ESTABLISHED 1873.

The Weekly Monitor

IS PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown,

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

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

H. S. PIPER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 9. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1881. NO. 8.

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

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

HELLO!

AGENTS can make more money selling our new

TELEPHONES!

than in any other business. Send $4 for sample pair and wire to put up and exhibit. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Large profits.

Address,

U. S. TELEPHONE CO.,
123 S. Clarke St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscribe for

The Monitor

KEEP YOUR MONEY AT HOME, BY PATRONIZING A LOCAL INDUSTRY, AND STOP TAKING DOLLAR WEEKLIES THAT CONTAIN ONLY GENERAL MATTER, WHILE THE MONITOR LABORS FOR YOUR BENEFIT IN EVERY WAY.

ONLY $1.50 PER YEAR.

ANNAPOLIS, SS.,
In the Supreme Court, 1881.
IN EQUITY.

CAUSE:

TIMOTHY D. RUGGLES, Plaintiff.
vs.
ZEBULON BLAKSLEE, Defendant.

UPON hearing read the affidavit of Edwin Ruggles, made herein the 12th day of May A. D., 1881, the exhibit thereto, and the papers on file herein, and on motion I do order that unless the above named Defendant Zebulon Bleakslee, appear to the summons herein and answer the same on or before the 18th day of June, A. D., 1881, the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed herein as in case of personal service on the said Defendant, and defaults suffered by him.

And I do further order that the publication of this rder in the Weekly MONITOR, newspaper, pblished at Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, for the space of thirty days, one insertion each week, shall be deemed good service on the said Defendant Zebulon Bleakslee.

Signed,
RICH RD J. UNIACKE, Prothy.
On motion of E. RUGGLES, for the Pltff.
Bridgetown, March 14th, 1881. 5it10

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

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.

A Great Cause of Human Misery
Is the Loss of
MANHOOD

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

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

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

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

Address,

The Culverwell Medical Co.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box 4586.

THE LOCAL MEAT MARKET.
[Limited.]
Registered Under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1879.

English, American, Canadian and Australian

MEATS
—AND—
Provision Depots.

CAPITAL - - - $100,000.

OFFICES—Central Depot and Market: 84 Upper Thames Street, E. C. (Under Cannon Street Station) London, E. C.

BONDED WAREHOUSES—Cold Storage Wharf, Cousin Lane, E. C.

BANKERS:—The London and County Bank, 21 London Street, E. C. D. TALLERMAN, Esq., Gen. Manager.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of Shippers of Cattle, Poultry, &c., to the ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PROVISION DEPOTS, 84 UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON. Furnished with Refrigerating Chambers of large capacity, where Produce of all kinds can be preserved for any length of time, at any season of the year. The advantages to shippers of live cattle are evident, inasmuch as by slaughtering immediately on arrival Expenses Cease, and the best advantageous moment may be seized for the disposal of the consignment.

To parties desirous of shipping apples, &c., to London, for sales and returns, the Company can offer advantages to be found in no other quarter. By use of the refrigerators, decay or deterioration is arrested, while every facility is afforded for sorting, sampling and laying out sound fruit, as well as for repacking such as may be injured on the voyage. Shippers who may wish more speedy returns than can be forwarded by regular mail, can realize an advance which will be ordered by Telegraph immediately on receipt of consignments landed in good condition.

Information in detail can be obtained by application to the undersigned, who are authorized to make advances to Shippers, and, if desirable, to take an interest for the Company in the profit and loss of operations.

WM. HARE, Agent,
171 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
THOS. S. WHITMAN, Agent,
Annapolis, N. S. 43tf

Books, - - Stationery.

Buckley & Allen,

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

BUCKLEY & ALLEN.
124 Granville St., Halifax.

GREAT BARGAIN!

THE Subscriber offers for SALE or RENT or private Contract,

His Beautiful Residence
at
LOWER MIDDLETON.

The House contains 11 rooms, all in thorough repair, Good Stabling for 3 or 4 Horses, Carriage House and Wood House. The grounds consists of 2 acres in a high state of cultivation with a very fine orchard of 100 or more superior trees, (choice varieties of fruit) nearly all which are in bearing, some trees producing yearly 3 Barrels or more. The Garden is also well stocked with a good variety of Fruit trees. The situation is convenient to Railway Station, Post Office, and within 5 minutes walk of three places of worship. Location desirable, and very healthy.

ALSO, Small Farm, situate in NORTH WILLIAMSTON, about two miles from Lawrencetown Railway Station. The House contains 6 Rooms, the ground flat only being finished. Good Barn, and a number of useful and necessary outbuildings. The Farm consists of about 70 acres, 30 of which are in hay and under cultivation. A good Orchard, in bearing, producing yearly 25 to 30 barrels, and with care will soon increase to 100 or more barrals. Cuts about 14 tons Hay yearly, with a superior chance to increase largely at a very small outlay. Location public, healthy, convenient and desirable particularly to a person with moderate means. Possession at once if desired. Terms for both places easy.

EDWARD H. PHINNEY.
Middleton, Annapolis County, May 1st, 1880.

TO LAWYERS.

A FRESH LOT of Summonses and Executions just printed and for sale a his office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ANNAPOLIS, SS.,
In the Supreme Court, 1881,
IN EQUITY.

ON the petition and application of Sybel Wheelock, praying foreclosure and sale under Chap. 95, Revised Statutes, 4th series, TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

By the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis or his deputy, at Middleton, in the County of Annapolis, aforesaid,

ON FRIDAY,
17th day JUNE, next,
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein, on the 9th day of May, A. D., 1881, unless before the sale the amount due as per affidavit of the petitioner annexed to the original papers in this cause, be paid to her or to her attorney, with costs,

ALL the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of William Viditoe, late of Nietaux Falls, in the said County of Annapolis, deceased, and all parties claiming under him, of, in, to or out of, all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of

LAND and PREMISES,

Situate, lying and being on the Nietaux Mountain, in the said County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the south west corner of lands surveyed to Elias Grimes, thence turning easterly and southerly following the winding of the brook or river, and the line of land surveyed to Elias Grimes, until it comes to the said William Viditoe's land, thence turning and running westerly along said William Vidito's land until it comes to Parker Viditoe's land, thence turning and running northerly along the land of the said Parker Viditoe's, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty-nine acres three rods and seventeen poles, being part of land conveyed by the late Elias Wheelock to Mrs. Sarah Morrow and Elizabeth Wheelock.

ALSO—Another lot, piece or parcel of Land, where the said late William Viditoe lived, being part of numbers two and three, bounded as follows: Beginning at the Lunenburg road, so called, or lands conveyed by Welcome Wheelock to George Runciman's east bounds, thence south forty-one degrees west by said Runciman's land to the north boundary of said lot number three, thence north forty-nine degrees east one hundred and twenty-two rods to a stake and stones by ungranted lands, thence north fifty one degrees west to the centre line of lot number two, granted to Elias Wheelock and Robt. Dixon, thence by the centre line about seventy-two rods to the north east corner of said Runciman's land, thence west forty-one degrees east by Runciman's land to the first mentioned boundary, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, comprising all the land owned by the late Welcome Wheelock and deeded by Mary Eliza Wheelock the widow and administratrix of the late Welcome Wheelock to said late William Viditoe, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

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

PETER BONNETT,
High Sheriff.

E. RUGGLES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Annapolis Royal, May 12th. 1881. 5it10

Spring Goods arriving;
Prices very low;
Everything thriving
—AT—
Murdoch & Co's.

2 TONS WHITE LEAD, best quality in the market.

5 BARRELS RAW AND BOILED OIL. VARNISHES, DRYERS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

To Grangers and Farmers.

Attention is called to 30 bus. TIMOTHY, and 500 lbs. RED CLOVER, in stock and offered very low for CASH.

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS in abundance

1200 Rolls Room Paper at cost.

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, the cheapest in the market.

Full stock of Groceries and Hardware.

☞ Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to us on note or book account, that payment must be made at once or in 30 days from 1st April.

MURDOCH & CO.

Bridgetown, April 1st, 1881.

Ready - Made
CLOTHING!
BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from Montreal, a large and well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing & Buffalo Robes.

consisting of

Men's Ulsters, Youths' Ulsters, Men's Over Coats, Reefers.

All a

Splendid Assortment
of
FALL SUITS

Pants and Vests. Also,

1 Doz. Very Fine Buffalo Robes.

Horse Blankets.

All the above will be sold very
LOW FOR CASH,
BEALES & DODGE.
Middleton, Nov ., '78

Watches, Stem Winders $5.50. White Metal Hunting Case $5. Imitation gold $8. Solid gold $15. Cheapest and best prizes ever sold for the money. Valuable Catalogue free. Thompson & Co. 1,2 Nassau St. N.Y.

LONDON
GOODS!

RUNCIMAN,
RANDOLPH & CO.,
—have received Invoices of—
CHOICE LONDON GOODS.
which they offer at lowest prices.

Ladies' Brown and Black Silk Umbrellas.

Ladies' Zenilla do., at 38c. each.

Gents' Alpacca and Gingham Umbrellas.

Mourning Goods.

Wide Black Crapes, Black French Cashmeres, Black French Merinos, Henrietta Cloth, Choice Black Norwich Crapes.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from 11 cents to 27 cents per yard.
TOILET SETTS, TOILET CLOTHS
TOILET QUILTS,
WHITE BRILLIANTS,
WHITE MARSEILLES.
HALF BLEACHED AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

CARPETS!

HEMP CARPETS, all prices.
4 4 Union and all Wool do., from 62 cents a yard.

English Floor Oil Cloths
superior quality, &c., &c.

IN STOCK.

Ladies' HAND BAGS, in Straw and Morocco.

Valises, all Sizes.

GENTLEMEN'S & LADIES'

Travelling Trunks

from 75c. to $6.50 each.

We offer 75 bbls. Corn Meal at $3.50 per bbl.

Just imported from West Indies—10 puncheons Molasses—retail price 40 cents per Gallon.

A SPECIALITY!

One Bale MANCHESTER PRINTS.

