloomily answered the Doctor. "He's a sort of ole'margarine lord, anyhow, he is. Let's go for him!"

"Says he wants to get into Canada," chuckled the Colonel.

The big-hearted Bill Williams was reckless now. He had met with many failures in his stormy life on the border, but none so inglorious as this he had just encountered. He was in disgrace before all his men, who had been appalled at the audacity of the stranger, and were correspondingly losing confidence in Colonel Bill. Now they stood about, gloomy, helpless, almost penniless. If he could not sell the mine, he thought to himself he would at least sell the very green old Englishman. Assuming a gay air of banter, he began:

"Didn't you say you wanted to git to Canada, my lord? I say you ain't got far to go to Canada. The line runs right through my silver-mine here," and he winked at the crowd back over his shoulder, as he advanced toward my lord and drew a line with his foot. "That's Canada and that's the United States. You pays your money and you takes your choice."

The nobleman looked at him a moment in admiration of this unexampled impudence. Then as if believing all, and quietly accepting the situation of things, he stepped forward and said: "Why, bless me soul! Is that Canada?" and this seemingly simple old man looked at the spot with his glass. "English soil! God bless old England! I love her! I love every foot of her!" and the honest old Briton crossed over and set down his foot firmly. "And this is Canada, hey? Bloody glad to be again on honest English soil." Then, winking an eye, not to that crowd, but to the north star that just grazed the brow of the steep bluff above him, he pompously pretended to take possession. His face was toward the narrow pass in the great stone wall by which he had entered, and taking three or four puck-like strides forward, he passed out and they never saw him more.

The miners melted away in the darkness, one by one, as the lights grew lower, and as the last torch flickered out, the great speculator, whose feeble imitators have since overrun the world, rolled himself in a blanket by the side of his prospect hole, and left Colorado to the wonderful stars and the coyote howling from the hill.—*Joaquin Miller.*

Samathy's Elopement.

"Yes," said the old lady, as she wiped her eyes and proceeded to tell sympathizing neighbours about the elopement of her daughter. "Yes, Mrs. Blobbs, you may well say ar' a dreadful stroke. I ain't had such another shock since that last spell o' rheumatiz. To think that darter of mine would do such a disgraceful thing after all the care an' affection me an' her father lavished on her from her infancy up. I couldn't bear up under the affliction nohow.'

"Did you not suspicion that they were contemplating such a move?" asked the neighbor.

"No, we never suspicioned nary contemplation. After I'd run the conceited upstart off the premises with the mop, I did'nt think he'd have insurance to speak to Samathy agin. An' she appeared so consigned that I never respected her of having any underhand contentions. But all the time—so I've heerd sence—they used to meet clandestinely, when I thought Samathy was at meetin,' an, decoct their plan to run off an' 'lope. Well, Samathy has made her bed an' she'll have to lie on it. I wash my hands of the ongrateful girl from this time forthwith.

"Did you make any effort to intercept them?"

"No; you see, we did'nt know it, or else we'd a intercepted 'em within an inch of their lives."

"I mean did you try to have them stopped when you found they were gone?"

"Yes, indeed. Father telescoped to five or six towns, an' gave their prescription—cost him a lot o' money too; but he said he would'nt mind spendin' the price of a cow to get Samathy back; but we never heerd nothin' from them, an' I told father to let 'em alone, and they'd come home after a while with five or six children behind 'em. But I tell you, Mrs. Blobbs, they shan't set a foot in this house except over the dead body of my defunct corpse. You just remember that."

Look to Health.

The liver is the assistant of the stomach, and, like that organ, that it may be in its best possible condition, it demands simple food, nutritious and easy of digestion, taken at proper times and in moderate quantities, thoroughly chewed, and as thoroughly insalivated, that the starches may be chemically changed. While the excessive use of fats and sweets tax and irritate it, acids are in special demand in the warm weather, as a means of purification and cooling, this being particularly true in the early hot weather.

In my own experience I find no acid so well adapted to the wants of the stomach and liver as the acid phosphate, as an aid to digestion. Indeed, the pure fruit acids I consider far superior to vinegar, which at best, is the product of putrefaction. To secure the best effects from all acids—if acids cool and sweets heat—they should be used without sugar.

I commence the use of this acid early in the spring as a table drink, adding just enough of it to water to make it agreeable, and continue it during the warm weather, at any time in the day when a drink is demanded, depending on it at any season when an aid to the stomach or liver seems in demand. We are well satisfied with its use, and feel that it is of service to us in the matter of the sustenance of the brain and nerves.

The female drinker of tea, and the consequent victim of neuralgia—if the tea is strong—cannot do better than discard her neuralgia-producer and substitute this highly agreeable and valuable drink, since her nerves need nutrition far more than a fruitless attempt to quelt and restrain them by opiates! Let her heed the cry of the nerves for food, take an abundance of such, with a glass of this acid water on retiring, and the neuralgia will soon abate.—*Selected.*

Significance of Different Musical Intervals.

An interesting investigation might be made of the various musical accents which answer to different conditions of feeling. To ascertain this correctly would require a long and minute course of experiments. It is curious to observe, however, that Gluck, Mozart, Eerlioz, Meyerbeer, and Wagner, when they have the same situations to depict, whether in recitative or melody, use the same musical intonations. It thus appears that the major third is generally employed in interrogations and appeals, and that the appellative character of that interval becomes more marked and impressive in the fourth descending, while the fourth ascending denotes affirmation, decision, command. The minor and major fifths express the feelings from prayer to violent desire and menace. The sixth is the interval of passion: it is the symbol of a very accentuated emotion, and is inevitably met where love is declared. A semitone higher conveys the idea of something painful, which is resolved into a real expression of grief in the cry of the seventh, the symbol of an excess of suffering. There are in effect no two ways of saying the same thing in music, and it is only in the way the phrase is introduced and sustained by the harmony that authors vary. We are speaking, of course, only of those passages of the songs in which the emotions are exploded, for it is in these only that the author, not caring to expend his force over the whole phrase, aims to bring out his full meaning. From these comparisons of emotions and intonations we are able to discover the physical reason of the correspondence between the note and expression. The smaller intervals are congenial with indifference, monotony, doubt, melancholy, and sadness; the group of moderate intervals affirms occupation, pleasure and desire, which grow more ardent as we approach the extreme intervals; and in these we look for the most intense feeling. Melancholy sentiments involving diminished vitality, we might naturally conceive them to be expressed musically by diminished intervals, the compass of which requires little effort; while earnest desires, strong passions, and pleasant and happy feelings, being accompaniments of a more active vitality, provoke more vigorous expressions; and these expressions, by giving an outlet to the excess of vitality, furnish one of the best means for calming violent passions.—M. Hericourt, *in Popular Science Monthly for December.*

Habits of the Codfish.

From the Laramie Boomerang.

A correspondent of the *New York Post* says that the codfish frequent "the table lands of the sea." The codfish no doubt does this to secure as nearly as possible a dry, bracing atmosphere. This pure air of the submarine table lands gives to the codfish that breadth of chest and depth of lungs which we have always noticed.

The glad, free smile of the codfish is largely attributed to the exhilaration of this oceanic altitoodleum.

The correspondent further says that "the cod subsists largely on the sea cherry." Those who have not had the pleasure of seeing the codfish climb the sea cherry tree in search of food, or clubbing the fruit from the heavy laden branches with chunks of coral, have missed a very fine sight.

The codfish, when at home rambling through the submarine forest, does not wear his vest unbuttoned, as he does while loafing around the grocery stores of the United States.

—If pride leads the van, poverty brings up the rear.

