ESTABLISHED 1873.

The Weekly Monitor

IS PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

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

Communications solicited on all matters of public interest, to be accompanied with the 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. 10. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1882. NO. 19.

Job Work!

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

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

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

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

Weekly Monitor

Advertising Rates.

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

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

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

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

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

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Books, - - Stationery.

Buckley & Allen,

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

BUCKLEY & ALLEN.
124 Granville St., Halifax.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

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

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

DENTISTRY.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

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

BRIDGETOWN,

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

DR. S. F. WHITMAN.

Jan 2nd., 1882.

HATHEWAY LINE.

Direct Between
BOSTON & NOVA SCOTIA
NO TRANSFERS.

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

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

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

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

Low Fares and Cheap Freights.

Free of Boston Wharfage.

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

Hatheway & Co.,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.

F. W. HATHEWAY, Agent, Annapolis.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
First-Class Route
—BETWEEN—
Nova Scotia and the United States
Via the Splendid
STEAMER "EMPRESS,"
Between St. John Digby and Annapolis.
And thence to PORTLAND and BOSTON via the splendid Steamers of the
Insomnia Steamship Company.

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

Special Reduced Rates of Fare.

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

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

STEAMER "EMPRESS"

Leaves Annapolis on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons

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

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

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS AND DEICRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

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 insuruments 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.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

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

MARGARET E. MORSE,
J. L. MORSE,
L. S. MORSE,
Executors.

Dated May 31st, 1882. 6m

NEW

Spring Goods!

A Large and well selected Stock of—

CLOTHING!

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

A heavy lot of SCOTCH & Canadian Tweeds and Homespuns.

A Fine line of PRINTS & DRESS GOODS,

With especial value in Black Cashmere, Coburgs and Lustres.

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

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

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

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, April 24th, 1882.

New 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 Misses' 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. 16th, 1882. 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,

MAKE HENS LAY.

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

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

Flour and Meal.

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

LOW RATES,
EITHER
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

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

P. NICHOLSON.

Bridgetown, January 4th, 1882.

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.

Middleton Station!

Just opened:

A GENERAL LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

FIELD AND GARDEN

SEEDS,

Selling Low for Cash.

Agent for L. O. Neily's FERTILIZER.
Cash paid for Eggs.

N. F. MARSHALL.

May 17th, 1882.

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.

FOR $1.00

I will send to any one, by mail postage paid

30 Packets of Seeds!

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

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

JOHN H. HICKS.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Slipper and Larrigan Factory

the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

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

BOOTS AND SHOES

in all the leading styles.

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

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

MONCTON

Refined Sugars.

ALL orders for the above received on or before the

LAST DAY OF MAY,

will be filled and delivered the

FIRST WEEK IN JUNE,

—BY—

W. B. TROOP.

Granville, May 23rd, 1881.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated KIDNEY-WORT as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the same time on the Bowels, Kidneys, Liver and Stomach.

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

BILLHEADS EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLES AT THIS OFFICE. GIVE US A TRIAL.

ARE YOU GOING TO

PAINT?

We call your attention to the

Averill Paint

—FOR—

House Painting.

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

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

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

W. WHINARD,
Painter.

S. N. JACKSON,
Clarence, Agent.

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

Administrator's Notice.

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

S. M. BENT,
Administrator.

Lawrencetown, May 30th, 1882.

Schr. "IVICA,"

CAPT. J. H. LONGMIRE, will ply as a Packet between Bridgetown and St. John, N. B., this season. All freight consigned to him carried cheap, and handled with every care.

Also—Plenty of the best

LIME,

at vessel or out of store. Apply to

MRS. LONGMIRE,
Bridgetown.

sp19n1tf

Something Worth Knowing!

IF YOU WANT TO GET GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY BUY AT THE

Cheap Cash Store.

Middleton Corner.

Where you will find a New and well assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS,

In great Variety.

LINEN LAP ROBES, Very Cheap.

Tapestry Carpeting from 55c

HEMP AND JUTE CARPETING.

BOOTS & SHOES,

very low.

GROCERIES. CROCKERYWARE, TINWARE, &C.

Timothy, Clover and Garden Seeds.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, in the Establishment.

WANTED—Socks, Yarn, Eggs, Homespun, Butter, &c., for which the highest market price will be paid.

S. L. FREEMAN & CO.

Middleton, May 10th, 1882.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of George P. Gesner, late of Granville, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from the date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM Y. GESNER,
GEORGE R. GESNER, } Admrs.

Granville, June 12, 1882.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just recieved a genera assortment of

Spring, Summer, Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,

NAMELY;

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

Mrs. L. C. Wheelock

Lawrencetown, 17th May, 1882.

AT ALL SEASONS, but particularly during the winter persons whose lungs and chests are weak should take every precaution against a cough or cold, as the breathing organs if naturally feeble speedily succumb to its ravages. In spite of sanitary precautions, however, coughs are very apt to fasten themselves upon weak lungs. In such a case ordinary prudence dictates the prompt use of a reliable specific. The ordinary cough remedies are too often inefficient. The best substitute for them is the highly sanctioned, long recognized remedy, Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of lime and soda. As is well known the action of Cod Liver Oil is particularly marked in lung, rheumatic and strumous diseases. In this preparation it is characterized by peculiar purity. The phosphorus in the hypophosphites furnishes a vital element of the blood, brain and nervous tissues, and the lime and soda supply their strengthening properties to the bones of which they are natural constituents. This emulsion promotes expectoration, enabling the bronchiæ to throw of the irritating mucus which obstructs and distresses them; renders the vitiated secretions healthy and heats the lungs. This remedy has also been used with the most beneficent effects in cases of scrofula. As it is exceedingly dangerous to permit a cough to gain headway, the early use of the medicine is urged upon those whose throat or lungs are affected. Look for the *fac simile* of our signature on the packages and the firm's name blown on the bottles.

Poetry.

The Secret of Death.

BY EDWIN ARNOLD.

'She is dead?' they said to him. 'Come away?'
Kiss her and leave her—thy love is clay.
They smoothed her tresses of dark brown hair,
On her forehead of stone they laid it fair;
Over her eyes that gazed too much,
They drew the lids with a gentle touch:
With a tender touch they closed up well
The sweet thin lips that had secrets to tell;
About her brow and beautiful face
They tied her veil and her marriage lace;
And drew on her white feet her white silk shoes—
Which were the whitest no one could choose;
And over her bosom they crossed her hands,
'Come away?' they said—'God understands.'

And there was silence and nothing there
But silence and scents of eglantere.

And jasmine, and roses, and rosemary;
And they said: 'As a lady should lie, lies she.'

And they held their breath as they left the room,
With a shudder, to glance at its stillness and gloom.

But he who loved her too well to dread,
The sweet, the stately, the beautiful dead,
He lit his lamp and took the key
And turned it—alone again, he and she.

He and she; but she would not speak,
Though he kissed, in the old place, the quiet cheek.

He and she; but she would not smile,
Though he called her the name she loved ere-while.

He and she; still she did not move
To any one passionate whisper of love.

Then he said: 'Cold lips and breasts without breath,
Is there no voice, no language in death—

'Dumb to the ear, and still to the sense,
But to heart, and to soul distinct, intense?

'See now! I will listen with soul not ear;
What was the secret of the dying, dear?

'Was it the infinite wonder of all
That you could ever let life's flower fall?

'Or was it a greater marvel to feel
The perfect calm o'er the agony steal?

'Was the miracle greater to find how deep
Beyond all dreams sank downward that sleep:

'Did life roll back the records, dear,
And show, as they say it does, past things clear?

'And was it the innermost heart of the bliss
To find out so what a wisdom love is?

'There must be a pleasure in dying, sweet,
To make you so placid from head to feet.

'I would tell you, darling, if I were dead,
And 'twere your hot tears upon my brow shed,

'I would say, though an angel of death had laid
His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid.

'You should not ask vainly with streaming eyes,
Which of all deaths was the chiefest surprise—

'The very strangest and suddenest thing
Of all the surprises that dying must bring.'

A foolish world! O most kind dead!
Though he told me, who will believe it was said?

Who will believe that he heard her say,
With sweet, soft voice in the dear old way,

'The utmost wonder is this—I hear—
And see you, and love you, and kiss you, dear,

'I am your angel who was your bride,
And know that, though dead, I have never died.'

Select Literature.

"Perseverance."

Just at the instant of sunset the light broke through the leaden masses of cloud like a belt of brass, red, threatening, yet most welcome. For there, darkly outlined against the sullen glen, stood a little cabin, with its thread-like wreath of smoke curling upward, and an old fisherman sitting mending his nets on a bench beside the door.

And Mr. Cheston, who had been wandering hopelessly among the marshes for some time, with a lively sense of the inconvenience of getting lost in those saline deserts, stood and stared at it as if it were a will-o'-the wisp.

'I'm sure it couldn't have been there five minutes ago,' he pondered within himself.

'Evening, stranger!' said old Zadoc Peck. 'Been a shootin',' eh?'

'I've lost my way,' said Cheston, plunging through the tall reeds, until at last he gained a secure footing by the cabin door.

'Well, I thought likely,' commented Zadoc. 'Aint many folks comes here a purpose.'

'Could I obtain a night's lodging and some supper?' hinted our weary sportsman.

'I guess so,' serenely answered Mr Peck, 'if you don't mind sleepin' up garret. As for supper, Perseverance has gone to dig clams for us. Like baked clams, eh?'

'His son' thought the major. 'What a quaint couple they must be!'

But he sat down in the red light and looked at the morning-glory vines trained to the window, the busy fingers of the old man, the murmuring wilderness of reeds and rushes beyond.

'That's right,' said Zadoc; set down and take it easy. Perseverance will be back pretty quick with the clams and then you'll get some good, hot supper. Perseverance is a master hand to cook.'

'Perseverance' came presently but, to Major Cheston's infinite surprise, she was no lubberly boy, nor half civilized young man, but a tall, blooming maiden of sixteen with jetty black hair floating down her back—large, dark eyes, long lashed and almond shaped—and cheeks like roses. Her short, gipsy-like skirts revealed shapely brown ankles and pretty feet, yet bearing the impress of the wet sands where she had waded out to dig clams, and on one arm she carried a basket of clams, whose weight would have been no trifle to the stalwart muscles of this major of cavalry.

She was not at all embarrassed by the presence of a stranger, but came frankly up to him, setting down her basket to examine the contents of his game bag.

'You've had poor luck, stranger, haven't you?' she said pityingly. 'I could ha' done better myself, on them marshes at this time o' year.'

'Perseverance is a first rate shot,' chuckled the old man. 'Go now, girly, and cook us some supper.'

The roast clams, coffee and corn bread were most palatable: and after supper, Major Cheston gave Perseverance a newspaper from his pocket.

'It is this morning's,' said he. 'Would you like to read it?'

But she motioned it away.

'I can't read,' she said indifferently.

'You can't read!' echoed the amazed major. 'Why how old are you?'

'Sixteen,' Perseverance answered, reddening.

'My sister Kate is only sixteen,' said Major Cheston, speaking without due reflection, and 'she reads and writes four different languages, plays the piano and guitar, draws and paints, and—'

'Pshaw!' said Perseverance, arching her slender neck. Can she shoot black duck and curlews?'

'That is hardly one of the accomplishments prescribed for young ladies, said the Major, smiling.

'Can she swim?'

'No, but—'

'Can she clip a blue heron on the wing? or get in a haul of blue fish when the tide is strong and the wind due east? or fight a shark, hand to hand, with only a marlin spike for a weapon?'

And once again Major Cheston was compelled to answer in the negative.

'Well,' said Perseverance, complacently, 'I can?'

And she rose and went out of the room, and Major Cheston saw no more of her that night.

'She isn't offended, is she?' he asked of old Zadoc Peck, who was smoking a pipe and staring hard at the fire all the while.

'Offended? Our Perseverance offended?' echood the old man. 'You don't know her, stranger!'

'But, really,' hagarded Cheston, it is scarcely right to bring up a girl like that in such total ignorance, now is it?'

'Well, we haven't no schools nor academies hereabouts,' said the old man 'And if we had, Perseverance wouldn't go to 'em. I don't see but what she gets along first-rate!'

And Major Cheston wasted no more time in argument.

He slept well and soundly that night under the sloping roof of the little garret, through whose shrunk boards the quiet stars peeped down at him, and at daybreak he went down upon the shore.

The reeds were all effaced now—the tide was coming in with a rush and a roar, and an occasional flying shower of spray. The fresh wind took off his hat, and whirred it into the water. He made an involuntary plunge after it, lost his footing on the slippery sands, and the next instant he was struggling for dear life with the surf, dragged constantly down, and still further out to sea by the treacherous undertow. In a last effort to regain himself, he struck his head against a jagged point of stone and knew nothing more.

* * * * * * *

'You needn't thank me, stranger,' said old Zadoc Peck, as he stood over the recovering patient, with hot towels and brandy flask. 'I didn't know a thing about it till she ran up, as white and breathless as a snow flurry, to get me to help you in She had swum out to sea, and dragged you back to land herself! She's a brave girl is Perseverance, and there's nothing she can't do if once she sets herself about it.

MajorCheston thanked his young rescuer earnestly; but nothing would induce her to take the gold he offered her.

'It must be a poor creature that wants reward for saving a man's life, said she with a short laugh.

And Cheston desisted.

'The girl is too pretty,' he said to himself. 'No one but the hero of a third-class romance ever marries a half-civilized young savage, because she has dark eyes and hair growing low on her forehead. I must get away from this place—and I must be Physically this was an easy thing to do; but mentally—what is there but the wild winds of heaven so uncontrollable as a man's thoughts?

At the end of a year he came back from Switzerland, and went straight to the Long Island Marshes.

'I must see her,' he said to himself. 'I must tell her that I love her. I must ask her to be my wife.'

But in the train which ran out to Nineveh, the nearest station, a tall, beautiful girl in a cashmere dress, sparkling with jet, and a saucy black hat, came to him, holding out her hand.