We invite attention to our very large and varied Stock for Spring and Summer Trade

R. R. & Co.

Bridgetown, N. S., April, 26th, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ANNAPOLIS SS.,
In the Supreme Court 1881,
IN EQUITY.

CAUSE:

JOHN B. PARKER, Plaintiff.
vs.
HENRIETTA VanBUSKIRK and BENIAH SPINNEY, Executrix and Executor of Eri VanBuskirk, deceased Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

By the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy in front of the store of Beniah Spinney & Son, at Melvern Square,

ON MONDAY,
the 13th day of JUNE.
at twelve o'clock, noon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein and dated the 9th day of May, A. D., 1881, unless before the sale the amount due the Plaintiff on the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein, together with interest and costs be paid to the Plaintiff, or his attorney or to the said Sheriff, or into this Honorable Court, or as the Court may order,

ALL the estate, interest, right, title, claim and equity of redemption of the above named Defendants of, in, to and out of, the following described lots, pieces or parcels of

LAND,

Situate in the township of Wilmot, and County of Annapolis, bounded as follows: Commencing at the south west corner of lands owned and in possession of the estate of the late Eri VanBuskirk, on the north side of the Gates Brothers' Organ Factory, on the Stronach Mountain Road, thence north the course of said road till it comes to the Spinney Road, so called, thence across said road in a northerly direction and following the course of the said Stronach Mountain, northerly until it comes to land formerly owned by William Condon, thence easterly the course of the line dividing the land of said estate from land formerly owned by William Condon, thirty-five rods or thereabouts, or until it strikes a stake and stones, thence south the course of the line to the Spinney Road, so called, thence across said road and running easterly the course of said road on the south side thereof, until it comes to land now owned by William T. VanBuskirk, thence south the course of the line dividing lands owned by said estate and the land of said William T. VanBuskirk, until it comes to lands in the occupation and possession of the Gates Brothers, thence westerly the course of said line to the place of beginning, containing by estimation thirty acres more or less, saving and excepting one acre out of the above described lot on the Stronach Mountain Road, opposite the store owned and occupied by R. L. McDonald, said lot being reserved as a site for the building or erection of a Methodist Church.

Secondly—A lot of WOOD LAND situate, lying and being on the Vault Road, so called, leading from Melvern Square to Margaretville, commencing at the southwest corner of land owned by Jacob Miller, on the east side of said vault road, thence running east along said Miller's east line thirty-four rods or until it comes to lands owned by David Bent, thence south along said Bent's west line and the west line of lands owned by Benjamin Phinney ninety rods, or until it strikes land owned by Ambrose and Robert Dodge, thence west the course of the line, until it strikes the vault road, thence north along said road the course thereof, ninety rods, to the place of beginning, containing by estimation twenty-five acres more or less, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE,—ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed or the tender thereof.

PETER BONNETT,
High Sheriff.

J. G. H. PARKER,
Pltff's Atty.
Annapolis, May 9th, A. D., 1881.

Select Literature.

Nelly's Mistake.

'Oh, I do so want my tea!' cried Nelly Manners, throwing herself into the depths of a large arm-chair. 'Shopping is so exhausting on a hot afternoon like this.'

'So are some other things,' thought her sister Marian, calling to mind the pile of cuffs and collars and laces now airing before the kitchen fire, and how often the initials N. E. M. had started up under her iron that hot afternoon. She often wondered whether Nelly ever gave a thought to the how and when of the getting-up of the delicate nick-nacks of lace that so charmingly became her. But it was only a passing vexation, banished the next moment.

'Now, I declare, here's Jack coming up the path!' cried Nelly with comical annoyance, as she poised a cup of tea on one hand under her nose, and inhaled the grateful perfume; 'and I'd venture anything he wants us to go for a row, and then what'll become of the hat I wanted to trim this evening for to-morrow? Well, I can't go, that's certain. What a nuisance he is.'

'Here's a lovely evening for a row!' exclaimed the voice of the new-comer, even before his bodily form appeared. 'Be quick, girls, and let us go off. It will be glorious on the river.'

Now Marian was as ardent a lover of the river as Jack himself, and it seemed to her, after her long afternoon's warm work, that the sweet, fresh breezes were the very thing she needed. Nelly, however, was quite decided.

'I am tired, Jack,' she said promptly; 'besides I want to trim a hat. We really can't go.'

'I hate mu'dling at out by myself,' said Jack disconsolately; 'and I felt so sure you'd be delighted to come this evening.'

'It will do you good, Marian,' said her mother. 'There is no reason why you should stay because Nelly does not care to go.'

'I will come with you if you like, Jack,' Marian said dubiously. She was sorry Jack should lose the evening's recreation to which he had doubtless been looking forward all day.

'Thank you, Marian,' he replied, grasping the idea that it was possible to go with one companion—which, until Mrs. Manners' suggestion, they had all lost sight of. It was so natural to make bright, pleasure loving Nelly the centre of everything.

'We will get back early,' Marian said to Nelly, noticing an anxious shade on her sister's face, which she quickly interpreted, 'and I shall have time then to help you with your hat.'

'You see, Jack, you would be as vexed as any one if I were to look a shabby fright at the pic-nic to-morrow—now, wouldn't you?' Nelly asked coaxingly, when Marian was up stairs. 'You see I am really pleasing you most by staying at home to-night.'

Jack looked repentantly. It gratified him to think that Nelly cared for his opinion, although he knew full well that she could not wear anything that would render her less bewitchingly fair in his eyes. He had known and been as a brother to these two girls ever since he had been a little fellow in petticoats, and Nelly an infant in her mother's arms. Lately he had watched, with a feeling almost of awe, how the child he had played with so many years was developing a beauty of form and feature that seemed to him to have no equal. Marian was a dear girl, always ready to do anything he wished, a perfect treasure of a sister; but Nelly, with her bright sparkling beauty and vivacious manner, was a companion to be proud of indeed.

'Now, if that isn't exasperating!' Nelly exclaimed irately, when, about 20 minutes after Jack and Marian had started, there came an ominous visitor-like knock at the door.

It was indeed a visitor and a stranger, so Nelly must perforce put down her work and be entertaining. 'Mr. Edward Archer' was a name that seemed familiar, yet Nelly was quite sure she had no recollection of the tall, aristocratic-looking man whom Susan presently ushered in.

'You will hardly remember me,' he explained to Mrs. Manners, 'for I was but a lad when I stayed at Bloxham with my cousin Jack, but I have vivid recollections of Minnie and Nelly Manners. My cousin did not expect me till to-morrow morning, so, hearing that he was here, I ventured to follow him, hoping that, for his sake at any rate, I should not be considered an intruder.'

Mrs. Manners hastened to assure her visiter that she was always pleased to see any of Jack's friends, and that his cousin must be sure of a welcome from her.

'So this is Nelly—little Nelly no longer, I perceive,' he remarked, with a glance of decided approval at the fair face. 'When I saw her last she was a little creature of eight, in pinafores and curls, and her sister a shy school-girl whom I am afraid Jack and I delighted to tease.'

Nelly laughed heartily at this description. Very soon she and Edward Archer were chatting away gayly, and by the time Jack and Marian returned, Nelly had quite forgotten her vexation in the pleasurable novelty of having this handsome, sprightly stranger to entertain.

The brunt of the millinery fell on Marian's willing shoulders, and never had Nelly looked fairer than on the morning of the picnic, when her airy summer gown of some washing material was fitly completed and enhanced by her sister's deft handiwork.

So thought Jack; so thought Edward. Nelly was in a whirl of pleasure excitement the live long day, for her eyes were opened to the fact that she was a centre of attraction, in a way they had never been until now.

A dangerous knowledge, especially to a bright thoughtless girl of Nelly's tender years. Marian was conscious of a strange, undefinable feeling of distress as she noticed with what evident pleasure Nelly received the open admiration accorded her, and how delighted she was to display the homage of the handsome stranger, Jack's cousin, and Marian's quiet observant eyes noted something else. She saw Jack's troubled gaze following Nelly's every movement, watching her eager flushed face with an expression she had never seen there before; and her quick womanly instinct told her that to-day had revealed to Jack that for the future he would never be content with a sisterly regard from his favorite playmate and companion.

Nelly was indulging herself in a host of immensely pleasant reflections the next morning, when she received a brief note from Jack which did not at all chime in with them.

'Look here, Minnie,' she cried with a scared expression, running into the kitchen, where her sister, in a large apron, was concocting a tempting salad. 'What can the foolish fellow mean? Whatever shall I do? How can he be so stupid!'

'Are you sure you would like me to read it, dear?' Marian asked.

'Read it, Minnie, pray, and tell me what I can do. Oh, how foolish of him! I should never have thought it of Jack!'

'Why, Nelly?' Marian asked, quietly glancing down the letter.

'Here's a lovely evening for a row!' exclaimed the voice of the new-comer, even before his bodily form appeared. 'Be quick, girls, and let us go off. It will be glorious on the river.'

'I hate mu'dling at out by myself,' said Jack disconsolately; 'and I felt so sure you'd be delighted to come this evening.'

'It will do you good, Marian,' said her mother. 'There is no reason why you should stay because Nelly does not care to go.'

'I will come with you if you like, Jack,' Marian said dubiously. She was sorry Jack should lose the evening's recreation to which he had doubtless been looking forward all day.

'Thank you, Marian,' he replied, grasping the idea that it was possible to go with one companion—which, until Mrs. Manners' suggestion, they had all lost sight of. It was so natural to make bright, pleasure loving Nelly the centre of everything.

'We will get back early,' Marian said to Nelly, noticing an anxious shade on her sister's face, which she quickly interpreted, 'and I shall have time then to help you with your hat.'

'You see, Jack, you would be as vexed as any one if I were to look a shabby fright at the pic-nic to-morrow—now, wouldn't you?' Nelly asked coaxingly, when Marian was up stairs. 'You see I am really pleasing you most by staying at home to-night.'