—Two young men out riding were passing a farmhouse where a farmer was trying to harness an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw?" said one of the men. "Of course," said the farmer, "he'll draw the attention of every fool that passes this way." The young men drove on.

—She kept a boarding-house, was the mother of five romping boys, and had a nervous old bachelor lodger who was too civil ever to complain of the annoyance their pranks caused him. One day when they had been particularly frisky, and were galloping along the corridor on which his room was situated, she encountered him at the doorway and observed, with a feeling of maternal pride: "Splendid little fellows, aren't they, Mr. Martin? What would you do if you had them?" For a moment he looked like a man in whom the soul of a literod was struggling for utterance, but resuming his natural reserve replied with deadly calmness: "Turn them into an apple-orchard, madame, while the fruit was green."

The By-Products of Coal-Burning.

In using raw coal for heating purposes these valuable products are not only absolutely lost to us, but in their stead we are favored with those semi-gaseous by-products in the atmosphere too well known to the denizens of London and other large towns as smoke. Professor Roberts has calculated that the soot in the pall hanging over London on a winter's day amounts to fifty tons, and that the carbonic oxide, a poisonous compound, resulting from the imperfect combustion of coal, may be taken as at least five times that amount. Mr. Aitken has shown, moreover, in an interesting paper communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, last year, that the fine dust resulting from the imperfect combustion of coal is mainly instrumental in the formation of fog; each particle of solid matter attracting to itself aqueous vapor; these globules of fog are rendered particularly tenacious and disagreeable by the presence of tar-vapor, another result of imperfect combustion of raw fuel, which might be turned to much better account at the dye-works. The hurtful influence of smoke upon public health, the great personal discomfort to which it gives rise, and the vast expense it indirectly causes through the destruction of our monuments, pictures, furniture, and apparel, are now being recognized, as is evinced by the success of recent Smoke Abatement Exhibitions. The most effectual remedy would result from a general recognition of the fact that, wherever smoke is produced, fuel is being consumed wastefully, and that all our calorific effects, from the largest down to the domestic fire, can be realized as completely and more economically, without allowing any of the fuel employed to reach the atmosphere unburnt. This most desirable result may be effected by the use of gas for all heating purposes, with or without the addition of coke or anthracite.—C. William Siemens, F. R. S., *in Popular Science Monthly for December.*

—A man had a miserable yellow cur of no use to anyone and very dangerous; but he had no way of getting rid of the brute's body if he killed him, and, besides, a pistol shot would start the neighbours to asking questions. There being no other way out of the dilemma, he bought the cur a twenty-five cent collar and engraved a name on it. Within two days the dog was stolen.

Dissolution Notice.

THE subscribers doing business as General Dealers under the name of Baird & George have this day dissolved partnership. All parties owing the said firm will pay to Mr. Baird, who assumes all liabilities of the said firm.

J. M. BAIRD.
FLETCHER E. GEORGE.

Sackville, Nov. 20, 1882.

NOTICE

ALL PARTIES owing the late Firm of Baird & George will please arrange the same without further notice immediately. Accounts unsettled on the 31st of December will be placed in process of collection.

J. M. BAIRD.

Sackville, Nov. 20, 1882.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., DEC. 7, 1882.

Commercial Advantages of Chignecto Ship Railway.

No. 2.

A large and profitable trade has grown up between the ports of Bay of Fundy and Boston and New York and other Atlantic cities. This trade exists in spite of the fact that the United States abrogated *quasi* Free Trade with these colonies nearly a decade ago and taxed heavily nearly every provincial product entering her markets. Every fifth pound of butter we send, goes to grease Uncle Sam's governmental wheels; every fifth bushel of oats, every fourth bushel of potatoes, every third ton of coal, goes to swell the revenues at the expense of our producers and shippers, who thus pay millions of taxes into the United States Treasury. Tho' burdened with these onerous taxes, the trade flourished and grew until 1879, when the Dominion of Canada took a hand at killing it off, by placing heavy duties on those classes of American manufactures used in Canada. Still the trade had vitality enough to live and thrive. The tonnage out from Bay of Fundy ports to United States and other countries respectively in 1880 was as follows:

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

	To United States.	Other Countries.
Amherst,	15,242	14,123
Annapolis,	13,593	16,672
Barrington,	2,109	480
Bridgetown,	1,256	——
Cornwallis,	14,326	4,505
Digby,	5,527	5,205
Londonderry,	674	415
Parrsboro,	5,969	7,096
Weymouth,	14,837	5,492
Windsor,	71,977	——
Yarmouth,	21,213	7,376
	165,723	61,364

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	United States.	Elsewhere.
Campobello,	4,813	——
Dorchester,	7,472	——
Hillsborough,	16,075	1,370
Sackville,	4,313	2,900
St. Andrews,	7,285	——
St. George,	2,325	2,708
Moncton,	1,252	465
St. John,	224,242	231,135
	267,777	238,578
	165,725	61,364
	433,502	299,942

From this it will be seen that out of 744,444 tons outwards, no less than 433,502 tons cleared for United States ports. The tonnage inwards would be approximately the same, making out of about 1,500,000 tons inwards and outwards, nearly 900,000, absorbed by the U. S., leaving 600,000 for Great Britain and all other countries. It is manifest to any one that the resources of the North Shore ports—the products of the forest, the farm and the sea offer as wide a field for trade with the United States as the Bay of Fundy ports, and that it is only the peninsula of Nova Scotia that offers any natural obstacle to the North Shore ports participating in the United States trade in an equal degree with the Bay of Fundy ports. The gross tonnage outwards of the undermentioned North Shore ports during 1880 was 200,000. Were these ports as favorably situated with regard to trade to the United States as the Bay of Fundy ports, the returns would shew 120,000 tons cleared for the United States, or a total inwards and outwards of 240,000 tons! But what is the actual state of North Shore trade direct with the United States? It may be said not to exist at all—the total tonnage out in 1880 being only 2,061. The following are the figures for a number of ports on the

NORTH SHORE.

	To United States.	Other Countries.
Bathurst,	1,456	10,116
Caraquet,	——	3,804
Chatham,	326	108,362
Dalhousie,	——	18,467
Newcastle,	218	30,188
Richibucto,	66	18,576
Shediac,	——	8,727
	2,061	198,208

Quebec and St. John are strikingly similar; both are great lumber ports, their staple exports are lumber, and were they situated equally favorable, respecting United Strtes trade, their clearances to that country would bear the same proportion they do to other countries. But what are the actual facts? The tonnage outwards to sea from Quebec in 1881, in Canadian vessels, was 295, measuring 140,054 tons. Of these only 7 vessels measuring 592 tons cleared for U. S. There were 884 British vessels registering 1,093,226 tons, *of these not one cleared for U. S.*

Where, we ask, could stronger evidence be shewn of the tremendous obstacle offered by the Nova Scotia peninsula to the extension of North Shore trade southwards—a barrier that is practically insurmountable except by piercing the isthmus of Chignecto, and avoiding 600 miles of dangerous navigation around an iron bound coast.

Counter Election Trial.

A. E. Killam, Esq., was served at Hampton, on behalf of the Respondents in the Westmorland Contested Election case, with the notice and particulars provided for by Sec. 32 of Chap. 5 Consolidated Statutes of Contested Elections. The section provides that the respondents may, ten days before the day fixed for the trial of the petition against them, serve the unsuccessful candidate with a notice and particulars of bribery and other corrupt practices committed on behalf of the unsuccessful candidates at the same election.

Importance of Statistical Information.