'You are Major Cheston?' said she.

'And you,' he answered, 'are Perseverance Peck?'

She smiled and nodded. How beautiful she had grown!

'I was going out to the old house,' he said.

'I do not live there any more,' said Perseverance. Father's dead, and I'm being educated. 'You see,' she added, 'the your words, hard and cruel, as I then thought them, were not without their effect. I am staying with some friends, and I share the advantage of their governess. And Mr. Russell thinks I am not a stupid scholar.'

'Russell!'

The name was very familiar to him.

'At Castle Point, a little way down the island,' explained Perseverance.—'They know you very well. Hugh Russell and I often talk about you.

Hugh Russell? A dagger thrust of jealousy went through Major Cheston's heart. Hugh Russell, whom he remembered such a handsome, darling young fellow! Was he, then, too late in his decision? Had some other hand gathered this exquisite wild flower?

And then, with the innocent hypocrisy of lovehood, he vowed that he had intended all along to visit the Russells, and accompanied Perseverance thither at once.

'Yes,' said placid Mrs. Russell. 'Is she not beautiful? She used to come to my Sunday school class, last summer, at the little Sandy Point chapel, and when her poor old father died I took her to stay with me. And we are all so attached to her, and she is so lovely and winning. Quite like my own daughter.'

Late that evening Major Cheston went out on the stone-payed terrace, where Perseverance was sitting on the rail, looking up at the million golden stars which spangled the violet sky. She welcomed him with her quiet, self-possessed smile.

'Perseverance,' he said, 'you are seventeen years old, now?'

'Yes.' she assented, 'I am seventeen years old.'

'Almost a woman,' said he.

'Quite a woman,' she responded.—'Oh, it seems as if I had grown so many, many years older since poor father died!'

'Has any one spoken to you of—love?' he asked, abruptly.

'No,' she answered, with gravity.

'But they will—sometime?'

'I suppose so,' said Perseverance.

Evidently there was nothing of the coquet about her.

'Would you be very much surprised, Perseverance, or displeased,' he said, 'if I were to tell you that I loved you?'

She started and colored to the very roots of her hair.

'Surprised?' she repeated. 'Yes—oh, yes! For you despised me in those days.'

'Never!' he cried.

'Or at least I fancied so,' she faltered.

'But I love you now, Perseverance—sweetest, precious treasure of my soul!' he went on, reading some dim encouragement in the downcast eyes, the red, quivering mouth. 'I will not let you go until you promise to be my wife.—You have saved my life and it is in your power to save it from further ship-wreck now.'

Hugh Russell had spoken the same words of love in her ear two hours before, and she had run away from him, half angry and wholly frightened. But this—this was different.

'Will you promise me, Perseverance?' he gently reiterated.

'Yes,' she answered.

And that was the way in which Major Cheston, whose heart had been so long regarded by his lady friends as an invulnerable fortress, won the beautiful young wife who was as unlike the other belles of society as is the tropical blossom of the scarlet pomegranate to the common-place red roses of the garden border.

It was a strange meeting, a still stranger wooing, but a most happy marriage. And perhaps this is the most satisfactory record that any love affair can leave.

Beauty Rules.

'Rule one—A woman's power in the world is measured by her power to please. Whatever she may wish to accomplish, she will best manage it by pleasing. A woman's grand social aim should be to please.

'Rule two—Modesty is the ground on which all a woman's charms appear to the best advantage. In manners, dress, conversation, remember always that modesty must never be forgotten.'

'Hardly likely to be,' I murmured. 'Is it?'

'Understand me,' answered Sophia, briskly. 'I mean modesty in a very extended sense. There is now-a-days a tendency in women to rebel against old-fashioned modesty. The doctrine of liberty is spreading among us, for which I thank God,' Sophia said (she was the oddest little mixture of tory and wig and radical ever compounded on this eccentric earth). 'But the first effects of that doctrine on our mind are a little confusing. We are growing more independent and more individual. Some of us fancy that to be modest is to be old-fashioned, and of course we want the newest fashion in all things. I maintain,' Sophia said, growing a little warm, as if she fancied that I might argue back—'I maintain that a modest woman is the reply of her sex to a brave man—you can no more have a true woman without modesty than a true man without courage. But remember, I use the word modesty in a high sense.'

'Just what I was going to ask,' I said.

'Not prudery,' she added. 'Prudery is to modesty what brag is to bravery. Prudery is on the surface; modesty is in the soil. Rosalind in her boy's suit is delightfully modest, but not,' Sophia said with a twinkle of her eye—'not very prudish, is she?'

I assented, and thus made way for—

'Rule three—Always dress up to your age or a little beyond it. Let your person be the youngest thing about you, not the oldest.

'Rule four—Remember that what women admire in themselves is seldom what men admire in them.

'In nine drawing-rooms out of ten,' Sophia said, seeing me give a look of inquiry as she read this rule, 'Miranda or Cordelia, as novel heroines, would be voted bores. Woman would say: 'We utterly decline to accept these watery girls as typical of us; we want smartness and life. I don't really care much for Miranda or Cordelia myself. Now, this seems to me to caution us against trusting too implicity or too far our own notions about ourselves. Another course of misunderstanding comes from the novel-readers, and the novelists are forced to write heroines to suit our taste. He does not want to offend us. Thus it comes about that even the male novelist is too often only depicting women's women, after all. And I believe scores of modern girls are seriously misled for this very reason. They believe they are finding out what men think of them, when in truth they are reading their own notions handed back to them under a pretty disguise.

'Rule five—Women's beauties are seldom men's beauties.

'Rule six—Gayety tempered by seriousness is the happiest manner in society.

'By which I mean,' Sophia said, looking at me with knitted brows, as if she were about to explain some matter not altogether clear to herself, 'that in all our gayety there ought to be a hint of self-recollection. Do you understand me?'

'Not quite,' I said.

'This I know certainly,' she replied. 'The most agreeable woman I have met with—and I think the most regarded—have been women of rank, who have been trained with a due regard for religion. Their worldly education had made them mindful of grace and loveliness; their religious education kept these qualities under a particular sort of control, which is perceptibly different from mere good breeding. It seems to me that vivacity and sprightliness are greatly enhanced by a vein of seriousness. Certainly no woman ought to be a mocker.

'Next,' she continued, seeing I did not speak, 'comes—

'Rule seven—Always speak low.'

'I wonder why I put that down. It is so obvious. In support of it I need only quote your Shakspeare, who calls it an excellent thing in woman.'

'Rule eight—A plain woman can never be pretty. She can always be fascinating if she takes pains.

'I will remember,' Sophia said, after reading this, to me, rather questionable assertion, 'a man who was a great admirer of our sex telling me that the most fascinating women he had ever known was not only not pretty, but as to her face decidedly plain.

'And now,' she went on, seeing I did not speak, 'here comes my last rule—as yet:

'Rule nine—In all things let a woman ask what will please the men of sense before she asks what will please the men of fashion.'

'I by no means intend,' she added, 'that a woman is not to have regard to the opinion of men of fashion, only she should not give it the first place. She will carry the men of fashion sooner by methods that please the men of sense than men of sense by methods that please men of fashion. And, besides, listen to the men of fashion. They always praise a woman for things which begin to perish at 25. But if she remembers that she has charms of mind and character and taste, as well as charms of figure and complexion, the men of sense will follow her half a century; and in the long run the men of fashion will be led by the men of sense.'

'And there,' Sophia cried merrily, throwing the paper down on the rug beside her—'there are my rules for reforming our little world of women!—'Lady Beauty,' in *London Society*.

A Word About Newspapers.

It is of infinitely more importance what a newspaper should not print than what it should print. In deciding what style of article should be admitted to the columns of a paper the new comer to an office is always impressed with the rule 'when in doubt on an article leave it out.' In fact it is more what is kept out of a paper than what is put in that makes it a successful journal.

In the early history of journalism a writer was expected to be a jolly good fellow; to take a drink when asked, and in fact to go so far as getting drunk on important occasions. The man of literary genius was never expected to pay a bill, must work by fits and starts; must wear his hair long, roll his eyes, and cultivate poetry and a long mustache, and be renowned for some pet eccentricity.

In fact, however, the genius with glaring necktie, flowing hair and rolling eye has been knocked out of time, and the printing office sees him no more.

In his place is found the plain man who is addicted to plain facts, and whose imagination is generally like his cash, viz., limited. At least if not so, it is the least used of any of his mental faculties. It is always his endeavor to select such articles for the public as can be read aloud before refined persons of either sex. He can appreciate the ludicrous side of life; he enjoys fun; can take a joke, admires poetry—when it is not too long,—and his selections have a tendency to elevate the morals of the community in which he may be placed.

Now-a-days it is only when some half-witted, egotistical youth gets hold of the printing press that it begins to turn towards raking up scandal and prying into private characters. Ignorant himself, generally with a limited education, egotistical to a large extent, without any moral balance and with little sense of responsibility, he has just wit enough to copy from large newspapers, without the judgment and ability to grapple with those sterling qualities which go so far towards making up our standard periodicals. Failing in this, he bends his immature mind toward personal failings and moral dirt, and in a short time becomes a terrific little social pest.

He goes poking his nose around for human weaknesses, and when he finds them parades them before the public. And the deeper he can stick his nose into a moral sore the prouder and more conceited he is. He represents the survival of the worst, and a mean, puny survival at that. However, the public sense of decency and a social feeling of mutual protection and preservation soon pushes him to the wall to give place to the plain man, who lives with his family, pays his debts, goes to church, and keeps himself clean in body, and mouth, and spirit, and behaves himself.

Honest and decent journalism should not be credited with his incompetence and violence any more than the honest profession of the law should be held responsible for the disreputable doings of some third-rate police court shyster.

—In Switzerland, where capital punishment was for a time abolished, it has now been re-established in some of the cantons, and probably will be reintroduced in others. In some the proposal to re-establish it has been repeatedly rejected. Liberal journals now point out, as noteworthy and significant, that the cantons which have been most eager to rebuild the gibbet, and in which rampant crime seemed to prove the death penalty urgently necessary, are those in which Roman Catholicism is the controlling form of belief. There is, however, danger at all times in sweeping deductions, and it is to be noted that in one of the smaller Catholic cantons, that of Unterwalden, the death penalty seems not to be needed, and an attempt to restore it has been defeated.

The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1882.

— The wholesale destruction of the timber lands on this Continent caused a number of gentleman to form themselves into a society styling themselves the American Forestry Congress. The President is Mr. Loring, the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, and among its members will be found many distinguished men of the Republic and the Dominion. The first meeting in Montreal was held during Monday and yesterday. The subjects under discussion were :—

How to conserve existing forests.
The best methods of working timber-lands in the interests of the holders, of the public, and of the revenue.
The duties of Government in regard to Forestering.
How to promote the extension of timber bearing lands in the districts where timber is scarce, and how best to intro luce it into the treeless regions of the West.
The protection of forests from fire.
The necessity for special instruction in Forestry.
The best trees to plant for commercial, climatic, sanitary and ornamental purposes.
Forests in relation to their water supply.
Utility of roadside planting.
Shade tree planting for towns.
Fruit tree cultivation.
Climatology and Forestry.

— We are glad indeed to find that such an able champion as Dr. Honeyman is coming forward in defence of our small birds. Our belief has always been as embodied by the Dr. in the following paragraph :—

"The prevalence of the army worm and noxious insects is a just retribution for indifference in preserving the guardians provided for the destruction of insect pests, by idlers and mischievous boys, shooting and killing robins and other small birds."

If the lesson was generally taught and observed that small birds are among the most important factors of our natural economy, in keeping a just balance between insect and vegetable life, there would be less complaining about the destruction of crops. People, however, as a rule, are so shortsighted that they grudge the poor birds a few kernels of grain or a few cherries, and shoot them at sight. Better plant a dozen cherry trees and leave the birds in full possession, and better let them have all the grain they can eat, than have your farms overrun with bugs, worms and caterpillars. Children should be taught to leave the birds alone, and every means used to encourage these feathered guardians to take up their quarters among your farms.

— The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces was opened with prayer in the Leinster St. Baptist Church in St. John, N. B., on Saturday morning, the 19th inst., by T. H. Rand, Esq., D. C. L. President of last year.

A large number of delegates were present.

Committee of nomination reported, recommending the following list of officers for the year, viz:—

P. M. King, Esq., President; Rev. H. Cross, N. Davis, Vice Presidents; Rev. E. M. Kirstead, Rev. G. O. Gates, Secretarys; J. E. Masters, Esq., Treasurer; J. A. Esty, Esq., asst. Treasurer.

An invitation from Granville St. Baptist Church to hold the next session of the Convention with them in Halifax, was accepted.

Report of the committee on obituaries, read by Rev. Dr. Bill. Five brethren have died during the year, viz: Rev. S. McLeod, Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D., Rev. T. H. Porter, Rev. W. A. Cory and Hon. Mr. L. Sealy.

Report of Board of Managers of Ministerial Relief and Aid Fund, was read by Rev. J. W. Manning.

Afternoon session opened with prayer. Committee on the state of the Denomination, reported through J. B. Woodland. Eighty brethren have been ordained, and great cause for thankfulness to God for His mercies expressed. Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D., read a report of the Funds of the Infirm Minister's Board, reporting a total balance on hand of $1397.80.

Report of Board of Governors of Acadia College was read by Rev. T. A. Higgins.

It was warmly discussed, and many expressed the opinion, that in the present financial condition of the Denomination, it would be best to do away with "the Theological Department," and lend all the strength of the body on the "Arts" department of the College.—*Com.*

— Ryan and Robinson's Circus gave afternoon and evening performances at Annapolis on Tuesday the 15th inst. The tent was crowded during the afternoon, an estimated three thousand people being present; the evening performance was not so largely attended. The trapeze act of Nestor and Venoa was daring and well executed; Signor Varanti, the contortionist, lays no idle claim to being an India rubber man; and the dancing stallion, Bismarck, as he performed his graceful evolutions around the ring, seemed to be endowed with human intelligence; but the most noticeable and best feature of the whole circus, was in the skilful riding of James Robinson and of Miss Linda Jeal. No pads are used on the horses, and when this fact is considered, we think we are safe in saying that the feats of these two performers are seldom equalled. Other features were not extraordinary. The menagerie shows a fair collection of animals, among which may be mentioned, as good specimens, 4 lions, a leopard, 3 elephants, a camel, a yak, and an ostrich. This circus has its own train of cars, and it requires forty baggage, flat and passenger cars, and two engines to convey it from place to place.