Jack looked repentantly. It gratified him to think that Nelly cared for his opinion, although he knew full well that she could not wear anything that would render her less bewitchingly fair in his eyes. He had known and been as a brother to these two girls ever since he had been a little fellow in petticoats, and Nelly an infant in her mother's arms. Lately he had watched, with a feeling almost of awe, how the child he had played with so many years was developing a beauty of form and feature that seemed to him to have no equal. Marian was a dear girl, always ready to do anything he wished, a perfect treasure of a sister; but Nelly, with her bright sparkling beauty and vivacious manner, was a companion to be proud of indeed.

'Now, if that isn't exasperating!' Nelly exclaimed irately, when, about 20 minutes after Jack and Marian had started, there came an ominous visitor-like knock at the door.

It was indeed a visitor and a stranger, so Nelly must perforce put down her work and be entertaining. 'Mr. Edward Archer' was a name that seemed familiar, yet Nelly was quite sure she had no recollection of the tall, aristocratic-looking man whom Susan presently ushered in.

'You will hardly remember me,' he explained to Mrs. Manners, 'for I was but a lad when I stayed at Bloxham with my cousin Jack, but I have vivid recollections of Minnie and Nelly Manners. My cousin did not expect me till to-morrow morning, so, hearing that he was here, I ventured to follow him, hoping that, for his sake at any rate, I should not be considered an intruder.'

Mrs. Manners hastened to assure her visiter that she was always pleased to see any of Jack's friends, and that his cousin must be sure of a welcome from her.

'So this is Nelly—little Nelly no longer, I perceive,' he remarked, with a glance of decided approval at the fair face. 'When I saw her last she was a little creature of eight, in pinafores and curls, and her sister a shy school-girl whom I am afraid Jack and I delighted to tease.'

Nelly laughed heartily at this description. Very soon she and Edward Archer were chatting away gayly, and by the time Jack and Marian returned, Nelly had quite forgotten her vexation in the pleasurable novelty of having this handsome, sprightly stranger to entertain.

The brunt of the millinery fell on Marian's willing shoulders, and never had Nelly looked fairer than on the morning of the picnic, when her airy summer gown of some washing material was fitly completed and enhanced by her sister's deft handiwork.

So thought Jack; so thought Edward. Nelly was in a whirl of pleasure excitement the live long day, for her eyes were opened to the fact that she was a centre of attraction, in a way they had never been until now.

A dangerous knowledge, especially to a bright thoughtless girl of Nelly's tender years. Marian was conscious of a strange, undefinable feeling of distress as she noticed with what evident pleasure Nelly received the open admiration accorded her, in pity for his evident distress, yet wondering why he should be so different. 'It is about Nelly.'

'Oh, no,' he exclaimed hastily. 'Whatever could make you think that, Marian? Did you imagine I had fallen in love with the pretty child?'

'Yes,' she replied, and then her eyes fell before his, and in a moment she saw all her mistake.

'Marian, I love *you*; you think I am rash, but it seems to me ages since I loved you first. I could not wait to know my fate any longer. Tell me that I have not ruined my cause by my haste.'

Who could have believed that quiet Marian, who all this time had cheerfully resigned to Nelly the attentions that her sister so naturally claimed, had known her own mind perfectly well, and, in spite of her surprise, could give her lover her answer without a moment's hesitation?

'Mamma, look at Edward and Marian,' Nelly cried, sharply, peering through the deepening gloom at the two figures coming up the garden-walk. 'What can it mean?'

They came up to the open French window, against which Nelly and her mother were sitting. Their tale was soon told, but Nelly did not stop to hear it, she had fled from the room.

Marian found her lying across the bed, in a perfect abandonment of agitation.

'Oh, Marian, how could you—how could you?' she sobbed out. 'You have all agreed to deceive me. Who could have dreamed it of either of you.'

'My darling, I was afraid of this; you make me so unhappy,' Marian cried, walking up and down the room in agony of grief and remorse. 'If only it could have come to you more gently! To think I should give you this pain! Oh, Nelly you know I wouldn't willingly have done it for worlds.'

'Why should I grudge you your happiness? I am sure you deserve it,' Nelly cried, with sudden generosity. 'Don't mind me, Minnie, dear; but, oh! Why did you let me be so deceived?'

Marian did not remind Nelly that she had deceived herself by exacting a continual attention that was given innocently enough—as to a child; nor would she remind her of poor Jack's fate, and the little concern she had felt for his pain, but Marian could not prevent a passing thought of these things.

In spite of Marian's constant manœuvering to spare Nelly, the girl drooped, and lost her usual flow of spirits. Her mother, divining something of her malady, sent her away for the winter to a distant friend, where, removed from the observation to those who had known her from her childhood, she learned to bear the first real sorrow that had shaddowed her young life.

In the following autumn, when Marian and Edward were married, Nelly had regained her bloom and energy. She could tease Edward in the most sisterly way, and had apparently recovered from the wound she had received, yet a keen observer could detect a difference in the girl's character. She was far less self-engrossed and exacting, and Marian, rejoicing over the additional attractiveness of her ever-attractive sister, longed for Jack to come home and try his fate again. For he had never been near them since, though they had heard of him from time to time, the last news being that he had gone to New York, entrusted with the charge of a branch of the business in which he was engaged.

Marian wondered if Nelly, as the years passed on, ever regretted her hasty decision. Other wooers came, but Nelly would have none of them, and indeed they were none that could compare with brave, honest Jack. She believed that he would have had a very different answer if Edward had not come in the way at that untoward moment—when Nelly had once allowed herself to realize the strangeness of exchanging Jack's brotherly regard for a dearer one. Marian perceived that the fact of Edward being a stranger and so many years her senior, made Nelly like the importance of his fancied attentions, and that the girl's pride and self-love had been much more wounded than her heart. She even suspected sometimes that Nelly had discovered her mistake, and would never care for anyone but Jack. Why did he not come? Could he have forgotten his old love? If Marian could only know about that, she would have written to tell him all her surmises, but it was too delicate a matter to interfere in. His parents had removed to another town. He had never written, and she knew nothing, so she could only lament in silence that Nelly should be denied the happiness that was her own lot.

Six years had changed Nelly into a woman, quiet and subdued in comparison with what she had been as a girl, but still boasting of no ordinary beauty. She was not so changed, however, but that the occupant of a small boat, lazily plying his oars one summer evening, recognized her as she stood waiting at the water's edge for the ferry-boat.

He lay dubiously on his oars, hesitating what to do. The old wherry had not yet put out from the other side, its owner apparently having gone on shore for some refreshment. With sudden determination he rowed briskly up to the bank, and drawing up his boat, asked whether she would allow him to take her across.

She started at the sound of his voice, glanced inquiringly at the bronzed face, and then exclaimed:

'Why, Jack!'

'Yes, Nelly; am I so altered?'

'No scarcely at all; only I thought you were in New York.'

She stepped into the boat, he grasped the oars without any further remark, and away shot the light boat into mid-stream.

Neither spoke, yet each heart was in a tumult of wonder, and doubt, and apprehension. The silence became oppressive. Nelly felt it must be broken, so she rushed into commonplace observations.

'Isn't our river lovely just here? I have never seen anything prettier.'

'Nor I,' Jack responded. 'The American rivers are quite a different thing—immeasurably grander and more imposing, but nothing like this for peaceful beauty. They could never give one the homeful feeling that this has.'

'Do you see this plant?' Nelly asked, leaning over the boat, and plucking a sprig of tall, graceful foliage that stood up out of the placid water. 'It is very rare, I think; I have never seen it in any other part of the river, and even here you see it very seldom. It is so lovely when in bloom. This is not. What a pity!'

'There is some over there, I think. Shall we go over and see? Allow me to look at it. I don't remember having noticed it before.'

Nelly handed him the little sprig. He took it from her, and examined it carefully, as if it were a matter of vital importance. Their eyes met for a moment, and Nelly continued the conversation vigorously. Oh, what hypocrits, to be discussing thus earnestly a bit of paltry river-weed, when each heart was full of such widely different thoughts!

'It was only the sun on the leaves: I thought it was a blossom,' Nelly said, earnestly examining the plant to which Jack had rowed up.

'It is very pleasant out here this evening,' Jack remarked, presently. 'Would you like to stay out a little while?'

'Thank you I think I must go home,' Nelly replied, feeling she could not endure much more of this kind of thing.

So Jack handed her out, and held her trembling fingers for a moment in his, then he drew his boat into the house, donned hat and coat, and prepared to accompany her, though he was angry at his own weakness in scorching himself in this way. He saw so plainly before his eyes those words impatiently dashed two or three times underneath. 'This is my *unalterable decision*. I can *never change* my mind.'

He was presently thinking that he had been a fool to come. The effort to appear natural and unconstrained was too much for both. It was a relief to reach the garden gate, and bid each other good night.

And yet good night could not be so easily said, for it meant good-by; and Jack felt that this time it must be final. No more coming back to rake up the ashes of dead hopes; and instead of good-night, he could only cry out, in a voice of suppressed pain:

'Nelly?'

She was not the old Nelly—she could feel for his pain, and be gentle with him—she could be sorry for what he had suffered for her sake all these years, and hate herself for the cruel thoughtlessness of long ago.

'Jack, forgive me!' she said, humbly; 'I made a great mistake.'

The underlined words vanished in a moment. 'Nelly, my love!' he exclaimed, 'when did you find that out?' 'Oh years ago,' she replied, a little wearily.

'Poor little Nelly!' he said, remorsefully, without a thought of his own past pain. 'Oh, those wasted years! How selfish I have been!'

'Don't reproach me like that, Jack,' Nelly cried, imploringly. 'And I love, the years have not been wasted, I was a very worthless Nelly then. I think I am better now.'

'Then or now, the dearest little Nelly in the whole world,' was Jack's reply.

— A Troy lawyer asked a woman on the witness stand her age, and she promptly replied: 'I sold milk for you to drink when a baby, and I haven't got my pay yet.'