We are glad to see that the importance of more reliable statistical information is beginning to be realized by those who are in a position to help forward the organization of such a department. The Farmers' Association of New Brunswick have by resolutions, more than once, we think, urged upon the Government the duty of making some systematic effort in reference to yearly agricultural statistics, but so far neither the Government or the Board of Agriculture have apparently thought the subject worthy their serious attention. The Province of Ontario is awake to the importance of statistical information. Mr. ARCHIBALD BLUE, of the Ontario Legislature, last winter laid on the table of the House a report prepared by himself on the desirability and feasibility of organizing an efficient system of collecting information relating to agricultural operations throughout the Province. The report referred to the useful work accomplished by the agricultural commission and the importance of continuing in a systematic way the collection of agricultural facts and information. It treated also of the value of grain and live stock statistics, and of crop reports, in protecting farmers against the devices of speculators and in securing to them a fair return for the products of their industry. It also showed what had been done in Great Britain, France, Belgium and other European countries, in the Australian colonies and in the United States, in the way of collecting agricultural statistics, and briefly sketched the system in operation in these countries. The concluding portion of the report was devoted to an exposition of the system recommended as the best for Ontario, the information most desirable to be procured and the machinery for collecting it most promptly and accurately. Some of the means suggested for the purpose are agricultural societies, school boards and the local bodies receiving annual subsidies from the Government. As a result of MR. BLUE'S efforts in conjecture with others, Ontario has established a bureau of statistics of various industries called the Bureau of Industrial of Ontario. Their report of the harvest of that province has just been published and is giving great satisfaction to the Ontarians. In comparing the crops of Ontario with nine of the wheat-growing states of the American Union, Ontario stands first in wheat. Of the nine States in comparison, Kansas is the only one that comes within anything like close quarters, and she didn't raise as much this year by seven bushels per acre. In barley Ontario stands second, Dakota taking the lead by one bushel per acre. In oats Ontario stands fourth, Dakota, Minnesota and Kansas coming first by a few bushels. In rye Ontario stands third, Dakota and Kansas coming first.

The progress of agriculture in Ontario in the last eleven years as shown by the following figures must be very gratifying to the loyal sons of that province. There was grown in 1871, of wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, corn, potatoes, turnips and other roots, 99,484,181 bushels. In 1882, of the same kinds of grains and roots, those in Ont., 248,780,915 bushels—an increase of 110 per cent. The value of the present year's crop at the current average market price, is as follows:—

Wheat	$38,056,590
Oats	17,535,000
Barley	14,500,000
Corn	8,002,000
Pease	7,689,000
Rye	1,952,500
Total	$87,819,030

The above estimate of this year's crop will place as much value in the hands of the farmers as the crop of 1881, the increased yield making up for the decline in price, a fact that should ease the minds of any who are fearing a panic from the low price of grain in Europe.

Got the Inside Track.

Our veracious contemporary the *Transcript* has got it warlike opponent the *Times* on the hip at last. On such subjects as the Tariff, the surplus, the monopolies and the merits of Mr. WOOD, M. P., the valiant *Times* came up to the line smilingly whenever time was called, and when the *Transcript* attempted to asperse the reputation of the *Times* for veracity, the latter raised a war-whoop, waved his bloody knife and danced around as if he would like to have the heart's gore of his amiable up-street contemporary. Then the latter, who is somewhat of a "strategy chap," suddenly changed his tactics, abandoned Mr. WOOD, M. P., and "Mr. WOOD'S organ," and commenced singing peans of praise to SIR ALBERT SMITH. It aggressively insists that the world never possessed such a wonderful legislator and statesman! This has dumfounded the *Times*. It refuses to accept its contemporary's challenge and carry the political fight to the chamber of a sick man. It is not to be decoyed into the ungenerous and unhandsome proceeding of criticizing the political life and actions of an opponent wrestling on the bed of sickness. Hence, the *Transcript* waves his flag in triumph over the field of battle.

—On Monday both houses of Congress convened at Washington, and the President's message, among other things, recommends the enlargement of the free list, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silks, woollen goods. The surplus revenue for the past year is $143,000,000.

Mt. Allison Agricultural Course.

Prof. Goodwin's Third Lecture.

Agricultural Chemistry.

You have now had the opportunity of learning the properties of two air-like substances; and I have occasionally used a word which is generally applied to those substances which are like air. We shall then understand the word *gas* to apply to any substance which is like air in its general properties, for example in allowing any solid body to pass easily through it. Substances can as a rule exist in three different states.

THREE STATES OF MATTER.

This piece of ice is *solid;* if I warm it, it melts, i. e. becomes a *liquid;* if the warming be continued until the water boils it soon disappears into the air; it has become a *gas*. If the air were suddenly cooled down below freezing point the *water vapour* in it would become solid as snow. When a solid is left to itself on a flat surface it has no tendency to spread or in an any way to alter its shape. A liquid will to a greater or less degree spread out in a thin layer. We cannot build water up into a hill as we can snow. Solids do not have any tendency at all to alter their shape. Liquids change to suit the form of any vessel in which they are put, but show none of that capability of *filling any space* which is characteristic of gases. I have here in this tube a portion of air cut off from the rest by the mercury which rises some distance into the tube. The tube, closed at the upper end, has its lower open end plunged far down into the mercury. The air now fills all the space in the tube which is not filled with mercury. If I raise the tube out of the mercury the space above is increased, and, as you see, the air in the tube has expanded to fill an increased space. If it were possible to extend this tube a mile or so up into the air, the gas inside would still expand so as to fill the space completely; but of course it would be very much *rarified*, i. e. thinner as people commonly say. Liquids have none of this tendency to expand, until they are boiled off into vapours. Vapours of liquids have all the general properties of gases such as hydrogen and oxygen, and we can use the word *gas* to include both substances which are under all ordinary circumstances air-like, and those which are generally liquid but boil into vapours when heated. We can call steam a vapour or gas.

We will now discuss what was first noticed and described many years ago as

THE SPRING OF AIR

and as there are some boys in my audience I shall use a familiar illustration and try to avoid hard words. You know how a hollow rubber ball bounces, no matter how thin the rubber is. You know this, but did you ever ask yourselves the cause of its springiness? It is springy because the air with which it is filled is springy. Those of you who have amused yourselves with blowing soap-bubbles may have noticed that when they come down to the floor they go dancing along, lightly *springing* from anything they happen to touch. They are filled with air and the air is springy, *elastic*. When air is squeezed, pressed, its bulk gets smaller, and that, too, just in proportion to the force used. When the ball is thrown down it is 'dented' in, and the springiness of the air causes the dent to be filled out again, and the filling out causes the ball to shoot away from the floor. It is just so with the soap bubbles. I can show you the actual squeezing of the air by an experiment ready here, but first you must learn that the atmosphere in which we live has weight. Filling this long tube with mercury I put my thumb over the open end, turn the tube upside down, and put the end closed by my thumb into this dish of mercury. Now, on taking away my thumb, you see the mercury fall a short distance, but a column about thirty inches high remains standing in the tube. There was nothing but mercury in the tube at first and there has been no chance for air to get in. Now, what is there in this space above the mercury? Nothing, as far as we know. It is a *vacuum*, a space with nothing in it. A second question is, what keeps the mercury in the tube from falling down into the vessel below? If the mercury in the tube be watched day after day it will be seen to sink down lower on some days and rise higher on others. The man who first made this experiment had the tube carried to the top of a high tower and it was seen that the mercury sank lower and lower as the tube was carried up the tower.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

If I pour some water into the dish on the surface of the mercury, that in the tube rises higher; the water by its weight has pressed it up. This gives us the explanation sought. *Something* is pressing on the mercury in the dish and driving it up into the tube, and that *something* is the *air*. Air is very light, but it has *some* weight and as there are many miles of it above us, it has altogether weight enough to balance the thirty inches of mercury. Of course, the higher we rise the less air there is above us, and the lower therefore does the mercury sink. Changing weather also causes changes in the weight of the air and thus the barometer rises and falls, for this instrument is a barometer. Now we are ready to see how air gets smaller as it is pressed. In this glass tube bent in the form of a J with the long limb open and the short one closed, there is a little mercury at the bend cutting off the short limb full of air. That air is pressed upon by the rest of the air above it, and I shall now double that pressure by pouring in about thirty inches of mercury into the longer limb. You see that the air has been squeezed up to about half its original size. I can also show you that air expands when it is heated and contracts when it cools. This is true of all gases and to this rule there is no exception. You see that the heat of my hand is enough to drive the colored liquid down this tube by the expansion of the air in the large round knob on the top. When I take my hand away the liquid rises again as the air cools and contracts.