— Over 4000 people were in attendance on the camp meeting grounds at Berwick on Sunday last. Services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Pickles of Halifax, in the afternoon, and by Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Philadelphia, in the morning and evening. A joint stock company is going to fence in the grounds for another year, and provide extra seating accommodation.

— Our Wilmot correspondent sends us the following :—

The hay crop in this part of the valley, which is now about gathered in, has been much lighter than last year, but has been procured in splendid condition. The winter grain is being actively harvested, and with the prospect of a good yield. But in some places the spring wheat has been much injured by the weevil. The farmers who have been hard pressed with work, are beginning to enjoy some slacking of the high pressure, and we are glad to see that the social religious element is to be prominent.

Judging from the past we know the Methodist Camp-meeting grounds at Berwick will be a great centre of attraction.

The Baptist Convention which meets at St. John on Saturday, will attract in another direction. A Baptist Tea-meeting at Margaretville on the 6th of September, is already being planned for and is thought by many will exceed all of Margaretville's mammoth tea-meetings of the past.

Then a Union Sabbath School Convention for the County is to convene at Melvern Square on the 7th or 8th of next month. The constitution would fix it for the 8th, but the committee think on account of a morning train it might be better to have it the 7th. But all schools will be notified as decided.

[*For the Bridgetown Monitor.*

MELVERN SQUARE, Aug. 13th, 1882.

TROUTING.—James McNeil, Esq., of Boston who has been resting a few days on the old homestead, seemed to live over again the boyhood days. Not the least enjoyable was the half day spent with little Jessie slinging out 106 fine trout from the meandering meadow brook. Hundreds of Nova Scotia boys and girls (some pretty old ones, too) are here enjoying their summer vacation in this quiet lovely village.

CHERRIES. — Bear River, so noted abroad for its lucious fruit, is thronged with visitors. What a lot one can carry off (insideespecially.)

FRUIT.—August apples, pears and other fruits come along in good time, and upon the whole visitors have a pretty good time of it, and we do not blame them for prolonging their stay a few extra days, and for expressing such love of home, improved so much since their last visit.

OUR VALLEY.—We may well be proud of our surroundings, and urge upon folks to stay at home and work to improve it still more. W. J. G.

— We have been handed several specimens of the potato bug picked from a potato patch in Granville belonging to John K. Winchester. The bugs are undoubtedly the genuine Colorado beetle, although they look more like grubs than beetles at the stage of the growth of these we have before us. As they grow older they increase in size, and wings make their appearance. Some persons are asserting that these pests are brought to our shores by Boston trading vessels, from the fact that a graver while at work on the bottom of an old schooner—one of the class mentioned—found two potato bugs on his shoulder. Any of our farmer friends desiring to become acquainted with their appearance should call.

— Go to J. W. Beckwith's for Madam Fay's Genteel Corset that the ladies all want, because there is real comfort in it, and it is so symmetrically constructed that the wearer can have free and unrestrained movements of every part of the body, and all the grace of the figure is preserved.

There has been a great demand for cheap and almost worthless corsets, of mysterious composition, because, from their frail nature, they give the wearer more comfort for the few days of their service than many of the long list of modern improved corsets (so called) in the market.

Every lady, who has worn one, bears testimony to its merits. Try one and you will wear no other. 1i

— A new post office has been established at Perott settlement in this county, and at the following places in other parts of the Province :—

Amagnadus Pond and Big Ridge, Cape Breton.
Black Point, Queens.
Conquerall Mills, Lunenburg.
Dutch Settlement, Halifax.
Hansord and West Leicester, Cumberland.
Western Head, Queens.

— The result of the scrutiny in the Scott Act election in St. John is to confirm the previous decision. It was a tie vote, and the election was declared void. The scrutiny has resulted in showing a majority of two against the adoption of the Act. Judge Waters, before whom the scrutiny was held, rendered his judgment on Saturday and ordered the costs to be paid by the temperance people.

— We notice by the *Chronicle* that Mr. F. B. Schell, an eminent artist from Philadelphia, is now in Halifax sketching for Picturesque Canada. Should that gentleman come this way, as no doubt he will, we trust pains will be taken to show him the most famous and the most beautiful points in this famed valley. Picturesque Canada will be a publication that will be distrbuted far and wide among just the class of people that we should aim to attract.

— The boys are now performing "dancing bear," this interesting animal having put in his usual yearly visit last week, and given the youngsters a lesson. So between this performance and 'playing circus,' they will have considerable business on hand for some time to come.

— We congratulate our contemporary, the Summerside, (P. E. I.) Journal on its signs of growing business. It appeared a week or two ago as a thirty-six page paper. Its typographical appearance has always been of a first class character, and its editorial management has always given it front rank among weeklies.

— Mr. John H. Fisher, proprietor of the "Blue Store," has just received a fresh lot of Tweeds and Diagonals which excel anything yet received for quality and design. He is making them up at very low prices. Call and see him! tf

SEAMAN'S WAGES.—The St. John *News* says :—

The record on the shipping office blackboard this morning, was as follows:—Monthly, United Kingdom, $20; Runs, U. K., $35; Coastwise, per month, $20; West Indies, $20.

— A petition has been filed against the return of Mr. Keefler of Lunenburg.

— The Nova Scotia militia meet for drill at Aylesford, Kings County, on Sept. 11th.

WILMOT.—Mrs. James R. Smith, a sister of Mr. L. O. Phinney, has just returned from San Francisco, Col., for a few days visit among her relatives.

— Our Melvern Square correspondent reports the appearance of the weevil in the wheat crop of certain districts in the upper port of the County.

— Sunday evening last was very clear, and as the night advanced the temperature fell low enough to cause a slight white frost; but not sufficient to cause any damage to crops.

— Whiskey distillers in the United States say that no more strong liquor is consumed in the republic now, with a population of fifty millions, than when the population was only twenty-five millions. There is said to be an overplus of 150,000,000 gallons in stock.

— We would call the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of Mr. James F. Andrews, of the N. S. Nurseries, Halifax. He offers potted plants, bulbs, etc., at low rates.

ROBBERY.—The house of C. S. Phinney, Esq., Lawrencetown, was entered through a back window by some thief, or thieves, on Sunday night of last week, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. P. attending meeting and a valuable gold watch and two sett rings, with a little change, and a few other articles stolen.

— A noted courtesan, called the "Countess," has sued a Montreal paper for libel. There is trouble in consequence among the high-toned fast men of the city and they are stampeding to get clear of the subpœnas the proprietor of the journal in question will serve upon them, to prove that this woman kept a house of ill-fame. Several men holding high foreign appointments are mixed up in the affair.

— We had a flying visit from an esteemed former townsman, Mr. James Hillis, proprietor of the Richmond Foundry, Halifax, on Monday last. He was en route for a meeting of the Stove Founders Association, convened in St. John, N. B., this week, and left on yesterday's train in company with Mr. Craig, proprietor of the Bridgetown Foundry, also a member of the Association.

— The *Herald* of last week says :—

A petition against the return of Mr. W. H. Ray, as M. P. for Annapolis, was filed in the Prothonotary's office, in Halifax, on Friday, and $1000 were deposited on security for costs. The petition was served on Saturday at Annapolis. Mr. John Harris, of Annapolis, is petitioner, and the counsel engaged are Messrs. Mills & Gillis, of Annapolis, and Sedgewick, Stewart, and O'Brien, of Halifax."

— The *Journal* copies the following extract from a letter from Rev. J. D. Murray, who is now settled at Paramatta, near Sidney, New South Wales, dated June 12th, and published in the Maritime Presbyterian :

"Rev. Mr. Gray, who was recently settled in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, was married last week to a Miss Hoehiman, daughter of a gentleman who used to be an elder in the late Dr. Laing's Church, Sidney. She is a celebrated singer."

— Reports say that the apple crop of Europe, taking it as a whole, will be considerably under that of last year; that fall shipments of American and Canadian apples to Glasgow and Liverpool should strike good markets; that fall shipments of early fruit to London should be made with the knowledge of the fact that they will not fall on absolutely bare markets.

— Six hundred Iowa druggists have agreed, in view of the danger of selling alcoholic drinks, not to fill physicians' prescriptions for wine, whiskey, and the like.

Weekly Market Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10.—The fine harvesting weather and remarkably fine crops throughout the Province have had a good effect on the jobbing trade generally, and orders are, in most lines, in excess of last year's volume of corresponding date.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.—Breadstuffs remain in much the same condition as a week ago. There is a good demand for old wheat flour at rates no lower than at that date, but, as the supply is diminishing, the tone of prices for such flour is rather firmer. High grade patent flours are in lively demand at prices of the past week, and the supply is not equal to the demand. All Canada millers report that new wheat is soft, the harvest delayed by wet weather, and grain not fit to grind for some weeks yet. The turn of the weather in Ontario has been very disappointing, wet days have come upon the farmers just at the time when the dryest weather was necessary, and an ugly word has crept into the market reports, namely, "sprouting" of the wheat—a fault which causes flour to have that quality called "running"; a bad fault, indeed. It would appear that the English grain crop is suffering in the same way, as the *Mark Lane Express* of 14th inst., in its review of the grain trade during the week preceding, says: "Rapid progress has been made with the harvest, but the grain generally is very soft, the yield variable and the quality indifferent."

We quote St. John prices as follows:—Extras, $6 @ $6 25; Superiors, $6.35 @ $6.50; Choice Superiors, $6 50 @ $6 60; Family Superiors, $6 65 @ $6.70; Medium Patents, $7.29 @ 7.30; Full Patent flours, $7.40 @ $7.50.

OATMEAL.—The oat crop is well reported of. Oats, however, are not available for the millers and oatmeal maintains its price, $6.00 @ $6.25.

CORNMEAL is a trifle duller, and $4.50 is the present quotation.

MESS PORK holds about as last week: For old mess, $24.75 @ $25, and for new mess, $25.95 @ $26.

SUGARS, ETC.—There have been several arrivals of molasses since last writing, but prices are still maintained and are likely to be for some time, the shipments to this port being comparatively small. The Maritime sugar refineries are fully occupied and find a market for all their output, sending not only to Quebec and Ontario, but as far West as Winnipeg.

FISH.—Dry fish of all kinds continue scarce, and dealers find it difficult to fill their local orders. The scarcity of codfish is seen in the fact that only 4,085,000 pounds were received at Gloucester during July, against 7,176,000 last year, and the falling off in the receipts has been in about the same proportion at other ports. The arrivals at Gloucester for the first weeks of August show a heavy falling off in the catch of mackerel. There is a fair supply of smoked and pickled herring. We quote large fish $5 59 to $5.75; medium, $4.50 to $4 75. Smoked tucks, 15c. to 16c.

FRUITS.—There is likely to be a heavy fall in the price of Nova Scotia apples in this market as soon as the trade opens, due to the fact that it is thought only "windfalls" will be forthcoming, all the choice fruit having been monopolized for the English trade through direct steamship communication between Annapolis and London. American green fruits are abundant, at fair prices. There are no charges to chronicle in dried fruits. Potatoes run from 70c. to 80c. a bushel, and the supply is fully up to the demand. Butter and eggs keep up well; roll butter bringing 24c. and 25c., while eggs command 21c. to 25c. per doz. Meats are in good supply, beef selling at 4c. to 9c. per lb; mutton 5c. to 7c. and lamb 8c. to 12c. per lb.—*St. John Sun.*

NEW CAR COUPLERS.—Two specimens of improved car couplers are now attracting the attention of railway men. One has been patented by Wm. Hallett, of Truro, N. S. Back of the throat of an ordinary drawhead is a recess in which is a pawl that swings up when the coupling link enters the recess, and drops back to a vertical position when the link has passed in. On the top of the drawhead, over the pawl, are projections which are perforated for the passage of pins. To the lower pin the pawl is pivoted, and to the upper one a tumbling weight that is connected to the pawl is pivoted by a small chain. The tumblers are of greater weight than the pawls, and when turned so that their centre of gravity passes the pivot, their weight will elevate the pawls and disengage the coupling links.

Summer Soule, of Winthrop, has patented an automatic car coupler, which can be applied to any car at a slight expense. It is self-acting, so that when the coupling on one car strikes the draw head on another they are instantly connected by means of a bolt worked by a spring. It works both on a curved and straight track, and on cars of different heights. A train of 50 cars can be shackled in two minutes, if the cars are supplied with this device. Small chains run from the drawhead to the side and top of the car, so that cars can be unshackled without the brakemen stepping between them. It has been tested by the Maine Central and worked so perfectly that Supt. Tucker will immediately adopt it on the freight cars on his road.—*St. John News.*

A Delightful Dilemma.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—On Saturday evening, Louis Mills, son of a distinguished pianist, S. B. Mills, and connected with the leading grain house, went to long Long Branch with Miss E. L. Laty, of Brooklyn, to whom he was engaged to be married. The time passed quickly to the young people, interested in listening to the band music and otherwise enjoying themselves, and when they started to go home they found that the last train had left. Fearing the indignation of the young ladies' parents and unfavorable comment should they remain there over night, the folks were in a dilemma. Ex-Major Wickham, who was present, suggested that the young lady spend the night in his cottage. There, under his wife's protection, the whole question was finally submitted to the decision of ex-Senator Thurman, Sam Ward, and Oscar Wilde. Thurman delivered his opinion without consulting his confreres, advising the immediate marriage of the couple on the spot. Rev. Father Kearney, who is a guest at the hotel, was called in and tied the knot. The couple went to Brooklyn on the first train Sunday morning. The bride is a charming and accomplished young lady, of one of the best families in Brooklyn.