— Kerosene is the cheapest artificial light in the world. It also assists in illuminating the other world with the unheralded presence of thousands of domestic angels.—*New Haven Register.*

— The greatest wonder in Iowa is the Walled Lake of Wright county. It is two or three feet higher than the earth's surface. In some places the wall, which is built of stone, is 10 feet high, 15 feet wide at the bottom and 5 at the top. There are no stone deposits nearer than five miles from the lake. What people constructed the wall is a mystery. The lake covers a surface of 2800 acres and is 25 feet deep in some parts. The water is clear and cold, and its source is unknown.

A New York Mystery.

There are in Broadway three five-story marble front buildings which have stood idle for fifteen years. This property should be good for $50,000 a year at the very least. It has not produced a dollar during the long period named. The taxes on it amount probably to $10,000 a year. The interest on the money invested in it must be at least as much more. If it were rented like other property it would have yielded at least $750,000 in the time named. Instead of that it has cost the owners in taxes and interest not less than $300,000. Why is it not rented? Nobody knows. There it stands, year after year, a monument of vacancy and heavy loss. "To let" bills are on it all the time, but it does not let. It is said to belong to a wealthy family in France, who sent money to New York many years ago for investment. They have never seen it, and its control is entirely in the hands of an agent. He watches it closely, and is always polite to persons making inquiry about it; but for some inex

The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1881.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Bridgetown needs a good circulating library. It can only be established by united effort. If the matter was taken in hand by public spirited individuals and a strong canvass made we think a sufficient amount could be raised to purchase enough of standard works to form a very respectable library. The value of books every intelligent person knows; and as the great majority of the young men that inhabit our town are beyond the reach of school influences, from their being engaged in the many industries that our town is so fortunate in possessing, they need the opportunities for healthy mental instruction and training that might be afforded them if a library of books, selected by a committee of men of education and good judgment, were established in the town. It is extremely necessary that we should make every effort in our power that will conduce to the welfare of our young people—making the town attractive draws population, and tends to keep those already with us from leaving. Books promote thought—thought, discussion. The next step would probably be a debating club—this would lead to lectures and pleasant re unions, the good results of which are promotive of great benefit. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a recent letter about public libraries, says: "When a library is once fairly begun, it becomes more and more valuable every year, as a matter of course, for it grows like a rolling snowball. Such a library is as necessary to a town as a nest to a pair of birds. Scholars are sure to be hatched in it sooner or later, and, in all such institutions you will see a good many old birds long to nestle and find themselves very warm and comfortable, whether they breed or sing or not." The choice of books would be essentially of great importance. Care should be taken to select none but the most reliable works in the range of histories, &c., and in fiction only the cream of the best authors.

The Coming Elections.

On the 18th of this month two elections are to be held in this Province to fill vacancies in the House of Commons of the Dominion,—one in the county of Colchester and the other in the county of Pictou. In Colchester Hon. A. W. McLelan (conservative) and Mr. C. N. Cummings (liberal) are the candidates. In Pictou Mr. J. W. Carmichall (liberal) and Mr. John McDougall (conservative) contest the seat for that county. Both parties profess to be confident of victory. We hope it will be a fair stand-up fight between them, and that the men who are the most deserving of the support of the people will poll the most votes. Very frequently this is far from being the case. Many a candidate obtains his election by bribery and corruption of the worst kind, and the man whose friends can expend the most money is the successful candidate for the time being. He runs the risk of a protest in the hope that bribery cannot be proved against him or his agents. This manner of conducting an election is unfair and illegal. No honorable man would be guilty of bribery himself or accept a seat obtained through such means. Great issues are at stake in these contests and we would like to see them decided honestly. We hope that neither party will be guilty of any unfair, illegal, or dishonorable means to obtain success. Now is the time to let the country have a fair test of the popularity or vise versa of the policy of the present administration.

—A correspondent of the St. John Daily *Sun*, in commenting on the advantages held out by Canada and the United States to the overcrowded population of the countries on the other side of the Atlantic, draws the following conclusions in regard to our climate, after lengthened observation;—

In Great Britain the thermometer never sinks so low as it does in the United States and Canada, but there the winters are more disagreeable and uncomfortable than here. Canada, as a whole, is colder than the United States as a whole, although in many parts of the latter the thermometer falls as low as any part of the former. For three successive days I have seen the thermometer stand at 25° or 26° below zero, and blowing a gale all the time, in the southern part of the State of New York. I have resided in all 12 years in Canada, seven of them in St. John, New Brunswick, and five in Ontario, and I have never seen the thermometer more than 14° or 15° below zero. North America is, as a rule, except on the coasts of the Atlantic or the Pacific, about 10° colder in the winter than in similar latitudes in Europe, and in the summer about the same number of degrees warmer than in Europe. Clothing and means of heating houses are, however, accommodated to the circumstances of the case, so that no more discomfort is felt from cold in America than in Europe, nor any more in the North than in the South; not so much, indeed, as proper arrangements are made in the North, which are neglected because usually not indeed in the south, and then when a cold snap comes, as it sometimes does, and oftener than is usually supposed, the people suffer terribly. There is in Europe generally a very exaggerated and mistaken notion about the cold of Canadian winters. It is usually supposed that it is almost at the risk of being frozen to death that one ventures out of doors in the depth of winter that involves frozen toes and noses at least, and a chronic condition of shivering, and supreme discomfort. Nothing can well be farther from the fact. I have lived a good deal more than half my past life on this side of the Atlantic and never had my nose or toes frozen yet, and have been out as much as most people in the coldest Canadian winters there have been within thirty years past, and have driven myself in my own open cutter or sleigh 70 miles in a single day and that one of the coldest of the season, and enjoyed most thoroughly the clear cold, bracing, exhilerating, health-giving atmosphere. I vastly prefer it to the damp, marrow-chilling, depressing, dark and dreary weather of the winters of the Fatherland. The Canadian winters need frighten nobody. The North West winters are the best kind of Canadian winters.

—In compliance with a request of the Evangelical Alliance of Halifax, no work is done on Sunday in the Halifax Sugar Refinery.

—Money goes a begging in England at 2 and 3 per cent. per annum.

—England settles the Fortune Bay affair by paying £15,000 sterling to the American Government.

—An American bred horse, Iroquois, won the last Derby. This is the first time the "blue ribbon" has been won by an American horse.

—The 19th of June is the date fixed upon for the end of the world by the fanatics who believe in the balderdash of the Mother Shipton prophecy style. Several farmers in Russel County, Ontario, are so sure that the 19th is the date, that they have neglected to put in their crops for the coming year.

—Boston people are agitating to have a World's Fair in 1885 in their city. Two meetings have already been held to discuss the matter, and a committee of twenty-five has been appointed to take the whole subject into detailed consideration. Many encouraging letters have been received from all parts of the world.

THE CANNING FACTORY.—We paid Mr. Nutt a visit yesterday. He at present occupies a good-sized room in the foundry building, where he has a number of men engaged in making up cans. The process of converting a piece of tin into a can is done in an astonishing short time with all the appliances Mr. Nutt has for the purpose. A cutter squares and trims the sheets, and cuts them to the proper size which then pass to a roller that converts theoblong strips into cylinders, these are passed to the soldering benches, where young men stand in front of a small machine consisting of a thick iron cylinder, just the size the can is to be made, and a foot clamp. The tin cylinder is fitted around the iron one, clamped, a dab of rosin, and a small piece of solder put on; a hot iron is then passed over the seam once or twice, and the can is ready for the top and bottom pieces, which in the meantime are being stamped out by a ponderous machine worked by foot power, making away with the tin at a great rate. The bottom of the can is in one piece, the upper in two, as a small opening must be left for inserting the fruit. The same machine stamps all three pieces, by the use of removable dies. The operation of putting on the bottom and first part of the top takes but a few moments and the can is ready for the fruit. In due time we will explain the finishing operations, before the fruit goes to market.

The late heavy rains and cold weather makes us somewhat fearful for the result of that portion of the corn planted early in the season; but we hope for the best. Again we would wish to say that Mr. Nutt wants all the tomatoes he can secure.

VESSEL SUNK.—On Tuesday of last week, the Schr. Magnolia, Capt. Wyman, brick laden, bound for Yarmouth from this port, struck on a rock in her passage down the river, filled and sunk. She had some 20,000 bricks on board, shipped by Mr. James Langley, to Mr. Redden of Yarmouth. As the vessel is lying in quite shallow water at low tide, the bricks will be unloaded and an effort be made to raise her. The proprietors of the Marble Works here, had some $200 worth of marble monuments, head stones and urns aboard. They were all saved with the exception of one urn—a valuable one—which it is thought might possibly float, it being boxed, and thus be picked up by someone, who in such event is kindly requested by the owners to return to them.

Capt. Wyman is the man who had the misfortune to lose his vessel last fall, by her breaking away from her moorings in the absence of the crew, and floating up the river and wrecking against the bridge.

PROPERTY CHANGES.—Mr. W. Alvin Corbitt, Centreville, has sold his farm to Capt. Raymond of Yarmouth, and bought the Cleveland farm, Clarence. Mr. Cleveland goes to Manitoba to join his sons. Mr. Geo. V. Knight has sold his farm, situated near the Foster mill, Granville, to Mr. Stone, and has bought Capt. P. McKay's property near the railroad crossing.

The old Fowler property situated on Queen's St. of this town, has been brought by Mr. Maynard Wade, who intends tearing down the old house and erecting a new one on the same site.

The Desbrisay property has been sold to Capt. Raymond Foster, who has been engaged for some time past in thoroughly renovating the old house, and will transform it into a tasteful residence.

A LIVELY CHASE.—One of the class that forms no inconsiderable proportion of the numbers that go from our shores to swell the population of the United States, viz:—those who try to get away to avoid paying honest debts, might have been seen running at full speed in the direction of the station just at train time on Monday last, followed by constable Hill, some distance in the rear. The pursued, a colored man named Clements, made his legs travel as if he wore seven-league boots. Mr. Hill being unable to keep up with the negro, got in a team and and the race became more even. Both reached the train just in time to get aboard and that was all—the negro on the cow-catcher, and Mr. Hill on a passenger car. At Annapolis the latter secured the "culled gemmen," who forked over, after invoking the usual blessings peculiar to such occasions. The United States is welcome to such characters.