Let us now examine more closely the air in which we live as in an ocean. We know already that it is a mixture of oxygen, the supporter of combustion, with another gas. If a piece of phosphorus be set on fire and then covered over with a glass jar dipping into water, it goes on burning only so long as the oxygen lasts and then goes out, since no more air can enter. A burning match thrust into the gas left after the phosphorus stops burning is put out, but the gas itself does not catch fire. It is then neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion. This gas is called

NITROGEN,

and we see that it forms about four fifths of the original volume of air in which the phosphorus burned. The other fifth was oxygen and was used up by the phosphorus in burning. The nitrogen in the air is useful in weakening the oxygen. If we lived in an atmosphere of pure oxygen we would be in a continual fever, for like the match we would begin to burn faster and faster until we burned ourselves out. The fires would be so hot that they would melt the stoves and set fire to everything combustible on earth, and in fact the whole world would soon be in one vast conflagration. Mixed with four parts of nitrogen the oxygen carries on our life and keeps our fires going at a more moderate rate. We now have learned that air is a mixture of about four parts of nitrogen with one part of oxygen. There are one or two compounds of nitrogen which are of great importance to farmers, since they form an essential part of the food of plants. Perhaps the most important is that which gives the strong pregent smell to spirits of hartshorn. It is a gas called *ammonia*, and consists of nitrogen combined with hydrogen, fourteen parts by weight of nitrogen to every three parts of hydrogen. It is always given off when animal or vegetable matter is decaying. Combined with some other substances in the solid state it is sold as a fertiliser and is very valuable. But every farmer, if he knew how to preserve and use it, has an abundant supply within the limits of his own farm.

WASTE OF FERTILIZERS.

This supply is mostly wasted through ignorance or carelessness. Of this I shall speak more particularly under the head of *Fertilizers*. There are certain substances having a sour taste and other characters in common and to which is given the name *acids*. Ammonia has the power of combining with these acids to form compounds which are usually solids. Two of these, sal-ammoniac and sulphate of ammonia are pretty well known. I have here some sal-ammoniac, a white granular substance. It has no smell, but on mixing it with some quick-lime, it at once begins to smell very strongly of ammonia, which has been *set free* by the lime. Here is a large glass globe which I have filled with ammonia. You can see nothing in the globe, for ammonia is an invisible gas. You can see by an arrangement here how very readily it is absorbed by water (experiment does not admit of description.) The water containing it smells like smelling salts. There is always a small quantity of ammonia diffused through the air, and the rain in falling dissolves it and carries it to the roots of plants. This supply is constantly being supplemented by the decay of vegetables in the soil. Now, ammonia is most freely found in a deep soil where air does not penetrate freely. Hence, the advantage of draining wet subsoils which contain a good deal of vegetable matter, ready to decay and give off ammonia as soon as the water is removed. Nitrogen, takes it name from *nitre*, also known as saltpetre. This is a very valuable fertilizer, supplying nitrogen and other things to the plant. As no plant or animal can live a healthy existance without a constant supply of nitrogen, you will see how important it is for us to understand thoroughly the best form in which to give this food to plants and animals. This subject will be more fully discussed later on in the course. When *oil of vitrol* is poured on saltpetre, a very strong corrosive liquid can be boiled off. This is known as *aqua fortis*, but chemists call it *nitric acid*, and you see by this name that it contains nitrogen. It is in fact a compound of the three elements which we have so far studied,—hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. When very strong it eats into the skin rapidly, producing terrible sores if not washed off. Even when much diluted with water it soon turns the skin yellow. Nitric acid is formed when animal and vegetable substances decompose with a free supply of air, especially if some substance like lime or soda is present. A large quantity of saltpetre is thus obtained in India. It incrusts the soil in parts which have been long inhabited and is gathered by a certain class of men who make a business of it, going about from village to village in regular order. Saltpetre differs from nitric acid in containing something in the place of hydrogen of nitric acid. It is always formed when *potash* and nitric acid are mixed, and for the present we shall consider it as potash combined with nitric acid, the hydrogen having been left out of the combination in the form of water. There is a substance very like saltpetre and known as Chili-saltpetre, or cubic nitre, which is formed when soda is mixed with nitric acid. You notice a great frothing in both cases. The cause will be explained in our next lecture.

The next lecture will be delivered on Wednesday, 3rd January.

Personal and Political.

—The Duke of Edinburgh is to be promoted to the rank of vice-admiral.

—The Rev. Mr. Hogg, of Moncton, has taken legal proceedings against Mr. G. P. Thomas for slanderous language in the police court.

—It is now announced that the Princess Louise will spend the winter in British Columbia, the Marquis returning to the Capital in January.

—The Governor General spent St. Andrew's Day in San Francisco, and a magnificient reception was given His Excellency and Princess.

—A. A. Bliss, formerly a member of the New Brunswick Legislature, from Albert Co., and an extensive boot & show manufacturer at Halifax, died this week.

—Hon. Mr. Aikens was sworn in Lieut. Governor of Manitoba on Saturday, and assumed control as the successor of Lieut.-Governor Cauchon.

—Superintendent Pottinger is holding an investigation at Bathurst, regarding the truth of the charge of drunkenness against the victims of the late Beaver Brook disaster.

—It is rumored that Hon. A. W. McLelan will represent Canada at the International Fishery exhibition to be held at London in May next. It is also stated that he will receive honors from Her Majesty previous to succeeding Lieut. Governor Archibald in Nova Scotia.

—Senator David Davis lives in a veritable palace, in the centre of a handsome and spacious park, just outside the city limits of Bloomington, Ill. From the lotty turret that surmounts his mansion he can view fertile fields that are all his own, extending almost to the horizon, to the north and east.

—Mr. C. H. Lebillios, of Dalhousie, the newly elected member of the Local House for Restigouche County, has got into business troubles. He has been in Dalhousie a little more than a year and has managed to owe $5,000 with about $2,000 to meet it. He will make an independent and promising member in the Local Legislature.

—Among the congratulatory messages received by Governor-elect Butler, of Massachusetts, was one from some of his one-time foemen in Memphis, Tenn., worded in this wise: "General B. F. Butler: Glory to God in the highest! We don't believe now that you stole any spoons at all! But if you did keep 'em! We wouldn't have you trouble yourself about returning them; not for anything in the world."

—The Archbishop of Canterbury passed away quietly, and apparently without suffering, in the presence of the members of his family, on 2nd Dec. He remained in a semi-unconscious state until 11 p. m., when he spoke his last words, "It is coming, it is coming." He was then seized with a sharp spasm, and did not speak again. Archbishop Tait was born in Edinburgh on the 22nd of Dec. 1811, was the youngest son of the late sheriff Crawford Tait of Harvies town, Clackmannanshire, he was at one time Head Master of Rugby School, Dean of Carlisle, Bishop of London, then Archbishop of Canterbury. He was noted for his zeal and piety in all his walks through life.