An Eighty Pound Hailstone.

Considerable excitement was caused in our city last Tuesday evening by the announcement that a hailstone weighing eighty pounds had fallen six miles west of Salina, near the railroad track. An inquiry into the matter revealed the following facts: A party of railroad section men were at work Tuesday afternoon, several miles west of town, when the hail-storm came upon them. Mr. Martin Ellwood, the foreman of the party, relates that near where they were at work hail-stones of the weight of four or five pounds were falling, and that returning toward Salina the stones increased in size, until his party discovered a huge mass of ice weighing, as near as he could judge, in the neighborhood of eighty pounds. At this place the party found the ground covered with hail as if a wintry storm had passed over the land. Besides securing the mammoth chunk of ice, Mr. Ellwood secured a hailstone something over a foot long, three or four inches in diameter, and shaped like a cigar. These "specimens" were placed upon a hand car and brought to Salina. Mr. W. J. Hagler, the North Santa Fe merchant, become the possessor of the larger piece, and saved it from dissolving by placing it in sawdust at his store. Crowds of people went down to see it Tuesday afternoon, and many were the theories concerning the mysterious visitor. At evening its dimensions were 29x18x2 inches.—*Salina, (Kansas) Journal.*

Miserable for Thirteen Years.

In order to acquire the rights of full citizenship in the United States, the native born must have reached the age of 21 years, and have gone through two full, but short courses—of rheumatism, says a growler at our elbow. In Canada, however, the courses of rheumatism are not so short, running, it would seem, as long as thirteen years;—at least in one instance, that of James Mahoney, Sr., of Orillia, Ont., who says: "I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for the past thirteen years, and have tried, during that time, very many of the remedies advertised for it, but all without effect. Upon recommendation I was induced to buy a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. The first application relieved me, and upon the second application the pain disappeared entirely and has not since returned. It affords me much pleasure to make this statement of my experience with St. Jacobs Oil and I sincerely wish that every sufferer could know of its wonderful virtues."

Something New in Consumption.

The Reno (Nev.) *Journal* tells of the case of A. H. Barnes, of that town, who fights off consumption by wearing a silver tube, which passes between the ribs into the lungs. In 1849 Mr. Barnes was declared an incurable consumptive. The lung was tapped and he recovered. In 1863 he was again taken down by the disease, when he once more resorted to the tube, and has worn it constantly ever since. There is a daily discharge of matter. Mr. Barnes is a man of very regular and temperate habits; does not use tobacco in any form, nor stimulants of any kind; hardly ever uses any medicine, excepting sometimes a little iron for the blood; is always feeling well when the hole in his side is open; sometimes feeling a heaviness there, but has got used to that. When Mr. Barnes conceived the idea of tapping his lung, all the physicians but one scouted it as a thing that would prove fatal. Mr. Barnes borrowed a lance and cut open his side himself. He then inserted a catheter and, drawing off nearly a quart of matter, immediate relief was found. The cough and expectoration stopped almost instantly, and Mr. Barnes was soon upon his feet again.

*We are persuaded that the ancient Hermes with all the subtle art and natural resources of the Alchemists, was a very poor doctor compared with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Hermes may have been after all only a clever practitioner of the Black Art; but we know there is no humbug in the pharmaceutial chemistry of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

GRANVILLE, Aug. 21st, 1882.

MR. EDITOR,—

Referring to the publicity of the attack on the late Local Government in your correspondent's letter of the 16th inst., I hereby ask Mr. Stearns to state as publicly, the amount of first mortgage bonds of the Nictaux & A. C. Railway Co., that have been sold to date, as he has boasted of the honest appropriation of the funds received from them, when I will be in a position to give some information that may be interesting to your readers.

Meantime, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
WM. B. TROOP.

*"A coward can be a hero at a distance; presence of danger tests presence of mind." Presence of disease test the value of a curative. Kidney-Wort challenges this test always and everywhere, so far as all complaints of the bowels, liver and kidneys are concerned. It cures all, not asks any odds.

— A little son of Charles Bayness, Halifax, while at a pic-nic recently was given a piece of cake by some unknown man. Shortly after eating the cake the little fellow was taken sick, with symptoms of mecurical poisoning, and although everything possible was done to alleviate his sufferings, he gradually grew worse, and died on Friday evening last. An inquest will be held, and search is now being instituted for the brute who perpetrated the fiendish act.

— Step into J. W. Beckwith's as you are passing by and see those Ladie's Dollar and a half Kid Boots that are so much talked about. 1i

Don't be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14.—In Houston County yesterday, Charley Harris, a boy, challenged A. Cander, another youth about his own age, to fight a duel on account of a girl with whom both were in love. They fought with pistols in a field near their homes, and Harris was killed. Cander fled and no trace of his where-abouts has yet been obtained.

New Advertisements.

Grant's APPLE WAREHOUSE.

RICHARD GRANT, London,
Liverpool and Glasgow.
KNILL & GRANT, London.
F. C. WHITMAN, Annapolis, N. S.

Consignments of fruits solicited.
A frost-proof Brick Warehouse is now being erected at Annapolis, and will be ready to receive fruit about the 20th of October.
Apples received from the cars, (the train running through the building) warehoused and shipped via direct steamers or via Halifax or Boston as shippers may desire.
Fruit may be inspected or re-packed at any time.
Railway freights can be paid by the warehouse if not prepaid by the shipper.
Orders for dried fruits filled.
For further information apply to
F. C. WHITMAN.
Office—Head of Acadia Wharf.
Cable Address—"Cutler," Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

THE UNION MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, U. S.,
INCORPORATED IN 1844.
JOHN E. DEWITT, President.

Government deposits at Ottawa,...$150,000.00
Assets, about.....$6,500,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities,.....$675,545.53
Dividends to Policy holders, to 31st December, 1881,.....$4,032,915.54
Total payments to Policy-holders,.....$18,579,285.07

This is the only Company that issues all Endorsement Policies, giving the benefits of the Maine non-forfeiture law, and specifying in definite terms by its Policy Contract, that there can be no forfeiture of the insurance by non-payment of premium after three annual premiums have been paid, until the value provided for is exhausted in extended Insurance.
Head office for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island: Queen Insurance Building, 177 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.
F. B. K. MARTER, Manager.
ALBERT MORSE, Bridgetown, aug24] Special Agent

Bargains, Bargains,
The subscriber will make a
SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT
of 15 per cent. for the month of September, on all Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Tinware, &c., &c.
11 pounds Sugar for one dollar.
American Oil, Dominion Test, 24 cents per gallon, imperial Measure.
Only Thirty Days—Terms strictly Cash.
N. F. MARSHALL.
Middleton, Aug. 24th, 1882.

Notice.
BROKEN AWAY,—4 Nets from their Moorings at Hampton, on Thursday night last. Part of the nets were marked "S. T. F." Any person finding the same and will send the subscribers word will be suitably rewarded.
JOHN B. TEMPLEMAN,
STEPHEN T. FOSTER.
Hampton, Aug. 22nd, 1882.—2i pd

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

American Corsets
JUST RECEIVED:
per S. S. Secret, a large variety of
AMERICAN CORSETS!
In Paris, Rosetta,
Cable Hip, Peerless,
Fancy, Madam Fay's Genteel.
In order to make room for my fall purchases, I will dispose of my present Stock of Summer Dress Goods Regardless of Cost.
Butter and Eggs wanted in any quantity at an advance on last week's prices.
J. W. Beckwith.
Bridgetown, Aug. 23rd, 1882.

DENTISTRY.
MR. C A. Leslie, a student from Boston Dental College, will occupy an office in Lockett's store during the remainder of August and through September, for the practice of Dentistry.
Cleaning teeth.....$1.00
Extracting teeth.....25c. each.
Filling: Gold from $1.00 to $3.00. Silver (amalgam) 50c. to $1.00. Other soft fillings, 50c.
Examination and advice free.
All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Office hours from 1 to 5 p. m.
Bridgetown, Aug. 23rd, 1882. 3it22

FOUND.
NEAR Bloody Creek on August 13th, a MAN'S WATERPROOF COAT. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, on application to
ROBT. EWING.
Centreville, Aug. 21st, 1882.—2i

Notice.
THEREBY give notice that I will not be responsible for any bills contracted by my wife Ann Taylor, as she has left my house contrary to my wish and authority.
GEORGE TAYLOR.
Morse Road, Aug. 21st, 1882.—3it22 pd

ANDREW'S ABC BULB CATALOGUE
Gives instructions how to grow all Bulbs Successfully.
It gives the names and descriptions of only the very choicest varieties.
Every person should send for a copy.
Copies are sent free to all applicants.
All bulbs are sent free of postage.
Our prices for extra choice stock will be found cheaper than the prices of average quality offered by other firms.
In comparing our prices with other catalogues, please remember
That we import DIRECT FROM EUROPE, and guarantee our stock to be of first size and true to name and color. Proven otherwise we refund the money.
Address all orders to
JAMES H. ANDREWS
FLORIST AND NURSERYMAN,
WILLOW PARK NURSERIES, Halifax, N. S.

ANNAPOLIS SS.,
In the Supreme Court, 1882,
IN EQUITY.
CAUSE:
EMILY JACOBS, Plaintiff.
vs.
JOSEPA C. KEIZER and CHARLES MILLETT, Administrators of the goods and estate which were of Francis Millett, deceased, Defendants.
ON hearing read the affidavit of J. M. Owen, the attorney of the Plaintiff, herein made on the twenty-first day of August, inst., the return of the Sheriff of the county of Lunenburg endorsed on the original writ, and on motion I do order that unless Charles Millett, one of the above named Defendants, do appear and plead in this suit within four weeks after the first publication hereinafter mentioned, default may be marked against him. And it is further ordered that publication of this order in the Bridgetown "Monitor" newspaper, published at Bridgetown, for four weeks, shall be sufficient service upon the said Charles Millett.
Dated at Annapolis, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1882.
Signed, RICHD. J. UNIACKE, Prothy.
On mention of MR. OWEN, of Council with Plff.

Coals. Coals.
To Arrive:
A cargo of
OLD SIDNEY MINE
COAL.
Parties wanting will please leave their orders and be served in turn.
TERMS—CASH.
H. FRASER.
july 7

Threshers, Threshers!
MESSRS. SMALL & FISHER'S
THRESHERS FOR 1882
Combine all the latest improvements known, thereby making them the best and cheapest.
Thresher and Separator in the market.
Address,
A. C. VAN METER & CO.,
eow t32] Truro, N. S., Gen'l Agents for N. S.

GREEN PEAS.
ANYONE having Green Peas for sale will find a market for any quantity at the CANNING FACTORY in this town. The peas are brought in the pod and should be delivered in the factory Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.
F. E. NUTT.
Bridgetown, Aug. 9th, 1882.—tf

NOTICE.
IN POUND, Two Yearling Heifers, color red, one with white spot in forehead and on top of shoulder. Also one two years' old Steer, mark square crop off left ear and slit in the end of same; the right halfpenny on top, swallow fork in end. Heifers not marked. Steer spotted red and white. The owner can have possession by proving the same and paying expenses.
ARTHUR P. DODGE.
Middleton, July 3rd, 1882.—12tf

EYES FRONT!
THE subscribers call attention to their large and varied stock of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &C.,
COMPRISING:
GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, PRINTS, CRETONNES, TICKINGS, DUCKS, DRILLS, SHIRTINGS, OSNABURGS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, COUNTERPANES, PILLOW COTTON, SHEETINGS, LAMBREQUINS, FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTH CARPETINGS, &C.
Dress Goods,
in Black and Colored Cashmeres, Debeiges, Brilliantines, &c. &c., Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Parasols, Thread and Kid Gloves,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
From a nice Suit for $5, to the finest Canadian and English Tweed Suits,
BOYS' AND MENS'
FELT and STRAW HATS,
Newest Styles.
MENS' WOMENS and CHILDREN'S
Boots & Shoes!
a speciality.
FLOUR,
KILNDRIED MEAL,
OATMEAL,
TEA,
SUGAR,
TOBACCO,
MOLASSES,
CORN STARCH,
EARTHENWARE AND CUTLERY.
All the Products of the country taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.
The whole Stock has been carefully selected, is kept continuously replenished, and will be sold at Lowest Cash Prices, as we mean to do a LIVE BUSINESS.
FREEMAN AND MITCHELL.
Lawrencetown, June 21st, 1882.

LONDON HOUSE!
Spring, 1882.
JUST RECEIVED:
One Car Load ROOM PAPER.
One Car Load HATS and CAPS.
One Car Load BOOTS and SHOES.
One Car Load CANADIAN TWEEDS.
One Car Load HARDWARE.
DAILY EXPECTED:
CAR LOADS OF GREY AED WHITE COTTONS, PRINTS DRESS GOODS, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.
All of which will be sold at a very small advance on cost, owing to the immense amount disposed of every day.
As gigantic advertisements are the order of the day, and not wishing to be overlooked, I advertise the above quantities. Persons having any doubts as to quantity and low prices, will please call and satisfy themselves.
Highest market price paid for Eggs.
W. M. TUPPER.
Bridgetown, April 4th, 1882.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale the desirable HOTEL PROPERTY situate in the town of Annapolis, known as the
"American House."
If premises are not sold at private sale the same will be offered at Public Auction on FRIDAY, 1st September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, together with the Household Furniture, consisting of the usual articles generally required in a first class house.
Furniture may be purchased at private sale until the above date.
RICHD. J. UNIACKE.
Annapolis, July 8th, 1882.—n13 tf

THE "PERFECT" SPRING BED!
The only reliable bed in the market.
A new supply of the above just received and for sale by
THOS. KELLY, Sole agent.
Bridgetown, June 28th, 1882.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having nearly completed his
Spring Stock
is now prepared to sell goods of all kinds as cheaply as if got by the Car Load.
AGENT FOR
Barrington Company's Ammonia FERTILIZER
for Garden and house Plants.
WANTED:
100 Doz. GOOD STRAW HATS.
Highest Market prices paid for Butter and Eggs.
A. D. CAMERON.
Cor. Court & Granville Sts. Bridgetown.