—Mr. Chas. Morton, who at one time ran a brick yard near this town, and is now living in Avonport, recently lost a horse, two carriages and several other things by a fire which destroyed considerable property belonging to a Mr. Welton. Mr. Morton also had another horse so badly injured by the same fire that its recovery is doubtful.

—The resignation of Jesse Oakes, as Commissioner of Schools for Eastern District of the County of Annapolis, has been accepted.

—A reward is offered for the man who says L. W. Beckwith is going to fail—he can be is selling Men's Solid Leather Boots for $1 00 per pair. Barnum wants him!

—The Wesleyan Conference District meeting takes place here on Monday next, 13th inst.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night of last week the Station at Lawrencetown, on the W. & A. R. was again broken into, and the drawers opened; a quantity of tickets stolen, and some luggage rummaged.

—Baptist Association meets at Paradise, on Saturday the 18th inst. Great preparations are being made for entertaining those who attend.

—We understand that the Gates' Organ Factory is to be removed to Windsor, as the people there have taken a large amount of stock in the same.

—A large bear was killed by Mr. John Stoddart, of Dalhousie East, on the 21st inst. The animal had feasted on some six or seven sheep, before Mr. Stoddart succeeded in destroying him. He weighed about 300 lbs.

—A reference to our advertising columns will acquaint our readers of the changes made in the running of the steamer Empress. A new time-table also went into operation on the W. & A. R. on Monday last—Express trains now run daily, and freight trains alternate days.

—A gentleman from this County is engaged in Cape Island, in putting up a fertilizer, which is composed of lobster shells, rockweed and earth, to be shipped to and used by the "Valley" farmers. This compound is said to be peculiarly adapted for the sandy soil of different parts of the Valley, and fully equal to guano. He intends to put up about 3,000 barrels.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Thomas Hicks an old resident of this town, died very suddenly last Wednesday, from an apoplectic fit. The members of his family left him alone quietly lying on the lounge smoking, and a neighbor coming in a few minutes later found him on the floor dead. He was 62 years of age.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—We have recently fitted up the upper flat of the MONITOR office, as a photograph gallery, and all those who are desirous of getting photographs, tintypes, &c., done in a style far superior to the usual manner in which such work is executed in country villages, can now do so by calling on the lessee of the gallery Mr. J. Rice, who has had a number of years' experience in city and country. With first-class instruments and the skill he evidently possesses, judging from many specimens of his work that he has displayed in his rooms, there will now be no necessity for going away to get "yer picter" taken. Enlarging in oil and colors is made a specialty by Mr. Rice. Call and see his rooms and inspect his work.

—L. Delap & Co. have added another ship to the fine fleet already built by them, by launching on the 6th inst., the ship Zebina Goudey. She is of the following dimensions—length, 153 ft.; breadth, 35 ft.; depth of hold, 21 ft., and registers about 1090 tons, classed at French Lloyds. Mr. Isaac Young was the master workman. She is owned by a Yarmouth man, making four vessels he has had built for him in this county.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last night, the proprietor of the Commercial House, Buckingham street, Mr. G. W. Wade, was engaged in a controversy with some men who were evidently in liquor, and while attempting to get them out of the hotel, stopped, staggered to a chair, and almost immediately died, from palpitation of the heart, it is supposed, as he was liable to attacks of the kind frequently. The deceased has only been in Halifax about three months, and on May 1st opened the "Commercial," which had previously been closed for some time. He was an Odd Fellow, and the brethren of Mystic Lodge took charge of the body this morning and will have it conveyed by train this afternoon to Kentville, where it will be taken charge of by Evangeline Lodge, I. O. O. F., and buried.—*Recorder.*

Mr. Wade kept a hotel in this town for some time.

Acadia College.

Condensed from Cor. to Hx. Recorder.]

The exercises connected with this institution this year were of an unusually interesting character. Recent legislation—or failure of legislation—has brought forward the subject of higher education, which, like Banquo's ghost, will "never down." The question of University Consolidation has assumed, of late, quite an importance; and has taken shape in an effort to hold a Conference of representatives of the various Alumina Associations. The Alumni Association of Dalhousie College, of course, supported the Conference. At the meeting of the Associated Alumina of Acadia College on Wednesday, the proposition was voted down, but by a very slender majority. And one gentleman who listened to the animated discussion of the matter, remarked that this was another illustration of the "arguments being on one side, and the votes on the other."

On Wednesday evening, Dr Schurman lectured before the Alumni Association on "Carlyle as a Seer." A brilliant audience assembled, and a profoundly able lecture rewarded them for their attendance.

On Thursday, the Anniversary Exercises were held. College Hall was densely packed with an eager and attentive audience. Upon the platform, in addition to the President and Faculty, were Col. Drayson, R. A.; Hon. Dr. Parker, Dr. Allison, Superintendent of Education; Revs. Drs. Bill, Armstrong, and DeBlois, W. C. Bill, M. P. P., Robt. Sedgwick, Esq, Dr. J. G. MacGregor, Revs. W. H. Warren, E. M. Saunders, J. W. Manning, J. F. Avery, A. Cohoon, E. Hickson, W. P. Everitt, T. A. Higgins, and M. P. Freeman.

The orations by the graduating class were of rare merit, and most of them were delivered with much spirit and grace. One young gentleman's effort, entitled "Monmenta," was full of earnestness and vigor, and seemed to mark the speaker, Mr. O. T. Daniels, as a promising candidate for a successful career in this country.

The following is the programme of the exercises of the day:

The Voice of the Plebs—Horatio H. Welton, Wolfville.
Education and the Ballot—Frank Andrews, Wilmot.
Evolution and Materialism—Albert J. Pineo, Berwick.
Addison as Social Reformer—John Donaldson, Wolfville.
Ability, Natural and Acquired—Sydney Welton, Kingston.
Trial by Ordeal—Henry D. Bentley, Wolfville.
The Reform Bill of 1832—Edward D. Webber, Sackville.
Monumenta—Orlando T. Daniels, Lawrencetown.
The Ideal Characters of George Eliot—Edward R. Curry, Windsor.
A View of the Irish Question—Wm. F. Parker, Dartmouth.
The Divine and Human in Greek Life—Arthur C. Chute, Stewiacke.
* Excused.

The degree of Doctor-in-Divinity was conferred upon Revs. I. E. Bill, George Armstrong, and S. W. DeBlois—three veterans in the cause of Baptist principles.

Col. Drayson was then called upon and made a most happy speech.

The Annual Dinner of the Alumni Association followed. About one hundred and forty guests sat down in the Acadia Dining Hall, where a very nice dinner was served, barring the wines, which were conspicuous by their absence.

The President of the Alumni, Mr. J. W. Longley, presided, and Mr. John B. Mills, Vice-President, occupied the Vice-chair. There being no wines, toasts were out of the question, but the President and Vice alternately proposed sentiments which were responded to in turn by Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Rev. E. M. Saunders, Col. Drayson, Dr. T. H. Rand, Dr. Allison, Robt. Sedgewick, Esq., Dr. J. G. MacGregor and Mr. O. T. Daniels, who responded for the Graduating class. This brought the affair to a conclusion, and a large train full of happy excursionists returned to town evidently highly gratified with their visit to Old Acadia.

Formidable Ocean Dangers.

Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

From various sources your correspondent has ascertained that the icepack now travelling southward is one of the heaviest that has ever passed the shores of Newfoundland. The extreme southern end of the pack is now about latitude 46 deg. 36 min. north, and from the average rate of its southern drift it must within a few days intercept the track of all ocean steamers running between Great Britain and the several parts of the United States. Concurrently with this vast ice field and wending their way southward over the great banks of Newfoundland are countless icebergs of huge, unwonted size. During the past two days several of those tremendous Artic monsters have passed within sight of the highlands of St. John's, one of which was not less than two thousand feet in length, and five hundred feet in height. The prospect of formidable peril, and it may be of fatal casualty, thus opened up by both steamships and sailing vessels on the North Atlantic during the ensuing summer and autumn months is fearful to contemplate. But a timely note of warning to all whom it may concern may have the much desired effect of averting many disasters.

—An American exchange says the munificent gift of $100,000 from the Canadian Government for the relief of the distress in Ireland is being devoted to the erection of fishery piers and harbors in distressed districts, and providing boats and gear for necessitous fishermen. The committee in charge have already given employment to more than 4000 persons, most of whom would not otherwise have been able to fish at all this year.

—Mrs. Dresbach died from poison, at Lancaster, Ohio, seven years ago. Her husband was not suspected of the murder. Emily Montgomery, a pretty girl of the same neighborhood, recently got married. Before the honeymoon was over, her husband discovered in her trunk a bundle of old love letters written to her by Dresbach. In one of them Dresbach expressed a wish that his wife would die. On this clue a case has been worked up against him, and he is in goal awaiting trial.

—Says the Buffalo Courier:—It is a curious sight, in this materialistic age, to see the whole English-speaking world engaged in a grand scramble for the New Testiment. For at least a day the old book takes the place of the latest novel, and is read as if it were itself a novelty. This morning the whole volume sent from New York by telegraph, appears in the columns of a Western newspaper. Manifestly the book of books is not yet, after eighteen hundred years, become absolete. Even in this latest and wisest of ages, it lives!

—An unfortunate accident terminated a romantic adventure of two lovers in the Rue des Trois Rornes, Paris, Julie T—— and Alfred L—— loved each other with all a tender love, like Lafontaine's "Two Pigeons," but the parents of the young girl, who had apparently, reasons to fear some act of folly on her part, took the precautions of locking her up in her chamber every evening. A few days back the young people met by chance in the street, and Alfred persuaded his sweetheart that, if she was willing, it would be easy to visit her in her prison. Julie consented, and, as arranged, about 10 o'clock at night tied her sheets end to end and made fast one extremity to her window rail, letting down the other into the courtyard. The young man commenced the ascent while his mistress stood at the window to encourage him by her presence. She was just leaning forward to receive him in her arms when she lost her balance and fell, carrying her lover with her in her fall. Their cries for help were heard as they lay on the ground, and they were found to be so seriously injured that their removal to the St. Louis hospital was necessary.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. And at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

New Advertisement

AUCTION!