—To Dr. Siemens's August address before the British Association we are indebted for some interesting facts and figures relating to the important matter of shipping. The very remarkable degree to which wooden ships are becoming supplanted by those of iron and steel is shewn by the fact that on the 30th of June last, the number of the former building or contracted for in the United Kingdom was 55 with a tonnage of 5,095, of the latter, 725 with a tonnage of 1,226,731. And it is worthy of note that, as iron has been rapidly rendering wood obsolete for ship-building purposes, so iron itself is destined ere long to be superseded by whai is called mild steel. By the use of this, ship-builders can save 20 per cent. in the weight of the hull with a proportionate increase in its carrying capacity. "It combines with its strength of 30 per cent. superior to iron, such extreme toughness, that in the case of collision the side of the vessel has been found to yield or bulge several feet without showing any signs of rupture." The fact that, of the 726 metallic ships mentioned above 6,100 with a tonnage of 176,551, are of this material, will shew how rapidly it use has increased since its introduction into shipyards in 1878.

The total value of the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom is estimated to be £126,000,000 sterling. Of this huge sum, £90,000,000 are invested in steamers footing up 3,003,988 tons, and £35,000,000 in sailing vessels with a tonnage of 3,688,008. During the past year there were lost 1,007 British owned ships worth £10,000,000, 870 being sailing vessels and 137, steamers.

Sale of S. H. & P. Railway.

The Spring Hill and Parrsboro Railway, probably the worst built Railway in Canada, and the most inefficiently run has, the public will delighted to hear, to have a change of proprietors, it having been sold by the bond holders, at 50 cts. on the dollar, to Robert C. Leckie, Esq., of Quebec, who represents a Syndicate comprised of English and Canadian capitalists. It is the intention of the Company to lay steel rails, re-ballast the road, refit the Stations, and make an extension to West Bay, where they will build a large loading pier. It is also said that the new Company intend opening the East Spring Hill areas, in the spring. The St. John bond holders, whose interest has been purchased, are understood to be D. V. Roberts, H. B. White, John Boyd, R. P. McGivern, W. H. Thorne & Co., Geo. F. Smith, Geo. McKean, John McMillan, James R. Reed, Magee Bros., A. Chipman Smith, Edwin Fisher, C. A. Macdenald, James L. Dunn, John Holden (representing the Merritt Estate).

Post Office Notice.

Winter Arrangement of Mails.

FROM and after this date the Mails at the Post Office, Sackville, will close at the following hours:

For Amherst, Halifax, &c.	1.15 p. m.
For Dorchester, St. John, &c.	2.30 p. m.
For the North Shore, Quebec and Ottawa	8.00 p. m.
For Upper Sackville	3.30 p. m.
For Bale Verte	1.15 p. m.
For P. E. Island	2.30 p. m.

Office closes daily at 8 p. m.

JOS. DIXON,
Dec. 5, 1882. P. M.

Special Notices.

Fresh Sausages, to-day, at Geo. E. Ford's. 3i

Christmas Cards, in endless variety, at Geo. E. Ford's. 3i

Bank of P. E. Island Notes taken at Geo. E. Ford's. nov15

Bargains in Mantles and Ulsters, at Geo. E. Ford's. 3i

All descriptions of Country Produce bought at Geo. E. Ford's. 3i

New Goods for Christmas, just to hand. at Geo. E. Ford's. 3i

A magnificent showing of Christmas Cards now open, at Geo. E. Ford's. 3i

Furs! Furs! Furs!—A splendid stock at reduced prices, at Geo. E. Ford's. 3i

The cheapest Wool Scarfs, Clouds, Ties, Gloves, &c., in Sackville, at Geo. E. Ford's. 3i

Leave your orders for Millinery with that competent Milliner, Miss McCarthy, at Geo. E. Ford's. 3i

AROUND TOWN.

—Commander Cheyne lectures in Moncton.

—Dr. Goodwin lectures in Yarmouth on 21st inst.

—Christmas advertisers will oblige by sending in their favors early.

—Mr. Wood, M. P., returned on Saturday from a visit to Ottawa.

—The ladies of the Methodist Church, Upper Sackville, have a supper on the 20th.

—Mr. Edward Ogden leaves today in his brigt. "Alice Ada" for an extended trip abroad.

—The school lands in Westmorland were let on Monday at auction for $167 for the coming year.

—Dr. Goodwin lectures next Thurdsay at Lingley Hall. Subject, "The Organic World."

—Mr. Bliss Anderson, of Cole's Island, had his hand badly mashed in a steam hay press on Tuesday.

—The St. Paul's Church ladies hold a fancy fair and tea shine at Chignecto Hall next Wednesday.

—It is at present intended to open the new Methodist Church, Wood Point, the last Sunday in December.

—Auction sale at the residence of Mr. Geo. M. Weldon, Sackville, on Tuesday next. See advertisement.

—A Musical and Literary Entertainment takes place at Mr. Chappell Fawcett's, Saturday evening. See advt.

—Mr. Geo. Welden has sold his place to Mr. John T. McMurray, and intends removing to Wolfville, N. S.

—Yesterday was the shortest day of the year, the sun set at 4.17. The days commence to lengthen on the 15th.

—Services at St. Paul's Church next Sunday at 7 p. m. The heating apparatus has been much improved recently.

—Rev. Ralph Brecken, A. M., lectures this evening at Lingley Hall, subject, Reminiscences of a trip to Paris.

—Mr. H. A. Powell lectures at Chatham on 27th, in aid of Methodist Church Fund, subject, "Catholic Emancipation."

—Robert Hallett was committed for trial on Monday, at Moncton, by Justice Wortman, for an indecent assault upon Mrs. Dowd.

—Rev. Mr. Shrewsbury will preach next Sabbath, Dec. 10th, at Cookville at 10.30 a. m., and 7 p. m.; and at Centre Village at 3 p. m.

—The farmers will be pleased to see by reference to our advertisement columns that Messrs. W. & J. Morice have their grist mill again in operation.

—The sleepers advertised by the Cape Ry. Co., must be either of pine, spruce (red or black), hacmatac or hemlock, 9 feet long, sided to a 6½ inch face, and 6 inches thick. Tenders will be opened on 15th.

—The winter arrangement of trains came into effect on Monday. The rail and postal time tables will be found in the advt. columns. The new arrangement gives every possible convenience to this section of country.

—The Apron Fair, which was advertised last week to be held in Chignecto Hall, on Thursday next, will take place on *Wednesday*, 13th inst., on account of a lecture in Lingley Hall on Thursday.

—Mr. Edward Jarvis has succeeded Mr. W. F. Mitchell as manager here of the Merchants' Bank. Mr. W. F. Mitchell left yesterday to assume his new duties as manager of the branch at Summerside, P. E. I.

—Captain Wilmot takes an occasional sleigh drive with a donkey to supply the metive power. The donkey is strong for his size. It is understood that a match is in contemplation between Capt. Wilmot's team and "St. Julien," the race to take place on Morice's pond about Christmas.

—Remember the lecture in Lingley Hall this evening. Rev. Mr. Brecken is noted as a public speaker. He is surpassed by very few in elegance of language and force of oratory. His visit to Europe last summer has made him familiar with the scenes and circumstances described in his lecture.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

—A league of temperance men have undertaken to enforce the Scott Act in New Glasgow.

—The celecrated Gammell will case has been taken to the Privy Council, for final settlement.

—Mr. Wm. Smith, of Chatham, has invented a new process for changing muzzle loading guns into breechloaders.

—E. Mackenzie & Co., merchants, of Pictou, have assigned to Thos. Glover. It is intimated their assets will cover their liabilities.