TENDERS.
TENDERS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Municipality of Annapolis up to
SATURDAY, 26th AUGUST,
instant, at noon, for supplying the following articles for the
POOR HOUSE.
of the Municipality for a term of 12 Months from September 1st, 1882:
Flour, Howland's "A," per bbl. or an equivalent in quantity.
Corn Meal. Kiln-dried, per bbl.
Oat Meal.
Peas and Beans, per bushel.
Beef, per lb. per side.
Good Herring, per bbl.
GROCERIES.
Tea, per lb., one half chest.
Brown Sugar, per lb., pet cwt.
Molasses, per gal, per barrel.
Salt, Liverpool, per bag.
Salt, table, "
Pepper, per lb.
Candles, per box, ox tallow.
Kerosene Oil, per gal, per cask, Dominion test.
Pork, per bbl., P. E. I. or American Mess.
Butter, per lb.
Rice, per lb.
The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and all articles furnished to be subjected to the inspection of the undersigned committe.
JOSEPH BUCKLER,
ALFRED VIDITO,
S. E. BENT.
Committee on Tenders and Public Property.
Bridgetown, Aug. 8th, 1882.

TO LET!
HALF the house on Queen St., as at present occupied by the subscriber. Possession given 1st of November next.
Apply on the premises to
MRS. JOHN B. FAY.
Bridgetown, August 16th, 1882.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Austin R. Woodbury.
OF Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, did, on the 12th day of August, instant, convey, assign and set over to me all his real and personal property, debts, choses in action, &c., with all his right, title and interest therein, upon the trust that I shall reduce the same into money in such manner as in said deed stated, and after paying the expenses of the said trust to apply the residue of said funds to the payment of certain preferential claims, and the balance to be applied pro rata to the payment of the respective claims of the creditors who shall execute the said deed of assignment within three months from the date hereof.
The said deed lies at the office of T. D. & E. Ruggles, Bridgetown, where it is open for inspection and signature of all parties interested therein.
A duplicate thereof lies at the office of the Registrar of Deeds for Annapolis aforesaid.
All parties failing to examine the same within the time named will not be entitled to any benefit thereunder.
E. RUGGLES,
Assignee.
Bridgetown, August 16th, 1882.1m

MONEY TO LOAN.
ON FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
W. D. ALMON RITCHIE.
Annapolis, July 7th, 1882.—n13 tf

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

LOST OR STOLEN.
EITHER at Middleton or Wilmot, or between these places, a Pocket BOOK containing five $5 bills, with a lot of valuable papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the owner.
LEVI O. PHINNEY.
Middleton, Aug. 7th, 1882.—tf

General News.

MILITARY.—The camp at Sussex, N. B., this year opens on October 22nd. About 800 New Brunswick volunteers are expected to drill.

— The *Yarmouth Herald* has entered upon the fiftieth year of its existence the first No. having been published on the 9th August, 1833.

WEEVIL.—The greater part of the Spring wheat in this County is said to be badly injured by the weevil, and some farmers are mowing the unripe grain and storing it for fodder.—*Kt. Chronicle.*

— An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to force open the door of the Provincial Museum. A short time since some valuable specimens were stolen from the same place, but no clue to the robber has been obtained. There are, we understand, two watchmen and a dog in the building, but neither heard anything unusual going on last night.—*Recorder.*

— A new use for glass has recently been developed in its substitution for marble tops of tables and dressing cases. A Pittsburgh firm has turned out slabs of glass that are said to be a perfect imitation of the latter material, while they admit of decorations of various designs, both in form and color.

THE GAMMELL WILL TRIAL.—The trial of McLellan, Johnston and Gordon, charged with forging the signature to the second Gammell will, terminated at Sydney on Saturday evening. A verdict of "not guilty" was given by the jury.—*Chronicle.*

— A North Carolina farmer has this year sold $80,000 worth of potatoes, all of which he raised on his own land. He got very high prices for his crop. Potatoes that dragged at $2 a barrel in New York last year brought $6.50 a barrel in North Carolina this year.

— A peculiar cattle disease is raging at Lynn, a little settlement near Five Islands, Colchester county. The animals affected lose the use of their limbs. Several cows have been shot to put them out of their misery. It is reported that over twenty cattle have perished. The attention of the Minister of Agriculture is to be called to the matter.

DESTRUCTION BY LIGHTNING.—The Boston *Journal* of 9th inst., reports two houses and about twenty barns and their contents totally consumed by lightning in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine on the previous evening, the 8th. It is remarkable that the barns struck by lightning were so much more numerous than the dwelling houses. Perhaps the barns are not so generally protected by lightning rods.

A Dime Novel Crank.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 10.—Levi Colby, alias John Cosey, age sixteen, was arrested by Sheriff Kent at North Hampton, N. H., to-day. His face and hands were painted to resemble an Indian, and in his pocket were several dime novels. He also flourished a loaded revolver striking terror to the inhabitants of that village. In the police court this afternoon he was sentenced to 90 days for vagrancy and bound over to the high court for carrying a concealed weapon. He escaped from Westboro', Mass., Reform School.

—A report has been spread that the horrible disease known as the pica polonica has made its appearance in London, brought over by the traders in false hair from Poland. The disease is one of the most horrible kind, uncurable and rendering its victim an object as hideous to behold as the leper of the East. The hair, instead of dividing into fine and silky threads, conglomerates into thick matter, with only one thick root, which bleeds on being cut, so that no relief can be obtained, save by cauterization of the whole mass. The report has caused a greater scare than any produced by the Fenians.

— Mr. William Q Rice, of New York, a dealer in hay, on Thursday argued before the Tariff Commission in session at Long Branch in favor of taking off the duty of 10 percent on hay, and making it duty free. Hay was a very bulky article and transportation expensive. Canada was not called upon for hay unless in seasons of scarcity in the United States. In ordinary seasons the country produced all the hay it wanted. Some two years ago there was a short crop of hay, and the Canadian supply was called upon quite largely. Then the duty of 10 percent was found to be a material additional cost. The tax was no benefit to farmers generally, because they depended on the local demand for hay. No interest would suffer by the abolition of the duties.

— The *Maine Farmer*, treating of the Army Worm, says:—

After a field is attacked, the usual remedy, as recently stated by us, is ditching. On level ground also, the roller has sometimes been effectually used. Of course this cannot succeed as well where the ground is rough and uneven, for the worms always take shelter in the hollows. The best time to roll is while the worms are feeding, and up among the leaves, for then they are sure to be crushed; at other times they are sheltered and great numbers will escape. Anything applied to a field for the purpose of making the foliage distasteful or poisonous to the catepillars, would ruin the crop and involve great danger both to man and stock; better far to burn the crop at once. As soon as the crop is removed from an infested field turn in all the hogs you can, and also chickens and turkeys; ducks will do a great deal of good by searching and eating the catepillars. All those animals will eat the fallen grain and thus save it in making flesh and fowl. Sheep turned into the field will kill many of the worms by trampling upon them, especially will this be the case if the flock is large. If crows and blackbirds are visiting the fields, do not let them be disturbed; there never was a crow or blackbird that would not prefer a fat caterpillar to a grain of corn, oats or wheat.

STRIKES.—Very serious and costly strikes prevail in the United States. Here is a glimpse of those that centre in Pittsburg:

The city of Pittsburg may just now be regarded as occupying the position of a labor storm-center. South-west, at Cumberland, Md., the coal miners have for five months been engaged in a strike against a reduction of 15 cents per ton in mining coal; south-east, and at the gates of the city, the miners in the famous Pan Handle gas coal region, have been idle since April first, striking against a reduction of one-half-cent per bushel; north-east, the miners are disturbed and inclined to strike for an advance of 15 cents per ton; west, the miners of the Hocking Valley, O., region are striking against a reduction of 10 cents per ton. Worse than all, the great iron mills of the west and north-west, after a brief stoppage, through strikes among the iron workers, have started up, agreeing to pay their men the scale of prices "which shall be fixed at Pittsburg." This makes of the latter city the battle ground of the existing iron strike. Since June 1st, an army of 10,000 idle iron workers have been upon the streets of Pittsburg, and her proverbially smoky atmosphere has given place to one as clear as New York or Brooklyn possesses. In Pittsburg are the main offices and headquarters of the most powerful labor organizations in the world. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers includes operatives in nearly every iron and steel mill from Maine to the Rocky Mountains, and possesses a membership of at least 50,000. The Knights of Labor, with a membership of from 15,000 to 20,000, comprises all manner of industries other than iron and steel; the Miners' Association possesses 12,000 members, all coal miners. In addition, there are the telegraphers, the glass workers, and other trades unions, whose largest membership is found in the same city. It is the demand of the iron puddlers—members of the first-named organization—for 50 cents advance per ton in their wages, which brought about the existing iron-workers' strike, a disturbance in which both sides seem as firm to-day as they did nearly two months ago.

Romance of the Golden Ledge

Las Cruces Republican.]

A story about which there is a fascination which it is impossible to resist when you hear men tell it is that of the "Home of Gold." Somewhere in Southwestern New Mexico, in the Sierra Madre, it is said there is a wonderful valley. Small, inclosed in high rocky walls and accessible only by a secret passage, which is known to but few in this extraordinary place. It is about ten acres in extent, has running through it a stream, which waters it thoroughly and makes it a perfect paradise, with its exquisite flowers and beautiful trees. In it are thousands of birds of the most beautiful plumage. Running across is a ledge of pure gold about thirty feet wide, which glistens in the sunlight like a great golden belt. The stream crosses this ledge and, as it runs, murmurs around blocks of yellow metal as other streams do around pebbles. The ledge of gold is supposed to be solid gold and to run down into the centre of the earth. The legend is of Indian origin, and around it clusters a number of Indian stories, in which the name of the ill-fated Montezuma occurs frequently. The descendants of the Aztecs believe firmly that the day will come when Montezuma will return and free them from the dominion of the descendants of the Conquestodores. They believe that the money necessary for this work will be taken from the Madre d'Oro. The secret of the entrance into the valley is carefully guarded by a tribe of Indians living near it, and among them it is only communicated to the oldest men, amid the solemn ceremonies of the medicine lodge. Having such a story to work upon there is little wonder that the vivid imagination of the Mexicans should have built upon it tales of men who have found this wonderful place. One is that a certain Jose Alvarez, while wandering through the mountains in search of game, saw the valley from the top of the wall. Finding that he could not hope to enter by climbing down, he took up his abode with the Indians who guard the canyon leading into it. The daughter of the chief fell in love with him and betrayed the secret to him. Exactly how she found it out they do not tell. Having been shown the entrance, Jose went in and would possibly have gotten away with some of the gold had he not weighed himself down to such an extent that he could not get up the declivity at the lower end of the passage. He was discovered, and the Indians sacrificed him on the golden ledge with all the terrible ceremonies of the old Aztec religion. She, in despair at losing him, threw herself from the high walls into the valley below. Hundreds of prospectors have spent months of toil trying to find the Madre d'Oro, but it is scarcely necessary to say without result.

London Letter.

EUROPEAN CROP PROSPECTS.

(Regular Correspondence.)

London, Eng., July 30th, 1882.

At a time when it is known that the wheat crop in the United States is the largest since 1880, and larger perhaps than the splendid yield of that year, it will be interesting to some of your readers to learn of the crop prospectus in Europe, which so materially effect the American grain market.

The trade for foreign wheat off-stands in London has been checked by finer weather, large spot supplies, and declining values in the United States. Business has been restricted, and values were weaker on Wednesday and on Friday than on the previous Monday, and, although they remain nominally unchanged, some concessions to buyers have occasionally been made. At the close of Friday's market some holders become steadier in their demands, probably on account of the offcast supply having for the moment run out. All things considered, however, the position of the trade must be considered weaker at the close of the week than at its commencement. The supply to the port of London down to Friday, had been unusually heavy, namely, 293,160 bushels from India, 270,144 bushels from Russia, 176,184 bushels from Australia and New Zealand, and 135,023 bushels from U. S. Atlantic ports. After the heavy thunderstorms which occurred during the early days of the past week the rain-fall has been but slight, and the weather has been for the most part silty and overcast. The nights have been more or less chilly, and the hazy evenings and mornings have been of quite an autumnal character. During the month of July the weather has been broken and unsettled, and its influence on the wheat crop has been mostly of an unfavorable character. The month of July has naturally much to do with the ultimate result of the harvest, but the condition of the wheat plant as it stands at the close of the month is the outcome of a series of adverse influences commencing with the end of March, and to which the weather of July has but formed the part which has given the finishing touches to the whole. There probably has rarely been a season more persistently adverse to the proper development of the wheat plant, and July closes without the ground having once became warm. During the present week, should the weather permit, the earlier portions of the crop will be cut south of a line drawn from the mouth of the Severn to the Wash, and in the second week of August the wheat harvest may be expected to become general south of the Humber. Towards the close of the past week the wheats have whitened fast for harvest, and the records of the thrashing machine will soon take place of remarks on the standing crop. Spring corn, on the whole, has been benefited by the month of July, and the oat crop seems likely to prove the best of the cereals in English countries. The trade for English wheat has come almost to a standstill from the scarcity of newly thrashed samples on offer, and native wheats have maintained a level of values which is relatively about 6¾c. per bushel higher than that of foreign equivalents. In western Europe the early part of the week was stormy, and in the South of France—where harvest has been completed—the newly thrashed wheat has come to market in very poor condition. In Germany the earliest thrashings of the new crop of rye are said to be causing much dissatisfaction, the quality of the grain falling short of the expectations formed of it. Heavy rains fell on Friday in Austria, and floods have occurred in the Danubian provinces, and in Hungary, doing great damage to the crops.

OFF FOR EGYPT.—THE EMBARKATION OF ENGLISH CAVALRY.