THE subscriber will sell on his premises at Meadowvale, on

FRIDAY, the 17th day of JUNE,

the following Stock, viz:—

1 Fine Bred Horse, 4 years old;
1 pair Fat Cattle;
" heavy working Oxen;
5 pairs 3 years old Steers; 2 pairs 2 years old Steers; 1 pair 1 year old Steers; 5 pairs 2 years old Heifers; 1 yearling Heifer, 16 Sheep with 20 Lambs.

Also—1 EXPRESS WAGGON.

As the sale is positive, bargains may not only be expected, but realized.

TERMS.—Six months with approved joint notes with interest at 7 per cent.

HARDING SPINNEY.

Meadowvale, A. C., June 1st, '81. n8

NOTICE.

AFTER the sale of Mr. G. V. Knight's Stock, on Wednesday, 15th inst., I will offer a superior FARM and FAMILY HORSE, kind and sound, 7 years old, can be guaranteed a first class heavy horse.

E. BENT.

Bridgetown, 7th June, '81. 1ipd

Mattresses!

IN SOUTHERN MOSS, FLOCK and EXCELSIOR, on hand and made to order at an hours' notice.

BENT & KELLY.

Bridgetown, N. S. 21t10

New Advertisements.

ASSOCIATION!

THOSE expecting their friends to visit them will do well to call at

J. W. WHITMAN'S,

for China, Colored, White and Gilt

TEA SETTS,

Lustre, White and C. C. Toilet Setts. All kinds of Earthenware, Glass Setts, very low, and full lines of Glassware, Parlor and Table Lamps, Wire Dish Covers and Table Mats, Combs and Brushes, Fancy and Common Soaps,

Borax and Oatmeal Soap,

so necessary to soften the hands after housecleaning. Don't forget to get a good supply of that good cheap

T E A!

with Sugar and Molasses, to add.

Also—Nice New TINWARE that needs no scouring. Plated Goods to suit. Excellent Table Cutlery, Plain and Fancy Biscuits.

If you have these and a

Spring Bed and Mattress

for them to sleep on they won't forget you—TRY It.

Lawrencetown, June 3rd, 1881.

BRIDGETOWN Drug Store!

THE subscriber has removed the Bridgetown DRUG STORE to

QUEEN STREET,

where you may find Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet articles, Sponges, Brushes, and perfumery. Stationery, &c., Choice Tobacco, Cigars and Confectionery.

Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Terms Cash.

J. DENNISON.

n8 3m

PROSPECTUS!

THE subscriber has, after six years of labor in research and in the collection of the necessary materials, prepared for publication and has now nearly ready for the press, a work entitled

"A HISTORY —OF THE— County of Annapolis, Its Townships and other Settlements. FROM 1604 TO 1867."

This book will comprise about 400 or 500 pages of matter, and will be printed on good paper and clear type. The initial chapters will relate the story of the discovery of the basin and river and the foundation of Port-Royal, in a connected narrative from 1604 to the conquest of 1710, by Nicholson. The 2nd part will describe the events which form its history under its new name of Annapolis Royal, from the latter date to the years of the expatriation of the French inhabitants (1755); and an additional chapter will connect the period from 1755 to 1760 the year of the advent of the Massachusetts settlers in the present township of Annapolis and Granville. From this period the history of these townships, with those of Wilmot and Clements will be detailed in separate parts, and to these will be added an account of the first occupation and progress made in the various settlements outside of these divisions. Much attention has been paid to the genealogy and distribution of families. The earlier census of the township will be given in full, as also the Capitation Tax Act Returns, made in the last decade of the past century, together with a full copy of the Muster Rolls of the United Empire Loyalists of 1783-4 which have recently been recovered after a lapse of nearly a century. These documents, none of which have ever been heretofore printed, will give the names of nearly all the original settlers of the County, and it is presumed will be found of great personal interest to the many thousands of their descendants now occupying the County, the pioneer laborers of whose ancestors have made the Annapolis wilderness to "blossom as a rose."

The subscriber has also very nearly ready for the hands of the printer another work entitled

"Memoirs of the Members of the Assembly of Nova Scotia,

WHO HAVE HELD SEATS FOR THE COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS AND THE TOWNSHIPS OF ANNAPOLIS AND GRANVILLE FROM 1758 TO 1867."

This work will, it is believed, prove of great interest to the general reading public of the present generation. It will embrace more or less extended biographies of some of the cleverest men who have assisted in moulding the Institutions and Laws of the Province, as well as in shaping the Social and Religious aspects of the times in which they lived. Among these may be specified the names of Alexander, Hon. Thomas Hartley, Thomas Millidge, Benjamin James, James Moody, Colonel Lovett, Abraham Gesner, Thomas Chamber, Haliburton, John Johnston, Thos. Ritchie, Joseph Winniett and James William Johnston.

These memoirs will make a volume of over 300 pages, and will also be printed on good paper and clear type, and will be delivered to subscribers only at one dollar and fifty cents per copy, stitched in paper covers. The first named work will be delivered in the same style at the same price, and to subscribers only. These books will be delivered as early in 1882 as they can be furnished by the printer.

W. A. CALNEK.

Bridgetown, June 7th, 1881. 9t16

NOTE.—The subscriber will commence a personal canvass of the County in a few days with a view to obtain such a list of subscribers as will enable him to proceed to publication without risk of pecuniary loss. W. A. C.

PRESSED HAY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand 50 tons of PRESSED HAY, of a good quality for sale at his barns; or will put it on

CAMBRIDGE STATION,

if parties wish. Apply to

LEONARD ROCKWELL,

WOODVILLE, Cornwallis.

May 24th, 1881. n7tf

DRY PINE LUMBER

IN order to make room for new lumber I will sell cheap for one month the lumber now in the yard at Lawrencetown.

Consisting of Clear boards and planks.
Refuse boards and planks.
Clapboards and laths.

C. W. VOSE & CO.

Lawrencetown, May 31, 1881. n7tf

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.

ACADIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY LOGS WNTAED.

PERSONS having Logs of Spruce or Hemlock, suitable for

Wharf Building,

for delivery in June and July at Annapolis town, will please apply early, showing a schedule of quantity, size, etc., to

LAWRENCE DELAP,
Managing Director.

Annapolis May 27th, 1881. 2m

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

JUST ARRIVED:

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Mens', Womens' and Childrens' BOOTS & SHOES for summer trade in the Province. A special assortment of Ladies Ties and Button Shoes from 80c. Prunella Boots 60c. pr. Also, a special assortment of Children's Boots and Slippers, in Kids and Leather.

—In Stock—A Full Assortment of—

ENGLISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

MENS' BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, IN LATEST STYLES,

HATS and CAPS, Extra value, from 25c. to $3, in childrens' youths' & mens' latest styles.

Selected stock of Parasols, from 25c. to $2; Ladies' Two Button Kid Gloves, in all shades, from 40c. to $1; Two Button Lisle Thread Gloves, from 7c. to 45c.; Cottons from 7c. It is useless for me to mention prices, as it will take up too much space; but it would pay you to call, examine, and price my stock, as my motto is, small profits, quick sales, and no asses.

A full stock of FRESH GROCERIES always on hand, Moncton Refined Sugar, 11 lbs. for $1, choice Molasses, 40c. a gallon, FLOUR & MEAL always in stock—Howland's Choice Extra, $6.00; Ruby, $6.25; Goldies' Star, $6.50; Corn Meal, $3.50.

As I have secured the bests markets, I am in a position to give the highest prices for Produce. It will pay you to call and see what I am giving for Eggs, Butter, Socks, Potatoes, &c., &c., this week.

J. W. Beckwith.

THE REASON WHY

Goods are sold so low at the LONDON HOUSE is because it has become the fashion in Bridgetown to almost give goods away, and I not wishing to be behind the times, offer the following inducements:

Ladies' Sun Shades	25c. each	Good wide Ribbons	8c. per yard
" Corsets	25c. per pr.	Pript Cotton	8c. per yard
" Sun Hats	20c. each	Grey and White Cottons	from 8c. to 10c.
Childrens Sun Hats	20c. each	Good Wide Lace Curtains	25c. per yd.

Good Hard Soap, full weight, 4c. per Bar. Toilet Soap 3 cents per Cake.

Cretonnes from	18c. to 25c. per yard	
Ladies Serge Boots	65c. per pair.	
Mens Linen Hats, 30c.; Linen Caps, 40ct.		
Brooms	18c.	

JUST RECEIVED: Flower Pots, Milk Pans, & Crocks, 1 crate Stone Ware, 1 crate Tea Pots,—at prices as low as at any other house in the trade.

WANTED.—BUTTER and EGGS, at highest market prices.

Bridgetown, May 4th, 1881.

W. M. TUPPER.

NEW Spring Goods

Mrs. L. C. WHEELOCK

has received a large lot of

NEW GOODS!

consisting of

Blk. French Merinos
BLK. FRENCH CASHMERES
COSTUME CLOTHS, LUSTRES,
Plain and Printed Cambrics,
Silks and Satins,
Lace Curtains,
BLK. CRAPES,
PIQUES, MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
TOILET QUILTS,
Grey and Bleached
COTTONS,
UMBRELLAS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
LACE,
&C., &C.

A Full Stock of

MILLINERY

—AND—

Dress Trimmings

Orders in Millinery will receive prompt attention.

STOCK OF

Fancy Goods

replenished every week during the season.

WOOL!

Highest Price given for Good Washed Wool.

Eggs and Socks

taken in exchange for goods.

Lawrencetown, May 9th, 1881. n4tf

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS!

THE subscribers beg leave to announce that they have commenced business at the commodious store in the

MASONIC BUILDING,

where they are prepared to fill all orders in the

House Furnishing

line at short notice. They have on hand and are finishing a well assorted stok of Parlor, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture, which they are prepared to sell at as low figures as the same quality of goods can be bought for in the Province.