—It is understood a compromise will shortly be reached in the case of Arabi and his fellow-prisoners, who will get off with exile.

—It is asserted that a French company is being secretly organized in Paris, Bordeaux, and Marseilles for operations in Madagascar.

—The new slope on the General Mining Association area, at Spring Hill, fully described recently in the Post, was opened on Friday.

—A New Glasgow, N. S., crazy man attempted to swallow a pump-handle. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that he was a reformed milkman.

—Garvin, the man charged with the murder of Archie McDonald, the Nova Scotian, in a bar room at Winnipeg, a few weeks ago, was found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

—The lobster factory and meat packing establishment of Messrs. Forest & Shear, at Cape Sharp, P. E. Island, was totally consumed by fire on Saturday. The building and stock were valued at $7,000. Partially insured.

—The *Interior* ascribes the frequency of divorce in New England, so much commented on in Massachusetts of late, to too much attention to the head and too little to the stomach. "It is not in human nature to stand so much of George Eliot with so little to eat. Who ever heard of getting a divorce from a girl who knows the mysteries of fried chickens and waffles?"

—A brigantine named the "Stanley" was launched from the shipyard of J. Balcom, Parrsboro, last week. She is of the following dimensions: 120 feet keel, 30 feet beam and 13 feet depth of hold; and is classed 11 years in French Lloyds. The vessel, which is a superior one, has been sold to parties in New Zealand, and will shortly sail for that place.

—The case of Macdonald vs. Cameron was tried in the Supreme Court, Halifax, on Wednesday. It was an action claiming $5000 for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, Isabella Macdonald, aged 33, became engaged to Rodk. Cameron, aged 45, in June, 1880. She alleged that he had promised to marry her. Last May he married another young woman. The case was tried without a jury, the judge giving a verdict for the plaintiff for $275.

—On the 18th ult., an accident occurred on the Newfoundland railway by which three men lost their lives, and four others sustained serious injuries. The train, which consisted of an engine and two flat cars on which were about fifty or sixty laborers, ran over a cow, and as the rear car left the track three men who were sitting on the forward part of it, were thrown under the wheels and killed. Those who were hurt received their injuries by jumping from the car. The men who remained on the car were uninjured.

Farewell to Mr. W. F. Mitchell.

A number of business men of Sackville tendered Mr. W. F. Mitchell, of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, a farewell supper at the Brunswick House, on Tuesday evening. After the cloth had been removed a round of songs and toasts filled the programme. "The Queen" was loyally drunk, and then came the guest of the evening, all present expressing their genuine regret that one who had made himself so generally popular and who had shown so much desire to advance the interests of the place had been removed. Mr. Mitchell appropriately and feelingly replied. The commercial interests of Sackville were responded to by Messrs. J. E. Hickey and J. F. Allison, the manufacturies by Mr. W. B. Dixon, the banks by Mr. Edward Jarvis, the civil service by the Postmaster and Collector of Customs, the Cape Railway by the Company's Engineer, R. C. Boxall, Esq., C. E., the ladies by Mr Geo. Thompson, of the Halifax Banking Co., the hostess of the Brunswick House by Mr. Boxall, the press by Mr. S. D. Scott. Mr. W. Y. Chapman enlivened the proceedings with the "Barney O'Hea," and "No Sir." and Mr. Geo. Thompson with the "Warrior Bold," "Il Trovatore," &c. The best of good feeling prevailed, and speech and song succeeded each other till near midnight when the party separated.

Loss of the Cedar Grove.

The pioneer steamship of St. John, the "Cedar Grove," bound from Liverpool to Halifax, struck on the ledges off Canso, on Tuesday, and became a total loss. Capt. Fritz, one of the oldest and ablest shipmasters out of St. John, was her commander, and was drowned, together with Miss Fairall, an English passenger on her way to St. John to visit her relatives, and also several sailors. The others were saved in the boats. The forward bulkhead gave way and the ship sunk sooner than her commander expected. She was insured for $150,000.

—Rev. Dr. Young addressed a large audience at the Methodist Church last Friday evening. The speaker has spent a great part of his life in missionary work among Indians and Whites in the North-West, and his reminiscences were interesting to all. Even those who do not care much about missions were delighted with the descriptions of the country and his predictions of its future. It appears that there is a great demand for more preachers in the rising villages on the line of the Canada Pacific. The new settlers ask for them and are willing to build churches and pay salaries as they grow more numerous. So far the mission field in that direction has been taken up solely by Episcapalians and Methodists. Dr. Young predicts that the church which invests in Western missions will strengthen its hands more than in any other way. Dr. Inch occupied the chair and made some introductory remarks.

Dorchester Items.

—County Court next Tuesday.

—On Monday week the Election Court sits.

—The Methodists have started a Young People's Institute for literary and social objects.

—The schooners "C. U. Chandler," "Jennie" and "Nettie Parks," have laid up for the winter.

—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, Dorchester, hold a sociable in their vestry, to-morrow evening.

—Hon. Mr. Richard was yesterday elected Warden of Westmorland by a vote of 6 to 5 over Mr. S. W. Palmer.

—Capt. R. D. Taylor was married on Monday evening to Miss Fannie Chapman, daughter of Mr. Wesley Chapman, of the I. C. R. The captain left with his bride to join his vessel at North Sydney, N. S.

River Philip Items.

—On Thursday, 30th ult., Hiram Johnson, son of Mr. Weatherbee Johnson, cut his thumb with the circular saw in his father's shingle mill. It was amputated above the second joint by Drs. McQueen and Cove.

—On Saturday evening, 2nd inst., between twelve and one o'clock, Mr. Chipman Davidson, of Amherst Road, discovered his house to be on fire. The flames had extended so far and help was so long in coming that nothing was saved. The family, consisting of seven persons, escaped partially clad. Fortunately the barn, which was near, escaped, owing to the mildness of the night. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. Mr. Davidson had just laid in his winter's supplies, and being a poor man, his loss will be heavy. No doubt his friends and neighbors will extend a helping hand in the hour of his need.

Cumberland Items.

—Rev. D. Aylmer McLeod, has succeeded Rev. E. H. Ball, at Spring Hill.

—Mr. Harmon Ward has opened a grocery store in Mr. Arthur Davidson's building, Amherst.

—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was performed at Amherst on Tuesday evening to a crowded house.

—Mr. Landry, late proprietor of the Terrace Hotel, has returned to Memramcook. Mr. W. J. Hamilton is running it.

—The shops in Amherst are offering every attraction in the way of useful and ornamental goods for the Christmas holidays.

—Cumberland County Lodge, No. 2, I. O. G. T., will hold its quarterly meeting with Mystic Lodge, No. 27, at Thompson Station, on Tuesday, the 12th day of December.

—Mr. Jonas Cole, of Amherst, owing to ill-health has sold out his stock in trade to Mr. Elisha Coates, who will carry on picture framing, &c., having worked at the trade in the United States.

Shediac Items.

—Smelt fishing is good. Those who have shipped have had good returns.

—Mr. Michael Harney has assigned to W. B. Deacon, Esq., for the benefit of his creditors.

—There is one ship in port, taking cargo for Caryill, McKean & Co., and two schooners loaded with oats from P. E. I. The Island boat is still running.

—Lumber business is brisk. Messrs. W. J. M. Hanington, E. J. Smith, Thos. Dowling, Geo. Kinnear and Dowling & Crowe are sending gangs into the woods. If winter is favorable there will probably be more logs to market this year than last.