London, Eng., Aug. 2nd, 1882.

Prior to the departure of three strong squadrons of Household Troops—one from each of the regiments of Guards—the Prince of Wales yesterday morning inspected at the cavalry barracks in Albany street, Regents Park, two of these contingents, each mustering a hundred and fifty men. At half past ten, his Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and the Princess Louise, Victoria and Maud, drove on the ground amid cheering which may truly be described as enthusiastic. The scene was indeed one that will long be remembered by all who were spectators. So far from repressing a national and patriotic sentiment, the military authorities gave free ingress to all who could make any pretence to personal relationship with any of the departing warriors, and the crowd on the parade-ground was a very large one. Their Royal Highnesses were received with the usual honors, the soldiers saluting, and the band of the Horse Guards, conducted by Mr. Charles Godfrey, playing the National Anthem. The Prince of Wales left the carriage and mounted his bay charger, in order to inspect the troops on parade. He wore a brigate patrol jacket, with aiguilettes and regimental cap; the undress uniform, in fact, of a Field Marshall. During the inspection the band played the Coburg March; and afterwards, when the troops went by, first in squadrons, then in four, and then in Indian file, the regimental marches which custom has endeared to the men were played.

It may fairly be said that the troops looked magnificent, and fit to go anywhere. The peculiarities of their uniform struck everybody as being well suited to the service before them. The martial helmet and cuirass, grandly imposing as they are on a full dress parade, were discarded. No burnished steel, except that of the swords, flashed in the clear bright air. White turbaned helmets of the light Indian pattern now generally adopted throughout the army, for service in hot countries, were the head-gear of both squadrons. Brown leather boots, of the Blucher shape, with a swathing of serge, which wound around the leg and fastening with tapes below the knee, is the Arab form of a gaiter, replaced the high jack-boots, or Hessians, as they are erroneously called. The two squadrons formed up in column, and were addressed by the Prince of Wales, who congratulated them on their high efficiency, and said that though they had not been sent on active service for a long period, it was no fault of theirs that they had not gone to the front before. He added that he had every confidence in them, and that his one regret was that he could not go in their company. After this brief speech, the Prince spoke a few words of kindly leave, taking to the officers for service, who dismounted, and, removing their right-hand-gauntlets, advanced to the Royal carriage and took leave of the Princess of Wales.

It is well these warriors will not go forth to the burning Delta clad in those burnished cuirasses and pipeclayed breeches with which Londoners are so familiar. A lighter and more suitable uniform has been served out to them, and England will send forth no soldiers more eager for distinction than the picked men of the three splendid regiments which last heard bullets whistle at the battle of Waterloo. Their transference from the Barracks at Regent's Park to Egypt will be the strangest and most stirring episode in the lives of all those English soldiers who have never seen active service before. It is notorious that, in the Iron Duke's phrase, "the dandies always fight;" and if the life guards are called upon to show their mettle, no doubt that, in Sir Frances Doyle's words, it will be said of them, "when the shot poured close and hot, they were good men and true."

Thirteen Days on a Bicycle.

A somewhat remarkable bicycle ride has been accomplished in the course of the last fortnight by the Hon. I Kaith-Falconer, the distance travelled being from Land's End to John o' Groat House. Mr. Kaith-Falconer, on old Harrovian and Cantab, is a well known amateur bicyclist, and had for some time contemplated a journey on wheels from one end of the island to the other. He went down to Penzance toward the end of last month but the weather being very unpromising his start was delayed for some time, and even after a week's delay the wind and rain had not altogether abated. He left the Land's End Hotel early on the morning of Monday, the 5th ult., and traversed Cornwall rapidly. The Devonshire roads were, as usual, bad and difficult; but those in Somersetshire gradually improved and the journey through the centre of England was rapid and prosperous.

Near Rugby the first accident occurred from the breaking of a spring, but it was repaired in a few hours. Rain had thus far a good deal impeded the traveller, though it apparently had not dampened his ardor; but with the Yorkshire journey began a continuous series of north-west winds which beat full in his face increasing as he drew near the border and when he entered Scotland attaining the violence of a positive gale. It was heart-breaking work to struggle against this, and it needed a considerable amount of physical strength as well as of courage to bear up in the face of it. For three or four days, with varying force the blast had been beating against the bicycle and Mr. Kaith-Falconer, who had to walk in some cases for ten miles or more, from the impossibility of forcing his way against the wind, found his foot becoming swollen and useless. He held on, however, and on Thursday night, the 15th—the second Thursday of the expedition—he found himself at Dalubinnie with the wind at last abating.

He was then at a distance of 215 miles from the goal, and his foot was very painful. However, bathing and poulticing did something for it, and on Friday morning the weather and the road were inviting. He saw his opportunity, and started at 9.15 in the morning from Dalubinnie. That day he lunched at Inverness, dined at Dingwall, and slept at Tain. On Saturday he started for the last time, rode along the coast of Sutherland, mounted the Ord of Caithness before the sun had set, reached Wick a few minutes after midnight, and by 3.20 on the morning of Sunday, he was knocking at the door of John o' Groat's Hotel. So ended an enterprising and interesting ride. It is certainly the first time that a traveller has journeyed from end to end of England by the force of his own personal exertions in the space of less than a fortnight. The distance was exactly 994 miles, and the time occupied 12 days 23¾ hours, or, speaking roughly, 13 days. The last 215 miles were ridden in 42 hours.

Canadian Insurance.

Sixty-nine insurance companies are doing business in Canada. There are 39 life, 29 fire, six inland marine, three ocean marine, five accident, two guarantee, one plate glass, and one steam boiler. The Government holds for the security of policyholders, deposits from these companies amounting to over seven millions of dollars. Last year insurers paid to the fire companies premiums amounting to $3,827,116, or $347,539 more than in the previous year. But the sum of $3,169,824 a fraction over 82 per cent. of the receipts, was paid in losses. Lives are insured in Canada to the extent of $17,618,011. During last year the companies paid as death claims the sum of $1,879,240. In all classes of insurance there has been a great increase in the number of insurers, and the increase has been enjoyed by native companies.

—The attention of the Department of Marine has been called to the case of the schr. Alexander, of Nova Scotia, which was recently towed into New York harbor as a derelict. The manifest and clearance papers of the vessel were to the effect that she left a West Indian port with a full cargo of molasses, but when she pumped out in New York the casks supposed to contain molasses were filled with water, although insurance had been effected on the first value of the alleged cargo of molasses. It is considered that the matter is one over which the department has no jurisdiction, for although the vessel was Canadian, the fraud took place outside of the Dominion.

TELEGRAPH NOTES OF THE WEEK.

London, Aug. 14.—The medical advisers of the Prince of Wales have ordered his immediate retirement from all official business and forbidden him to hold public receptions. They advise him to drink the waters of a German spa. There are no symptoms of any special ailment.

London, Aug. 18.—The House of Lords and Commons both adjourned until 24th October. No formality was observed, not even a quorum of the Commons being present, therefore no question were pending when the Usher of the Black Rod arrived to summon members to hear the royal assent given to bills. The House was technically considered made and the small number of members proceeded to the House of Lords.

Alexandria, Aug. 18.—The rebel official returns state that their forces number 36,000 regulars, 35,000 militia and 50,000 Bedouins. They claim to have 2,500 men at Kafre El Dowar. These numbers, of course, are greatly exaggerated, but show the tone of confidence adopted by the native party.

A skirmish took place at Alexandria on the 18th between the Egyptians and an outpost of the 48th Infantry. An iron-clad train with a forty pounder was brought into service and shelled the Egyptians. Loss to latter 300.

New York, Aug. 18.—A Constantinople despatch says it is now announced that the Porte has declared its intention to send no troops to Egypt, and has issued instructions countermanding all preparations in that direction. The Sultan is preparing a formal protest for presentation to Lord Dufferin and the conference, in which he energetically opposes the occupation of Egypt by the British troops. A proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel has not been promulgated, and there is no likelihood of the decree being carried out. The forthcoming protest against English occupation creates a profound sensation.

London, Aug. 18.—A man named Joyce and his entire family were murdered last evening in their own house, near Con, in county Galway. The family consisted of Joyce, his wife, mother and daughter. They were fired at and killed by a party of men. Two boys were also wounded. It is believed in the locality that the Joyces gave information relative to the murder of bailiffs of Lord Ardilaun, whose bodies were found bound together in Lough Mask.

The boys have since died.

Port Said, Aug. 19.—The occupying force numbers 600. Two hundred and fifty-two Egyptian Soldiers were disarmed without resistance. The Government of the Khedive has been reinstated. The commanders of the Egyptian troops are prisoners in the office of the canal company. Their telegraph office is occupied by the British. The canal has been closed to merchant vessels and the dredges in it have been seized. The bombardment of Ghemileh fortifications will probably take place to-day. The French despatch boat Ashlo left here yesterday to take the place of the corvette Forbin at Suez. The Forbin has gone to Massawat to protect French subjects there. The British man-of-war Fourmaline entered the canal this morning, together with the gunboat Doe, and cleared for action.

Alexandria, Aug. 19, 1.15 p. m.—The transports and fleet are now steaming eastward. The ships have their topmasts lowered and their yards secured, with everything cleared for action.

Constantinople, Aug. 19.—A special Cabinet Council was held to-day, at which Assym Pasha was present. It is understood that the Porte is willing to modify the Turkish draft for a military convention, by the addition of the following clause:—First, an English General shall be attached to the Turkish camp to facilitate interchange of communications between the Turks and British. Second, manœuvres of English and Turkish forces shall be mutually carried out in such a manner as to avoid interferences of one with the other. Third, a date shall be fixed for the evacuation of Egypt by English forces. It is believed that England also has consented to certain modifications in her draft for the convention, and an understanding between the two Governments is therefore regarded as possible.

LATER.

Aug. 19.—The Sultan is understood to be more adverse than ever to the issuance of a proclamation against Arabi Pasha and the acceptance of the proposal for a military convention.

London, Aug. 21.—Admiral Hewitt telegraphs from Suez at four this morning: "Yesterday Capt. Hastings in command of the seamen and marines of the gunboats Sea Gull and Mosquito, assisted by two hundred highlanders, under Major Kelsey, proceeded to Shialuf and found six hundred of the enemy strongly entrenched behind the station. The English force landed and defeated them, taking 45 prisoners, small cannon, and a quantity of ammunition and stores. Our loss was two Highlanders drowned, and two seamen wounded. The enemy's loss was about one hundred killed and wounded.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes.

No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; besides, being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

— The prosecutions under the Canada Temperance Act came on for trial before the Stipendary during the past week. Except in one case where the offence was admitted, the defendants did not appear, and after the examination of several witnesses on the part of the prosecution in each case, judgment was reserved. Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie was for the prosecution.—*Journal.*

"Buchupaiba.

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

GRANVILLE.—The congregation attending the Parish Church of All Saints, Granville have just presented to Mr. Le Baron Mills a bronze ink-stand with calendar clock attached as a trifling recognition of his valuable services as organist. Mr. Mills is hardly ever absent from his post, and has ever taken the greatest interest in the work he voluntarily undertook.—*Journal.*

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

— The New Yorkers are glad that they got their obelisk when they did. Its old site at Alexandria was in the direct line of the hottest fire from the British guns.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

— Conductor Joseph Edwards, of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, was at the International, St. John, Saturday night, and was serinaded by a fife and drum band.—*Herald.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

HOME PORTS.

Cld, 15th, Bridgetown, Gazelle, Bent, Grand Manan.

Ar, 22nd, Bridgetown, Ivica, Longmire, St John.

Ar at Annapolis, 14th, Oddfellow, Amberman, St John; Etta, Nickerson, Glace Bay; schrs Ida, Hicks, Digby; Sovereign, Small, do; 16th, Portland, Berry, Boston; 18th, Olive Branch, Hyson, Glace Bay.

Cld, 18th, schr Etta, Nickerson, Glace Bay.

Ar, at Clementsport, 13th, schr Gold Hunter, Crowell, Boston.

Cld, 9th, bright Maggie,——, for Moose River, NS; 16th, schrs E E Potter, Jones, Boston; 17th, Gold Hunter, Crowell, do.

MISCELLANY.

Cld, at Salem, Mass, 15th, schr L B Hatch, Johnson, Thorne's Cove.

Ar, Boston, 17th, schrs Anna Brown, Port Williams; P Blake, Anthony, do; J Knight, Butler, Bear River; William Wallace, Mitchell, Hampton; 18th, schrs Atwood, Barteaux, Port Lorne; Chieftan, Shaffner, Thorne's Cove; Home, Farnsworth, Granville; Adah, Berry, Clementsport.

Cld, 14th, schrs Ocean Bird, Magrahanan, Port Lorne; Lord Mayo, Anthony, Bear River; 17th, E Walsh, LeCain, do; Curtis, Harris, Margaretville.

Ar at St John, NB, 18th, schrs Florence Guest, Patter, Clementsport; Bear River, Winchester, Bear River; Dolphin, Woodworth, Delap's Cove.

Cld, 18th, schrs Florence Guest, Potter, Annapolis; Bear River, Winchester, Bear River.

Ar at Yarmouth, 14th, Jessie Ray, Lewis, Annapolis.

Ar, St John, 11th, bark Cedar Croft, Winchester, Liverpool.

At Demerara, 19th, barkt Geo E Corbitt, Atwood, from New York.

At Barbadoes, 11th, bright Achsah, Shaw, from Clementsport.

At Valparaiso, 8th, barque Carrie Delap, Lewis, from Rio Janeiro.

Loading at Liverpool, 24th ult, barque Annie J Marshall, Parker, for New York.

Sailed from New York 9th, schr Forland, McWhinnie, St Johns, NF.

From Liverpool, 28th ult, bark E D Bigelow, Michael, for Baltimore.

From Bilboa, July 30th, brigt A B Stronach, for Rotterdam.

Passed Deal, 23th ult, barque J W Parker, Caun, from London for Boston.