They have also on hand a large assortment of

PICTURE MOULDINGS

which they will make up to order in first class style at very reasonable prices.

UNDERTAKING

attended to day or night. Caskets and Coffins always on hand.

Bent & Kelly.

Bridgetown, N. S., May 9th, 1881. n4tf

THE CERES Superphosphate!!!

IS the highest grade offered in the market, and therefore the cheapest to use.

It is analyzed by Prof. Lawson. Buy no Fertilizer without an analysis

The Ceres is to be had from the following agents:

JOHN Z. BENT, Bridgetown;
R. B. DURLING, Lawrencetown;
J. H. HEALY, Round Hill;
W. A. PIGGOTT, Granville;
A. C. VANBUSKIRK, & Co., Kingston.

JACK & BELL,

General Agents, Halifax.

WOOL! WOOL!

WANTED BY

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO.

Washed Wool!

In any quantity.

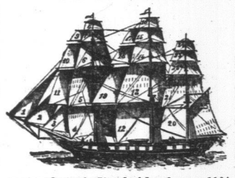
Highest Price Given.

Bridgetown, N. S., April 27th, 1881. n2 2m

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

If you intend sometime to get a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

"DO IT NOW."



See Webster's Unabridged, page 1164, giving the name of each sail,—showing the value of DEFINITIONS BY ILLUSTRATIONS.

The picture in Webster under the 12 words, Boat, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phrenology, Raveling, Ships, (pages 1164 and 1219) Steam Engine, Timbers, define 343 words and terms far better than they could be degned in words.

New Edition of WEBSTER, has 118000 Words, 3000 Engravings, 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings. Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

1000 AGENTS WANTED for Visiting Cards, Books & Novelties. Outfit 3c. Big profits. 50 Tinted Silver, Chromo and Floral Cards, and name, 10c. Stationery package, 25c. A. W. KINNEY, YARMOUTH, N. S.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day entered into co-partnership under the style and firm of

Bent & Kelly,

for the purpose of carrying on the general

Furniture & Undertaking Business,

at the Masonic building, opposite the Post Office, Granville St., and hope by a careful attention to business, and an earnest desire to give satisfaction to their customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN Z. BENT,
THOMAS KELLY.

Bridgetown, May 3rd, 1881. n3tf

Removal!

John H. Fisher,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

has removed to his new premises, situated One Door West of the Intercolonial Hotel,

Bridgetown, May 12th, 1881.

Salesmen Wanted!

TO Begin work at once on Sales for fall 1881, for the

Fonthill Nurseries,

(THE LARGEST IN CANADA).

Norris, Stone & Wettington, Proprietors,

TORONTO.

We pay good salaries and give steady employment to successful men. Do not apply unless you can give your whole time to the business. Address,

J. W. BEALL, Manager,

n3 3m. P. O. Box 1340, Montreal.

35 PER CENT!

AS 35 per cent is now the duty imposed on American Furniture, the Subscriber wishes to inform the public generally that

HE DOES NOT INTEND

raising the prices of his FURNITURE, as may be seen in his list below; but intends making

Still further Reduction,

as he hopes his Sales will increase under the New Tariff. He has his FACTORY fitted up with the MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY, and is running full time. He also intends adding to his now large STOCK, and can offer better inducements to Customers.

PARLOR FURNITURE, in Suits, from $60.00 to $120.00.
BEDROOM SUITS, in Pine, from $25.00 to $40.00. A good suit for $28.00.
SOFAS, $19.00 to $24.00.
WALNUT CHAIRS, $3.50 to $6.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in solid Walnut, $8.00 to $10.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in Marble Tops $14.00 to $16.00.
BEDSTEADS, $2.50 to $3.00.
WASH STANDS, $1.00 to $1 25.

Please call and examine my STOCK, and you will find as good an assortment as is generally kept in large Cities, and as times are hard I will sell at Prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN B. REED.

Bridgetown, April 2nd, 879. 50tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ANNAPOLIS SS.,

In the Supreme Court 1881,

IN EQUITY.

CAUSE:

ALFRED WELTON and GEORGE MUNRO, Executors of Walter Welton, deceased, Plaintiffs.

vs.

FREDERICK TAYLOR, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

By the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at Middleton, in the County Annapolis,

ON SATURDAY,

the 18th day of JUNE,

next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale, made herein on the day of May, inst., unless before the sale the right amounting to $445.23 with interest since the issue date of the writ herein and costs be paid to the Plaintiffs or their attorney.

ALL the estate, right, title and interest of the said Frederick Tayler, in, to or out of, all that certain tract or parcel of

LAND,

Situate, lying and being in Annapolis, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a corner post about one rod west of line forty-five, on the north side of the main post road, and running east along said road, twelve rods and fourteen links, or until it strikes Robert Charlton's west line, thence north six and a half degrees east on said line ten chains and forty-four links, thence north six and a half degrees west on said line or until it strikes land owned by James McGill, to a stake and stones, thence west at right angles four chains or until it strikes the west line of forty-five, thence along said line south six and a half degrees east, until it comes to within twenty rods of the post road, thence a straight course south to the place of beginning, containing fifteen acres be the same more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

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

PETER BONNETT,
High Sheriff.

E. RUGGLES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Annapolis Royal, May 12th, A. D., 1881. 5t

SEEDS,

SEEDS!

I am now growing on my

Seed Farm,

BERWICK, N. S.,

a large quantity of

VEGETABLE SEEDS

of the finest quality. Particular attention paid to the selection of seed stock. Planters would do well to give my seeds a trial, as I feel confident the results would be entirely satisfactory. My Seed Farm is the best one in the Maritime Province.

My Seed Annual will be sent FREE to all applicants.

G. E. LYDIARD.

Berwick, March 22nd, 1881.

General News.

The Revised New Testament.

A PRESBYTERIAN AND A METHODIST CLERGYMAN'S VIEW OF IT.

In St. John, on Sunday, sermons were preached bearing on the Revised Testament, Dr. Waters (Presbyterian) is thus reported:

He said that since they met last Sabbath the new version had been placed in the hands of great numbers of readers. He would observe regarding that version that no doctrine of the Word of God had been weakened by the changes which have been made in the text. The great fundamental truths remain unchanged. The doctrine of the Trinity, the Divinity of Christ, the reality of the Atonement, the eternity of the punishment of the impenitent and the eternity of the happiness of the blessed, all these doctrines were unchanged. Changes have been made in the appearance of the pages. Chapters are subdivided into paragraphs and the number of the verses marked on the margin. This gives a clearer idea of the meaning of the sacred writers than the method adopted in the version now in use. Corrections have been made in the grammar of some passages, and modern words are substituted for those which have gone out of use or have changed their meaning. Corrections have also been made in the needless variations of the rendering of the same word, as for example in the famous passage in the viii. chapter of Romans, beginning with the 18th verse, the word "creation" is used throughout instead of the perplexing use of "creature" and "creation."

But while these manifest improvements have been effected, some needless changes have been made. The conclusion of the Lord's Prayer is omitted from the text and relegated to the margin. This is hyper criticism There is good authority for the use of the ascription of praise in the conclusion of this model prayer, and he thought the church would not willingly give it up unless it became perfectly clear that there is no good warrant for its use.

Some changes have also been made in the account which the Apostle Paul has given us of the institution of the Lord's Supper in 1st Corinthians xi. 23—29 The words "take eat" have been omitted, and also the word "broken" from the same verse. "This cup" becomes "the cup;" and in verse 29 "unworthily" has been omitted. He thought no changes should have been made in such important passages unless absolutely necessary. The absolute necessity for the changes indicated in the Lord's Prayer and in that passage did not appear.

Dr. Waters glanced at the possible future of the revised version. It may come into general use, but that will only be after the lapse, it may be, of a considerable time, and perhaps after a further careful revision. It took some years before the authorized version displaced the Geneva and other versions which were in the hands of the people, and a similar result may occur again.

Ministers of the Presbyterian Church will have no authority to use the book as the ordinary version from which to read the Word of God in public worship, until authorized to do so by the Supreme Court of the Church with which they may be connected. The new version would be a valuable help to the understanding of the sacred oracles. But it would be only a help—at most nothing more. He would use it in his own personal study of the New Testament just as he would the critical labors of such men as Alford, or Wordsworth, or Lange, or any other scholar who may have brought a well trained mind and ample stores of learning to the study and elucidation of the Word of God. He would refer to it when necessary, just as he would to any other version, but the book which he will still use will be that version with which we are so familiar, and whose words and sentences are exceedingly precious to the devout soul. It might be that passages from the new version would be read in public when they tend to throw light upon the passage or subject under consideration While it might not be amiss to procure a copy of the new version, he said, his hearers need not fear that the Testaments which they had would become useless. That book has been a source of comfort to multitudes in the past. It would be so, he believed, for many generations in the days which are to come.

REV. D. D. CURRIE'S SERMON.