—There are two indictments from Shediac before the grand jury. One, Philip Cormier, was committed for feloniously taking a quantity of spirituous liquors from Christopher Ackles. Cormier admitted the act, but claimed they were in company in the business and had good right to take the liquor. Ackles denied this on oath and when Cormier offered to bring on evidence on his defence, the justice ruled that he had only power to hear one side of the case, and commited Cormier. Cormier then went before Commissioner Harshman and had Christopher Ackles arrested for perjury, for swearing falsely in stating before Justice Deacon that they were not partners in the business, and brought evidence to prove the charge. Ackles was, of course, committed. They were both held to bail.

Hopewell Cape Items.

—Our enterprising townsman, E. W. Lynds, Esq., is carrying on a rousing trade in dry goods and groceries at the old stand.

—The Albert House has been well patronized during the past year. Mr. Bray, the gentlemanly proprietor, appears to be the right man in the right place.

—The two three-masted schrs. "Magellan" and "Carlotta" launched from the Cape yards about four months ago have done good work since, so say the owners.

—Times are good here. A large gang of men is employed in the yards and the work on the three vessels now being built is going on briskly.

—Capt. Charles Dixon has moved his goods into the building lately completed by him. The building is 46x30. It presents a good appearance, as does also the genial proprietor.

—The schooner "Long Island Traveller," which has lain on the beach during the latter part of summer, was sold at public auction on the 25th ult., for the benefit of all parties concerned.

—Miss Saraphine Fownes, of this place, has lately returned home to her friends after an eight weeks' visit to Dorchester, where she was under the professional skill of Dr. Mitchell, of Amherst. This young lady has an imperfectly formed upper jaw; the upper lip was also severed beneath the right nostril leaving a space of an inch and one-half in width extending from the nostril to the mouth. The mal-formations destroyed to a great degree the power of articulation. Dr. Mitchell, assisted by Drs. Botsford and Church, performed a surgical operation on the deformed parts with results highly satisfactory to the patient and her friends. The lip now presents a natural appearance. The operation, which must have been exceedingly painful, was borne with great fortitude by the young lady. Miss Fownes speaks in the highest terms of the skill and kindness shown by Dr. Mitchell and his associates.

Commercial Notes.

—Cranberries sell at Halifax for $7 a barrel.

—Messrs. A. & J. Wright have just completed a large new saw mill at Stoney Creek, Albert Co.

—York Woollen Mills, at Harvey, York Co., are now owned by T. R. Jones & Co., of St. John.

—There are at present stored in the large warehouse at Annapolis 10,000 barrels of apples awaiting shipment to the English market.

—The auction sale of 43 healthy cattle quarantined at the Pictou station was held on Monday, and all the cattle were disposed of. The prices were low, about $11 being the average.

—Schr. "Ethel B.," dismasted at Moncton and condemned, was purchased by Mr. J. Peters for $1,025. The cargo sold for $30. The vessel is to be repaired.

—The cheese factory premises at Middleton, Annapolis County, N. S., have been acquired by a company which will devote them to the canning of corn, vegetables and fruits.

—Mr. George Morrow, of Oromocto, is about to have the leading hennery of the Province. His row of houses contain over five hundred first-class chicks of various breeds, and more are to be added. With his present stock he will probably gather 6,250 doz. eggs a year.

—John Irving, of Kingston, N. B., a grocer and liquor dealer, writes his creditors that he is a loser by the failure of R. Campbell, of Pictou N. S., to the extent of $2,000, and cannot pay in full. He offers fifty cents in the dollar.

—The Halifax *Acadian Recorder* tells of a Lower Province schooner, the "W. & H. Wotherspoon," which was sold some time ago on foreign account, that while only seven years old, she has paid for herself five times during that period, and was sold for more than what it cost to build her. She had been most of the time in the plaster trade, and never lost a sail or sustained any damage.

—The Boston *Produce Exchange Report*, of 23rd ult., says:—There is no improvement to note in the butter market. The demand continues urgent and prices are irregular, with the tendency in favor of buyers. Fine October Northern creameries are selling in a small way at 36c. Receipts of late made dairy butter are off in quality, and are slow at 25 to 28c. per lb. Long dairies are very slow of sale, and are difficult to quote. Sales range all the way from 20 to 27c. per lb., according to the quality of the goods and the disposition and standing of the buyer. —The demand for eggs has fallen off a little and extreme prices are not so easily obtained. For fresh Eastern 32c. is a full price, and sales of Northern have been at 30 to 31c. per dozen. Island and Nova Scotia have been selling at 30 to 31c. per dozen.—The market for hay has been dull, and $18 per ton is a top selling range for Eastern and Northern.—The market for oats remains steady and firm, with a fair demand. We quote No. 1 white at 53 to 54c.; No. 2 white at 50c.; No. 3 white at 48 to 48½c.; and mixed at 43 to 48c. per bushel.

The season has arrived when everybody who own horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowl should begin to feed out *Sheridan's Condition Powders*. They all need to be braced up for winter. Get Sheridan's. The *large* packs of worthless.

MARRIAGES.

At Dorchester, on 22nd ult., by Rev. S. R. Ackman, Mr. Charles W. Griffith, formerly of Grand Bay, to Miss Mary Etta Betts, of Dorchester.

At the residence of the bride's father, Nov. 16th, by Rev. J. R. Borden, Miss Ida Read, of Nappan, to Mr. Henry J. Cousins, of Newport, Eng.

At the residence of E. B. Elderkin, Esq., Maccan, on 29th Nov., by Rev. A. D. Morton, Mr. D. A. Dickson, Manager of Chignecto Mines, to Miss Sarah E. Bradley, of Maccan.

DEATHS.

At Sackville, on 5th inst., of diphtheria, George B., aged 5 years and 7 months, son of Capt. George B. and Ruth Bulmer.

At Sackville, on 2nd inst., of scarlet fever, Horace E., aged 3 years and 8 months, son of Capt. Amos and Nancy Hicks.

At St. John, on 28th Nov., Martha Ann, aged 57 years, wife of Mr. Justice Palmer.

On 27th Nov., at Street's Ridge, Cumberland Co., John Crowley, aged 93 years.

On 26th Nov., at Avondale, Betsy, aged 74 years, widow of the late Rev. Charles Tupper, D. D., and daughter of Rev. Geo. Dimock.

At Moncton, on 30th ult., Mrs. Thomas Evans, aged 31 years.

SHIPPING NEWS.

COASTWISE.

SAILED.

From this port, 1st inst, brig'nt Riberia, Wry, for New York with plig; 6th, brig'nt Alice Ada, Packham, for Glasgow, with deals; 25th ult, schr Minnie E, Egan, for Boston, with stone, &c.

ARRIVED.

At Liverpool, 5th inst, bark Onaway, Smith, from ——.

SAILED.

From Liverpool, 2nd inst, bark A E Killam, Kenealy, for Norfolk; 30th ult, ship Lillie Soullard, Hibbert, for Orleans; barks John Black, Pringle, for Galveston; Brothers & Sisters, Atkinson, for United States.

From Antwerp, 30th ult, bark Lewis Wright, Smith, for United States.

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned are making a change in their business, accounts remaining unsettled after the First of January, will be placed in other hands for collection.

HAMILTON & MILLS.

Port Elgin, Nov. 22, 1882. 6i

Improving our Butter Industy.

From the Monitary Times.