Spoken Aug 10th, lat 41 41, lon 64 29, barque Revello, Reynolds, from Antwerp for New York; 11th, schr Xebec, Dunham, for Grace Bay, NF.

Old from New York, via Long Island Sound, brig Myrtle, Merrit, for Bear River.

From Liverpool, 5th, ship Lawrence Delaj, Groves, Calcutta.

☞ Explicit directions for every use are given with the Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, &c.

☞ It is a dangerous thing to allow diarrhœa or dysentery to go unchecked and there is no need of it. A small bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will cure the most stubborn case that can be produced.

New York, Aug. 12.—Three indictments have been ordered against Norman McLeod, son of the eminent Scotch divine, who was arrested last night for obtaining goods on false representations.

Panama, Aug. 5.—It is reported that 600 cattle were killed in a single night at Puerto Espagna, by vampire bats.

☞ Fever and ague, malarious fever, bilious and typhoid fevers all originate in one producing cause and may all be easily prevented by *Parsons' Purgative Pills.* These pills act directly and powerfully upon the blood.

PERKINS' ANTI-BILIOUS MIXTURE—is prepared with great care from rare and expensive roots and barks, which are known to operate most satisfactorily upon the organs of digestion. It furnishes a permanent and speedy cure for billiousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders of the Liver. This mixture contains every property desirable in an anti-bilious medicine. It contains no mineral substance, and may be administered with safety to patients of every age and condition. 25 cents a bottle.

MRS. QUIMLAN'S GOLDEN OINTMENT—has for many years been manufactured and sold. During which time by its merits alone it has acquired a high reputation as a curative agent. By experience thousands can now testify to its virtue when used for piles, for which it is positive cure. Twenty-five cents a box.

WHOOPING COUGH, WHOOPING COUGH.—If you would save your children much suffering and yourself months of anxiety, use Perkins' Balsam of Horehound and Aniseed, never failing.

B. F. PERKINS, PROPRIETOR, ST. JOHN N. B.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers throughout the Dominion.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church	7, p. m.
Presbyterian, "	11 a. m., 3½ p. m.
Methodist "	7, p. m.
Baptist "	11, a. m.
Roman Catholic Church	None.

Marriages.

PALMER—NEWCOMB.—August 9th, by Rev. F. Beattie, Mr. Edgar Palmer, of Upper Aylesford, to Miss Annie L. Newcomb, third daughter of Mr. Israel Newcomb, of Kingston.

Deaths.

HUGHES.—At Margaretville, of diphtheria, July 26th, Rupert, aged 10 years, Aug. 15th Arabella, aged 15 years, children of Wm. H. and Angelina Hughes.

WATSON.—At Margaretville, of diphtheria, Aug. 15th, Hannah, aged 6 years, daughter of Wm. and Mary Watson.

Photograph Gallery

THE subscriber, who has been for some time established in this town, has lately procured a first class set of Photograph, View and Copying Lenses, and is now prepared to execute all orders for work in his line in first class style and at short notice.

VIEWS of dwellings, stores, streets, etc., a specialty, and orders from any part of the country attended to.

Enlarging.

Portraits copied, enlarged, framed and finished, either in oil or colors. The portrait to be copied must be either a good tintype or photograph.

Photographs and tintypes will receive best attention.

Pictures taken in any weather.

☞ Charges reasonable.

Please call and inspect samples of his work at his rooms,

OVER "MONITOR" OFFICE.

J. N. RICE.

Bridgetown, August 7th, 1884.

JAMES & ABBOT

Commission Lumber Merchants,

13 KILBY ST., BOSTON, U. S. A.

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

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY

MUMFORD BROTHERS.

Mumford's Building, Argyle St. Halifax.

	c.	c		c.	c.
Choice Butter,	18 @	20	sale	10 @	15
Ordinary "	15 @	16	Ducks,	00 @	00
Rolls, in boxes,	00 @	00	Fowls & Chick-		
Eggs, in bbls.	18 @	19	ens,	60 @	65
Hams & Bacon	11 @	13	Geese,	00 @	00
Beef, ℔ Qtr.,	5 @	9	Partridges,	00 @	00
Hogs, dressed	00 @	00	Rabbits,	00 @	00
Mutton, carcass	6 @	7	Apples,	40 @	00
Lambs, "	8 @	10	Oats,	58 @	60
Veal "	4 @	6	Wool Skins,	40	
Turkey, whole-					
Potatoes,				$ 1.80 @ $	2.00
Hay,				11.00 @	12.00

New Advertisements.

BEARD & VENNING,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SPRING & SUMMER

DRY GOODS

We are now showing a full assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

representing all classes of Domestic and Foreign Manufacture, which will be kept fully assorted by continuous additions.

To Wholesale Buyers, we Give Special Advantages,

and solicit their inspection.

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

BEARD & VENNING.

NEW GOODS!

JULY 3RD.

BLACK broche Silks, Black Moire Watered Silks, Black guaranteed Gros Grains Silks, Colored Gros Grain Silks, for dresses and costumes, Black and colored Trimming Satins, Wide Black Watered Sash Ribbons, Black Beaded Mantle and Dress Trimmings, White Hercules Braids, Phrygian Laces, French Woven Corsets, Ladies' long Lisle Jersey Gloves, Ladies' 4 Button Chamois Leather Gloves, Gentlemen's French Kid, Gold Cape and Cheverette Gloves, Gentlemen's London made Linen Collars (all linen), Black French Cashmeres, Applique Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace Curtains, New Working Canvases, Lace Braids, full assortment of all Lace Work. A full assortment of Black and Brown Lill Sun Shades, superior dye and finish—now on sale.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON, & ALLISON.

St. John, N. B., July 19th, 1882.

OIL TANK FOR SALE.

ONE of Thurber's New York Perfection Oil Tanks, capacity 60 gallons.

H. CROSSKILL.

Middleton, 10th July, '82.

W. B. Almon Ritchie

BARRISTER, &C.,

Annapolis, - - N. S.

n13 3m

OX WAGGONS,

Haying Tools, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale,—

2 new OX WAGGONS,
1 second hand riding WAGGON,
1 do express do.,
American Scythes,
Canadian do.,
American Snaths,
Hay Rakes,
2 and 3 tined Hay Forks,
Seythe stones,
Seythe Rifles, Grind Stones and Grind Stone Fixtures.

J. L. MORSE.

Upper Clarence, July 10th, 1882.—n13tf

WISDOM & FISH,

Mill, Steamboat, and Railroad Supplies,

41 DOCK ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth, and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe, Brass Cocks, Gas, and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbitt Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Rich's Patent Saw Sharpener and Gummer, for Grinding Saws.

Estimates furnished; Lowest Quotations given on Special Supplies. [n8

JULY

PRICES FOR GOODS LOWER THAN EVER AT

J. W. WHITMAN'S.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SPOONS,
TABLE LINENS,
GLASSWARE,
CHINA,
WHITE GRANITE,
FANCY AND C. C. WARE, extremely low,
HEMP, UNION AND OIL CARPETS, neat and cheap.
HATS, HATS, HATS,

Haying Tools, Whips, Gem Jars, Fly Traps, Tinware. Brooms and Pails, first class stock of Canned Goods, Superior Teas and Coffee, Brooms, Cocoa and Chocolate, general Groceries, and Staple Dry Goods, Choice Lard,

Flour, Oat & Cornmeal,

at Lowest Prices.

Lawrencetown, July 4th, 1882.

TRENT NAVIGATION.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS

THE letting of the works for the Peneloon Falls, Buckhorn and Burleigh Canals advertised to take place on the fifth day of July next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of AUGUST next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously mentioned) on THURSDAY, the tenth day of AUGUST, next.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 20th June, 1882. [n11t17

FOR SALE!

An American built, Side Bar,

Top BUGGY,

New Style and but little used. Original cost $300, will sell for $150. Terms easy.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, August 1st, 1882. n16tf

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

THOS. R. JONES & Co.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS, TEAS, &C.,

—AND—

Manufacturers of CLOTHING,

Announce the receipt of 713 Cases and Bales of British, Foreign and Canadian Goods, making our Spring Stock complete in the following departments:

STAPLES, DRESS GOODS, WOOLLENS,
CARPETS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS, Velvets, Silks, Edgings,
LACES, RIBBONS, and a large and well selected stock of Haberdashery.

FISHING LINES AND TWINES,

—o—

Owing to the large increase in our business we have added the adjoining building lately occupied by the post office, and are now in a better position than ever to attend to the wants of our customers and friends.

Our stock will be more than usually attractive this season, and terms and prices will be satisfactory to good parties.

Our aim is to secure Fashionable and Durable Goods, believing that they will, at right prices, command a ready sale. ☞ Inspection respectfully solicited.

ALSO—50 half chests Congo Tea, prime value.

New Goods received weekly throughout the season. Orders by letter or through our traveller receive prompt and careful attention.

THOS. R. JONES, & Co.,

Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, Canterbury St.,
St. John, N. B.

july 3

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

Miscellaneous.

An Odd Ocean Steamer.

NO MASTS, THE DECK COVERED WITH A DOME, AND TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN SIX DAYS.

A dome covered and mastless vessel is being built at Nyack at the yard of James E. Smith, for the American Quick Transit Steamship Company. It is the invention of Capt. Moreland, for forty years connected with the Cunard Line. She will be launched about the middle of July, but, as it will take at least a month to put in her boilers and machinery, she will not be ready for her trial trip before the latter part of August. If she realises the expectations of her inventor she will be put in the West India fruit trade, and other vessels will be made for the freight and passenger transatlantic service. All of her timbers are in position, her planking is about completed, and a large force of men are hurrying forward the work. The best materials are used, and she will be stronger than the ordinary vessels to sustain the strain of her engines, which will be double the usual power.

The vessel is 150 feet long, 21 beam, and 16 extreme breadth. She is sharp forward, and has a long, clean run aft. The speed promised is about twenty-five miles an hour, so that the voyage across the Atlantic may be made in less than six days. The model is different in every important respect from the ocean steamers now in use. First, she has about 33 per cent., more beam, and instead of the straight sides going deep down into the water, there will be a graceful rise from the keel to the load line. It is claimed that the hull will be more stable without ballast than the present type of vessels. The 'turtle back' or dome deck, is a distinguishing feature as it will afford enlarged space on passenger vessels for saloon accommodation, and on freight vessels for the comfortable housing of cattle. It can be used as a promenade-deck in fair weather. The whole upper deck will thus be covered in, and the space usually exposed to the weather will be entirely utilized. It will thus be light, airy, and well ventilated. Abaft will be the main saloon, a spacious apartment, furnished in mahogany and black walnut. Large state-rooms will open from the main saloon. Directly forward of the main saloon will be the engine-room, then the mess-room and officers' state rooms. Still further forward will be the quarters for the crew. Greater safety is claimed for the turtle back; it will tie the vessel's sides together, thus making her stronger, no sea, no matter how large, can strike at right angles, and the concussive force from boarding seas is avoided by the perfect shedding of them on the curved surface. The wheel-house, smoke-stacks, ventilators, and flag and signal staffs, will be the only things rising above the upper decks. There will be no spars or masts. Among the advantages claimed are the absence of all top weight, which strains the ship in heavy weather, the avoiding of a great outlay for sails and rigging, and the dispensing with a large crew of practical sailors. Another claim is that, in a straight course of the ocean, taking the wind as it blows, the atmospheric resistance against the spars, masts, and rigging of a vessel driven by steam power is so great that the gain by their removal will more than compensate for the loss of the advantage of sails in a favorable breeze. To meet the emergency of derangement to the main shaft, screw, or machinery at sea, a pair of auxiliary screws are placed one above the other in the dead-wood just forward of the main shaft and screw. When not in use, they will be inclosed by large shutters flush with the wood. If the ordinary steering apparatus should become disabled, the arrangement of these shutters is such that they can be used as a sort of double rudder, one for port and one for starboard.—*New York Sun. (June 10th.)*

How Edison Got Married.

'Stock' Griffin, Edison's private secretary once told me a funnily characteristic story of the manner in which Edison came to get married. The idea was first suggested by an intimate friend who made the point that he needed a mistress to preside over his big house, which was being managed by a house-keeper and several servants. I dare say the idea had never occurred to him before, for he it known he is the shyest and most bashful of men, but he seemed pleased with the proposition and timidly inquired whom he should marry. The friend somewhat testily replied 'any one;' that a man who had so little sentiment in his soul as to ask such a question ought to be satisfied with anything that wore a petticoat and was decent, and concluded by saying: 'There are a number of nice girls employed in your factory over yonder; they aren't especially refined or cultivated, I must confess, but they are respectable, and that is the main consideration, after all.'

Edison looked them all over, and, after making his selection, put the question plumply to her. It was Edison's way of doing business, but it embarrassed the young lady all the same. She asked him time to consider, and Edison granted her a week. At the end of that period she accepted him, and they were married without delay. They had decided to visit the New England States and Canadas and make quite an extensive tour. As the bridal party drove to the station they passed his laboratory. Turning to his wife, Edison excused himself for a few minutes, saying there were some matters that needed his attention and that he would be at the station in time for the train. The train came and went and so did several others but no Edison. The bride, who knew his peculiarities, finally drove back to the house and waited her liege's lord's pleasure. She never saw him again for forty-eight hours. Immersed in some idea that had suddenly occurred to him, he became oblivious to brides, honeymoons or anything else.

For the Ladies.

The Household.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

To one quart of sifted flour add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; rub into this a large tablespoonful of the best butter; wet with a sufficient quantity of buttermilk to form a soft dough, having first dissolved in the buttermilk one tablespoonful of soda; mix lightly, and bake immediately on a griddle; make the cake rather thick and about the circumference of a dinner plate. When baked, and while warm, split and cover freely with the best butter; cover the lower half thickly with the best and ripest strawberries; sprinkle the berries liberally with fine white sugar; cover the berries and lower half of the cake with the upper half as a lid; dust the lid with fine white sugar; saturate freely with the richest and sweetest cream.

HOW TO MAKE ICE CREAM.

To two quarts of cream allow one pound of loaf sugar and flavoring to taste; the flavoring should be strong, as freezing destroys it a good deal. If made with milk, allow ten eggs to two quarts; beat up the eggs, boil half the milk and mix them together, stirring all the time; strain it, add the remaining milk, sugar and flavoring, and put it in the freezer. When well frozen transfer it to a mould with frozen ice and freeze it again. Three good lemons or the juice of an ordinary pine apple will flavor two quarts of cream. The juice of a quart of ripe strawberries or raspberries squeezed through a linen bag will be sufficient for the same quantity of strawberry or raspberry cream.

RHUBARB PIE.

Rhubarb should be peeled and cut in two-inch lengths, and cooked with only water enough to cover the bottom of the kettle, with half a pound of brown sugar to each pound spread over the top, and the stream shut in. It burns easily, and should be cooked at the side of the range or set upon a brick till the sugar dissolves with the juice to form a syrup. Line the pie pans with puff paste, made not very rich, fill with the stewed rhubard, and place broad strips of paste, cut with a paste jugger, across and bake; or use the plain pie paste, and bake with a top crust; sift powdered sugar over.

MUTTON STEW WITH VEGETABLES.

Three pounds of breast or neck of mutton, one onion and a little of the green tops, four potatoes, piece of turnip, carrot and parsnips, piece of pepperpod minced, parsley and salt. The meat for this first class dish can be bought for four or five cents a pound, because so few know how good it is when stewed long enough. Four hours before the meat, chop the breast of mutton in pieces of even size, wash and put it on a good-sized saucepan with cold water enough to cover. When it boils, skim it. Throw in the vegetables all but the potatoes, let stew, with the lid on, two hours, then add the potatoes, parsley, red pepper and salt, and simmer an hour longer. The vegetables should be cut in pieces of even size, and other kinds can be added, such as celery and peas. Add more hot water, if necessary; thicken with a spoonful of flour mixed with water.

ROUND CAKE.

One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound flour, twelve eggs, work the butter to a very light cream, add the pulverized sugar and beat thoroughly; now add the well-beaten yolks, and beat well again; stir in the well beaten whites and the flour very lightly. Bake in a large mould in a slow but steady oven about an hour.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.

Jamaica rum, one pint; bay, three-quarters of a pint; glycerine, two ounces; carbonate of ammonia, one ounce; borax, two ounces. Wash the skin of the head with a piece of sponge dipped in this solution, after which thoroughly rinse with tepid water. This should be used once or twice each week, together with a hair tonic.

CREAM PUFFS.

Take three quarters of a pound of flour, a half pound of butter, ten eggs, one pint of cold water. Boil water and butter together, and then stir the eggs in, one at a time, without beating first. Drop a spoonful at a time on a baking pan, keeping each one separate, and bake in a hot oven. To make cream take one quart of milk, one coffee-cupful of flour, two cups of sugar, four eggs. Boil the milk and stir the other ingredients, and beat all well together; flavor with lemon or vanilla.

LEMON PEEL.

One of the nicest flavorings for custards, stewed rhubard, puddings, etc., is made from the brandy in which lemon peel is soaked. A wide mouthed bottle should be kept in which to put all spare lemon peel; pour your brandy over it to cover it, and keep it corked. This is always ready for use. Another bottle should be kept for peel which has been chopped very fine and lind a little salt put over it; this may be used for forcemeats or meat flavoring. Also dry some peel in a cool oven and use this, crumbled fine or grated, for apples and various other things.

AMMONIA AND WATER.—A bucketful of hot water, with one teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia, is just the stuff for scrubbing floors; wipe off with clean water. Use a brush or broom with a long handle. Scrubbing with soap imparts to unpainted floors a gray dirty color, and takes off the paint from the painted ones. In using ammonia one should be careful not to allow the fumes to accumulate in a close room where there is a fire. Every housekeeper should keep ammonia in the house; for cleaning finger marks from paint it is magical, and does not injure the paint in the least.

TO PRESERVE SEA-WEEDS.—Wash the sea-weed well in fresh water to remove the sticky saltness which prevades it; then take a plate or shallow vessel, and having cut paper or card to the size required, place it under the specimen, and while under the water spread out the plant as naturally as may be, either with the fingers or a camel's hair brush. Raise the paper carefully into a slanting position to drain off the water. Have at hand a piece of board or very thick pasteboard, lay two or three sheets of blotting paper on it, upon which place the specimen, putting smoothly over it a piece of cambric or linen; then more blotting-paper, another pasteboard, and so on alternately till all your specimens are arranged. Place on the uppermost board a weight. The blotting paper and cambric will require to be removed and dried every day or two, as much moisture exudes. When quite dry, the specimens can be arranged in a book according to the taste of the collector, with the names, date of finding, and locality written clearly below.—*Out look.*

A DAINTY DISH.—A dish to be served with cake and berries is made by grating a fresh coconnut, beating the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth, adding two large spoonfuls of sugar and a pint of thick, sweet cream, and beating this also till it is very light.

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[From the Boston Globe.]

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On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

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It costs only $1, per bottle or six for $5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

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	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	43	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	44	36	29	22	29	37
Berwick	45	37	31	22	30	38
Waterville	45	37	31	22	30	38
Cambridge	45	37	31	22	30	38
Coldbrook	45	37	31	22	30	38
Kentville	46	37	31	22	30	38

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Summer Arrangement.

Time Table,

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, 7th June, 1882

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon., Wed. and Fri. only	Passengers and Freight Tues., Thurs. and Sat. only.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 45	7 15	3 00
14	Windsor Junc—leave	8 22	8 30	3 50
46	Windsor	9 40	10 40	6 15
53	Hantsport	10 00	11 20	6 37
61	Grand Pre	10 22	11 56	7 05
			P. M.	
64	Wolfville	10 30	12 12	7 17
66	Port Williams	10 35	12 22	7 23
71	Kentville—arrive	10 50	12 40	7 40
	Do—leave	11 05	1 10	
83	Berwick	11 36	1 58	
88	Aylesford	11 50	2 21	
		P. M.		
95	Kingsten	12 04	2 46	
98	Wilmot	12 12	2 59	
102	Middleton	12 23	3 15	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	3 53	
111	Paradise	12 48	4 05	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	4 72	
124	Roundhill	1 20	4 53	
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 40	5 20	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tue., Thur. and Sat. only.	Express Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave	.....	.....	8.00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	6 30	.....	1.00
6	Round Hill	6 56	.....	2
14	Bridgetown	7 22	2 54	
19	Paradise	7 42	3 07	
22	Lawrencetown	7 55	3 15	
28	Middleton	8 20	3 31	
32	Wilmot	8 37	3 42	
35	Kingston	8 51	3 51	
42	Aylesford	9 19	4 66	
47	Berwick	9 40	4 26	
59	Kentville—arrive	10 49	4 56	
64	" Do—leave	6 30	11 15	5 00
66	Port Williams	6 50	11 35	5 16
69	Wolfville	6 57	11 45	5 22
77	Grand Pre	7 10	11 57	5 30
			P. M	
	Hantsport	7 36	12 30	5 54
84	Windsor	8 15	12 55	6 14
116	Windsor Junct	10 15	3 20	7 33
130	Halifax—arrive	11 00	4 30	8 10

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

Express Trains run daily.

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John at 8 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Digby and Annapolis, and leaves Annapolis on arrival of Express Train from Halifax, at 1.40 p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Digby and St. John.

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Annapolis, July 11th. 1881.

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Lawrencetown, May 1st, 1882. 1y

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SANCTON

HAS A BIG LOT OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS, GOLD & SILVER RINGS, BROOCHES EAR RINGS, SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, BRACELETS, SILVERWARE &C.,

Which will be sold CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Remember, store next to Post Office. Call and inspect.

Bridgetown, May 3rd, 1882.

Welland Canal Enlargement!

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY, the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut."

Plans, showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th DAY OF AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of *four thousand* dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,

Ottawa, 15th July, 1882. 6i21

Salesmen Wanted.

To begin work at once on

FALL ALES, 1882,

—FOR THE—

Fonthill Nurseries,

THE LARGEST in the DOMINION.

Head Office:—TORONTO, Ontario,

Branch Offices:

MONTREAL, P. Q., and

St. PAUL, Minn. Nurseries: Fonthill, On.

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

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

STONE & WELLINGTON,

J. W. BEALL, Manager. Nurserymen, Montreal.

March 3rd, 1882.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

—LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve & quickly cure.

In this season to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it. (6)

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

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

NEWEST Importation of TEA!

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

Middleton, 10th April, 1882.

Agricultural.

Sheep.

The crying need of American agriculture to-day is a more general incorporation of the sheep into the farming economy. More prolific than horses or cattle, as well as more tractable, subsisting on scantier herbage and requiring less supervision, it claims the additional advantage of "paying for its raising" in annual instalments of marketable fleece, pending its growth to maturity. It is more readily transferred from one enclosure to another, and is easily restrained by fences which would prove no barrier against the encroachment of other farm stock. Its light tread and love of repose warrant its success to fields and pastures where the tramping of cattle and the tearing of hogs would not be tolerated. It wastes less food in proportion to the quantity consumed, and will hunt and utilize much that would otherwise be lost to the farmer. Yielding a return in both fleece and flesh, it furnishes its owner with the double advantage of catching a good market for his produce, requiring less water and disposed to work for its food. It is without a peer when Summer's drought taxes the farmer's resources for enabling his live stock to maintain an average of thirst and flesh. All that can be said in behalf of feeding live stock on the farm, as distinguished from the soil-impoverishing policy of placing the raw grain and grass upon the market, will be found to apply with double emphasis to the farm that carries as a part of its outfit one or more sheep per acre. No, the animal returns more fertility to the soil in proportion to the amount exacted for its support, while none equals it in the evenness with which the droppings are distributed. Notwithstanding the evident advantages an increase in sheep culture brings the agriculture of a country generally, and especially inuring to the benefit of such farmers as incorporate it into their system, the fact is apparent that sheep are not so numerous or so evenly distributed as they should be.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

LIVE STOCK IN MIDSUMMER.—The latter part of summer is often very trying to live stock. Pastures are short, old grain is high, the new not yet fit to feed. Milk may be in great demand and the farmer loath to cut in upon his corn fodder, intended for curing, to feed off the aftermath; he is lucky who can turn his stock of cattle and horses into mountain or high-wooded pastures where they will have water and may make at least half a living upon underbrush, etc. Early sowed fodder corn comes in well now for milch cows, and there is really no other good use for it. If cut for curing it is hard to dry without moulding and decaying, and if left to stand until after the middle of September, when it will cure well, it will be as woody and tough as 'corn stalks.' When fed to milch cows, fodder corn ought to be cut short and sprinkled with two to four quarts of corn meal per cow each day. There will be no complaint of the quality or the quantity of the milk. If these are fed without the meal, the milk will surely be thin, and the cows are exhausted by the increased flow, and soon fall off in yield.

Horses in pasture are often extremely annoyed by flies. If they can stand, when not in use, in dark, sweet stables, by all means turn them into the pasture only at night. Gnats and mosquitoes are of little annoyance to horses, but the larger day-flies and the botfly, set them almost crazy.

Blackberries and Raspberries.

Every one who has gathered wild blackberries is aware that the stems grow to the height of six or eight feet, and gracefully bend over at the top. The lower part of the cane bears little or no fruit, it being nearly all at the top of the bush. The same happens on a smaller scale with the raspberry when left to itself. While we cultivate blackberries for the sake of better fruit than the wild plants usually afford, we should also endeavor to have more of it, and more conveniently placed on the bushes. From questions that are asked, it is evident that all are not aware that the stems of the blackberry and raspberry (at least those cultivated for fruit) are only biennial. The plant grows up from the root, often at some distance from the old stems, vigorous shoots which grow rapidly, and by autumn will become ripe and hard canes, like the old ones. The old canes, which have given a crop of fruit, have completed their work, and, though they may remain alive for awhile, will all be dead by next spring. When the fruit has been gathered, it is best to cut the canes entirely away, to give room to the new ones. These should have more attention than they usually receive; if left to themselves, they will become just like the wild plants, straggling, and with their fruit all at the top. Not only on account of the greater quantity of fruit, but for the ease in picking it, should the canes be pruned. Blackberry canes should never grow five feet, and many prefer to keep them at three feet high. Whenever the green shoot has reached the desired height, remove the top, or growing point, which, being tender, may be picked off with the thumb and finger. Soon after this is done, branches will start along the stem, and these should also be pinched, the lower ones when eighteen inches long, and the upper when twelve inches. By a little attention, once a week, or oftener, given the needed pinching, the blackberry, instead of being a long straggling shrub, catching at the clothing of all who approach it, may be brought into the form of a neat pyramidal bush, which, the next season, will be loaded with fruit from top to bottom. The same treatment may be followed with raspberries, which are usually kept shorter. One of the greatest pleasures in gardening is found in training and shaping plants, and making them grow as we wish, and in nothing are the effects of this more strikingly shown than in the blackberry and raspberry.—*American Agriculturist.*

Joker's Corner.

TESTING THE STRENGTH OF WILL POWER.—Three or four citizens were the other day having a conlab at the east entrance of the City Hall in regard to will power, and there was one of the group who dared to go far enough to assert that a man of strong will power could draw a person to him from a distance of one hundred feet.

'Try it—try it!' exclaimed one whose faith was slight.

'I don't say that I can do it, because I may not have the strength of will.

'Well, there's a man down by the gate who is looking up and down as if undecided. Bend your will on him and see if you can draw him this way.

'I'll try it, just to please you,' replied the advocate, and he fastened his gaze on the man, clenched his hands, and put forth a mighty effort. The man at the gate seemed to feel it. He looked across at the monument—down the street—then up at the hall.

'I'll be hanged if you aren't doing it!' whispered one of the group.

The advocate braced himself for a greater effort, and the man at the gate left his place and walked straight towards the building. He advanced like one in a