There is a remarkable disparity between two of our important and kindred industries. Our cheese product is as noteworthy for its quality and good reputation, as is our butter product for its inferiority and bad character. In the financial statement of the Treasurer of Ontario, statistics are given which show the great improvement in the cheese trade in the short space of ten years, and it present importance; and the inference to be drawn is plain, that the condition of the cheese trade is a subject for congratulation. But with regard to the butter industry an opposite statement is made, so positive as to leave no room for mere inference. The Hon. Treasurer thus speaks:

"We make in Ontario over 45,000,000 pounds of butter annually. I regret to say, as Minister of Agriculture, that it is 45,000,000 pounds of a very inferior article. That is the verdict upon it in England and other foreign markets, and there is no evading the unpleasant fact. It is very evident that with our large annual product a very small percentage of increase in quality would add a very large amount to the total value." The condition of things in the other provinces is, at least so far as regards the butter product, much the same as in Ontario.

The cause of the improvement in the cheese industry will naturally be regarded as suggestive of possible means of improving the sister industry. I say suggestive only, because the two industries are in several essential respects dissimilar. The respective processes are different, and the trade in each product has its own peculiar features; hence the conditions of improvement are not in both cases the same. There is enough in common, however, in the two processes of cheese-making and butter-making, and the trade in one product is enough like the trade in the other product, to make reform in one case suggestive of means of reform in the other. The improvement in the cheese industry was owing to the adoption of scientific methods of manufacture, the help of improved mechanical aids, and a better system of marketing the product. All this amendment was itself in connection with, and more or less owing to, the introduction of the associated system, the establishment of factories, and the help under Government aid, of dairymen's conventions. Prof. Bell at the Dairyman's convention at Belleville, in February last, in a valuable paper on this subject, stated as follows: "The marvellous advance in cheese-making is chiefly owing to the employment of scientific methods of investigation, namely, accurate observation and logical deduction, tested and confirmed or corrected by experiments." Upon the bearing of mechanical aids in the work, Prof. Bell said: "The apparatus supplied now leaves little to be desired, furnishing a striking contrast with the past. I will instance the jacketed vat and the gang press. The recent improvements both in apparatus and methods, have the advantage over the dairy-maids of former times that the disciplined force carrying the repeating rifle and revolver, would have over a tumultous mob armed with the javelin and bow and arrows of antiquity." The same good authority goes on to show that the improvement followed a peculiarly bad state of things and the relief came from the adoption of the "joint-stock system of dairying," and was largely attributable to the Dairymen's Associations. These have given us "the views of gentlemen of large experience and scientific attainments, and have sent from factory to factory the most skilled and ablest practitioners, to instruct in the best and most improved methods of manufacture and proportions of material, thus insuring a uniformity of quality which alone can form the basis for a national reputation."

What shall we learn from this that will help us towards an equally gratifying result in the other industry of butter-making? If we recognize Prof. Bell as an authority, and we may well do so, since his statements are abundantly supported by other authorities, we may understand that, *first*, the adoption of scientific methods, taking the place of rule-of-thumb practices, is a condition of improvement in butter-making, as it was in cheese-making. Let us quote again: "It is desirable that all persons connected with the prosecution of the dairy business, whether the manufacture of utensils, or machines, the supply of raw material (milk,) or the conversion of the latter into a marketable product, should have acquaintance with the principles on which success depends."

The *second* condition of improvement in the butter industry, we shall in a similar way learn will be the adoption of improved appliances. The above change is certainly a not less imperative condition of improvement in butter-making than it was in cheese making. The former is purely a mechanical process, and requires mechanical aids. The poorer the appliances the greater the skill required to produce a good result. The unsatisfactory results which are obtained, generally in the whole country, prove that the necessary skill is wanting to accomplish the best results with the appliances actually in use.

The *third* condition of improvement in the butter industry will be a better marketing system. When good cheese is made in the factories it is known in the market not only from what factory it comes, but in what month it was made. The consumer, pleased with the quality, requires more of the same. The cheese-dealer maintain the connection, and recognizes the demand to supply it. With butter it is different. Except in comparatively few instances a supply of good dairy butter is limited, and it goes into market, under the best of circumstances, usually as a sort of "job lot" that is not supposed to be repeated. The chances are that it obtains not even this status, for, being a small quantity of good, and in an unfathered way mixed with a large quantity of poor butter, it suffers under the common verdict of "bad butter."

All this, manifestly, must be improved. Could the quality of our whole butter product be at once raised the matter would regulate itself; but as the very best that can be expected is that improvement be gradual, one condition of improvement will be some amended method of marketing that will encourage rather than discourage each step of advance.

Comparative Cost of Living.

For a number of years past there has been a general and gradual increase of personal and household expenses in families of all degrees of wealth and social standing. One by one new wants have arisen, making new and larger demands upon the resources of the pocket. In no other particular is the contrast between the present and the past greater or more marked than in the style and cost of living.

The plain, simple, but substantial fare of the "olden time" has been superseded by the production of viands and costly dishes which almost rival the famous feasts of pagan antiquity, when to eat, drink and carouse constituted one of the principal objects of life.

Is this increase simply a result of reckless and thoughtless extravagance on the part of the people? or is it one of the inevitable necessities growing ont of an advanced civilization? It is usually attributed to the former cause, but a little reflection will convince almost any mind, we think, that the last-mentioned cause is really the more potent of the two.

The word civilization may be taken to express or embody the combined results of intellectual and moral growth. The simplest form of life is the nomadic or wandering stage of development.

The desert Arab, the American Indian, as he was before the advent of the white men on this continent, the uneducated peasantry in many parts of Europe, and the natives of Africa, may be instanced as examples of this class.

Their range of thought and desire is exceedingly limited, their tastes simple and their wants few. A tent or rude hut for a habitation, garments enough to shield them from climatic changes, a dog or horse for service and companionship, and some kinds of weapons for hunting and fighting, constitute about all they need or care for as means or instruments of life. To eat, sleep, hunt and go to war make up their principal occupations.

Of course, the cost of living in this primitive stage of development is exceedingly small. The existence and uses of money with such people are either unknown or very much restricted. But take any one of these classes designated and bring them up into a higher state of civilization, and their personal and household expenses will at once begin to multiply in exact proportion to their elevation or advancement.

The philosophy of such a movement would seem to be that the physical nature of mankind everywhere strives to keep pace with the improvement in the upper departments of being.

As new light and knowledge flow into the brain and expand and quicken the feelings, these internal forces of life seize upon the lower and external concomitants and pull them up to their own pure level.

Consequently, new and varied physical wants arise, wants in regard to eating and clothing, which necessitate an increased expenditure. And thus the cost of living multiplies with the area of intellectual acquirement and the cultivation of finer and nobler feelings in the heart.

There is, no doubt, a great deal of unnecessary and wasteful extravagance in the prevailing methods of American household life, but all of the present increased cost of living cannot justly be laid to that account. A part of it is the inevitable result of our present advanced civilization. The range of human wants is legitimately much greater now than fifty or a hundred years ago.

The external must try at least to keep up with the internal in development and progress. And this fact makes poverty seem tenfold more harsh and unbearable than ever, and makes laborers strike for higher wages because they cannot meet the multiplied demands of their households and families. There is little prospect of any decrease in this respect until absolute want compels it. As long as people *can* have what they want they will in some way manage to procure it or go to ruin in the effort.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Geological examination of the delta of the Mississippi now shows that for a distance of about 300 miles there are buried forests of large trees, one over the other, with interspaces of sand. Ten distinct forest growths of this description have been observed, which it is believed must have succeeded each other. Of these trees, known as the bald cypress, some have been found over twenty-five feet in diameter, and one contained 5,700 rings; in some instances, too, huge trees have grown over the stumps of others equally large. From these facts, geologists have assumed the antiquity of each forest growth at 10,000 years, or 100,000 for all.

—A Philadelphia young man who married a young girl named Rose, placed over their sitting-room door a handsomely worked motto: "Rose by any other name would be sweet." A year or so afterward he took it down and put in its place; "No Rose without a thorn."