The basis of Mr. Currie's discourse was delivered from the words of Peter, in his second epistle, I, 21; "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

Referring to the issue of the revised version of the New Testament, he called it one of the greatest events of the century. This new volume was not a new version but a revised version of a translation published in the reign of James I, in 1611. We have substantially the old book; there are about 10,000 changes in the Revised Version but they do not affect radically, any of the doctrines of the church. The purpose of the revisers was to obtain a version more thoroughly in accord with the original Scriptures as written by the holy men of old who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. This work has been performed by a committee of 80 of the most eminent scholars of Europe and America, representing the chief denominations of the day, the Roman Catholics excepted. Infallibility is not claimed for the revisers as it is claimed by the Evangelists and Apostles, nor is infallibility claimed for the Revised Version as for the original Scriptures. The manuscripts prepared by the original writers of the New Testament have either been long since destroyed, or are concealed in some unknown hiding places. Students have to depend upon copies of those original writings; the writings of the primitive fathers contain numerous quotations from the original Scriptures, and are valuable on that account. The ancient authorities which have guided the revisers are the manuscripts of the New Testament. These are of two classes: The first and more ancient class is in large capitals, and without punctuation marks, except at the end of sentences; the second class is written in the cursive manner. Of the first class there are about 250 copies, written between the years 300 and 900; of the second class, 1500, written after the year 900. Of the first class only four are very ancient. The first of these is in the British Museum; the second is in the Vatican Library at Rome; the third is in the National Library at Paris; the fourth is in the Library of the University of Cambridge. In the year 1844 Professor Tischendrof was at the Convent of St. Catherines, at Mount Sinai, and discovered the monks about to light a fire in a stove with some old leaves; he took the leaves from one of the monks; they proved to be old vellum leaves. An examination showed they were parts of a transiation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek, made 300 years before Christ, for the benefit of Greek speaking Jews in Egypt. When the monks learned from Tischendrof the value of the leaves they refused to let him see any more of them; he carried his fragments to England and published them. In 1853 he visited the convent again and tried to get access to their documents, but was unsuccessful. In 1857 he went back to the convent, and, by some means, obtained permission to examine their documents. Tischendruf found a copy of the New Testament which had been written, apparently, in the year 331, by order of Constantine, for the library at Constantinople. This manuscript is now in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg. It is as old or older than any of the others and contains the New Testament complete. The preacher then showed that the revisers had ample evidence to show both the genuineness and the authenticity of the New Testament Scriptures—that the New Testament set forth the mission of Christ and his Apostles and the writings of the New Testament and is binding upon us as a rule of faith and practice. Mr. Currie then read several passages from the Revised Version and pointed out the difference. He showed that any one might, in the reading of the Revised Version, in ten minutes, find something to be regretted, but these revisers had given ten years of study to their work and therefore we may assume that the work had been thoroughly done. The New Testament should be read, not from a sectarian standpoint, but as the Word of God and to find the truth. If favorite passages are changed we must acquiesce, if the change has been demanded in order to secure accuracy, the Revised Version will win its way. The New Testament is adapted to the needs of men. No book has been so bitterly misrepresented; none has been so maliciously hated and none has warmer friends to-day. Let us then search the scriptures and "take heed thereto as unto a light shineth in a dark place. For the prophecy come not in old time by the will of man, but men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost"

A Further Account of Manuscripts on which the Bible Revision is Based.

In a sermon on the revision of the Bible, Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's Church, this city, made the following interesting statements respecting the existing early manuscripts of the New Testament. The learned doctor speaks also approvingly of the new version, remarking that the revision was necessary in order that the common people as well as the learned might understand exactly on what ground they stood. Hitherto it has been thought that every word of the English version of the Bible was inspired; This belief is passing away as people become educated and know that no work of a translator can be absolutely perfect. The autographs of the Apostles have long since faded and disappeared. All we have to depend upon for our translations are copies, ancient version, translations, and the quotations made by the Fathers of the Church. The manuscripts of the New Testament are of two kinds—the uncial, the oldest class of manuscripts, written in capitals and without punctuation, and the "cursive" manuscripts, so called from their being written between the fourth and tenth centuries, the others after the tenth century.

Of the old there are 180 in existence; of the new about 1,500. The very old and very valuable manuscripts are only five. Of these the Alexandern Codex was discovered at Alexandria, and was sent to King Charles I., in 1628. It is now in the British Museum. Nothing is known of the origin of this, but it is usually assigned to the middle of the fifth century. It is much mutilated, twenty-four chapters of the first Gospel, two of the fourth, and eighth of one of the Epistles being missing. The next is the Vatican manuscript, supposed to have been written in the fourth century. A copy of this was never made till 1868, when a *fac simile* was issued. The condition of this is much more perfect. The third manuscript is that in the National Library at Paris, whither it was brought by Catharine de Medici. This had been overwritten—that is, the parchment had been used for other writings; but, spite of that, the original has been deciphered. It is assigned to the early part of the fifth century. The fourth manuscript is that now at Cambridge. This is the least valuable, as it is much mutilated. It belongs to the sixth century The manuscript found in 1844 in the Convent of St. Catharine on Mount Sinai by Tischendrof, and copied by Tischendrof, and copied by him 1858, is the most valuable of the five, as it contains the New Testament complete. This is supposed to have been written in the fourth century None of the most valuable authoriti s were consulted in any of the English versions of the Bible, even in making that of King James' time. The Latin Vulgate, the plentiful manuscripts, and the translations were used. Errors like the Doxology at the end of the Lord's Prayer had crept into the translations, even into the Syrian, which was as old as the second century. The Latin Vulgate was probably an excellent translation, as it must have been made within a few years of the death of St. John. The changes that have just been made have only been made when the weight of authority left no doubt of their necessity. The next is not a question of taste, of like and dislike, but of historic testimony. I expect to see the corrected version win its way into the confidence and the respect of the English speaking people.—*Scientific American.*

—Mr. Jay Gould testified in Court the other day, in New York, that he controlled 52,000 miles of railroads.

—The *Daily News* says the troops in Ireland will by the end of this week consist of 30,000 men, 7 regiments of cavalry, 11 batteries of artillery and 25 battalions of infantry.

—Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous English war correspondent, will re-visit the United States and Canada in the fall, and after a thorough contemplation of the two countries and their institutions, will prepare a volume on the subject.

—At a Cincinatti wedding lately the organist entertained the audience awaiting the bridal pair by a series of voluntaries, the last of which unluckily was, "Trust her not, she is fooling thee." at which he was hard at work as the bridal procession walked up the aisle.

—French savants have discovered that man is a venomous animal. Rabbits inoculated with the saliva taken from any child or from an enraged man will die. The deduction is that parasites exist in the stomach which infect the saliva of young children, and also that of a grown person when the latter becomes angry.

—A French barber has been converted, and he says he will refrain for the future from persuading his bald-headed customers to use hair tonic with a view to producing hair. He has seen five hundred different kinds of wash used, but he has not yet known a single hair to have been created by their aid.

—A very large pair of oxen were shipped from Sackville station yesterday to a St. John firm by Mr. Henry Mitchell. One of them, the famous Jolicure Prince, which was purchased from Edward Oulton, of Westmorland, after travelling ten miles weighed 2,100 pounds. The price paid Mr. Oulton was $92.—*Transcript.*

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.—His Excellency the Governor General now at the Citadel in Quebec has received the following official advice relating to the Princess:—"Owing to the consequence of the inquiry sustained by the Princess Louise last year, her Royal Highness is ordered by the physicians not to undertake the voyage to Canada or the journey to the North West."

SALE OF CAMPOBELLO.—The island of Campobello has been sold to Gen. E. C. Pike, an American, for $50,000. The island lies opposite Eastport, Maine, and is British territory, belonging to the Province of New Brunswick. It contains 14,000 acres of land, has fine harbors and coves, and has valuable fisheries. The population is about 1,200, mostly fishermen and their families—nearly all being tenants of the Robinson—Owen heirs, who reside in England. Only 20 to 30 of the families own the land which they occupy, and these in very small lots. The present income from the territory is said to be about $3,200 per annum.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that is more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—Ed.

Comet 1. 1881.

Thus far comets have played a small part among the portents of this momentuous year. Four months have passed without one trailing wanderer in the celestial depths. That inveterate comet seeker, Professor Swift, succeeded on the first day of May in picking up an infinitesimal member of the family, too small to be seen in anything less than a powerful telescope. No other observers has thus far had a peep at the stranger, and there seems to be little probability of its growth into one of those monstrous prodigies, spanning the heavens, that a few centuries ago were such frightful omens of evil to those who witnessed them. The comet that made its appearance May morning will probably do little harm to our planet. It seems to be a bearer of good fortune, instead of a prophet of disaster, for the discoverer will win a prize of two hundred dollars, as well as a gold medal. Comets must hurry their footsteps to make this a comet year. More than one-third of the "great year," 1881, as astrologers call it, has already slipped away, with only one tiny comet recorded on its annals. Prizes of two hundred dollars each are in readiness for seven more come ts to be discovered before the year fullfills its course. These astronomical tidbits are therefore more earnestly desired by comet seekers than they are dreaded by those whose superstitious fears regard them as heralds of destruction. The nineteenth century chronicles the advent of two superb comets, that of 1858 or Donati's comet, and that of 1861. According to the laws of averages, we can hardly expect again visits from such distinguished members of the family before the century closes. But we shall see as time passes what the future has in store, for nothing is more uncertain than the advent of these mysterious strangers, and one may suddenly beam upon our vision when we least expect it. There are but two things to fear, a great comet plunging headlong into the sun, or one coming into collision with the earth. The probabilities that these events may occur are of the slightest kind, and need not give the least anxiety.—*Providence Journal.*

A LIVELY TIME.—The Half Tide Weir, owned by Messrs. Ditmars & Vroom, is receiving a large share of patronage. On Tuesday of last week there were over two hundred and fifty barrels of excellent herring in the inclosure. After the owners had cared for about one hundred and fifty barrels, the neighbors were invited to the feast, who came from all directions. It required eleven teams to take them away before the tide returned. The following day one hundred and fifty barrels herring were secured in the same weir!—*Annapolis Journal.*

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged to spending money with but little success. Now we give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The district of Columbia is in a curious position. It is not a state; it is not a territory. Ten years ago a territorial government was formed with a legislative body and a governor, and the right was given to the people also to elect a delegate to congress, as is done by other organized territories. This enrolled the district among the territories of the United States. This act was entirely repealed June 20, 1874, and the district was placed under the government of a board of commissioners, consisting of three persons, to be nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate. The territorial government having been wholly abolished, the district—well, no one can tell what it is unless it is the "what is it."

☞ The best preparation known in market for restoring gray hair to its original color is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Try it!

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

(*To the Editor of the Monitor.*)

Sir,—Referring to the prospectus signed by me, and which appears in this day's issue of your paper, I wish to say a few words to the people of the country, who, I take it for granted, may desire to know something more concerning the work therein named than what is stated in that document. The work had its inception in a conditional promise made to the Commissioner of Records in 1874, that I would, time and other employments permitting, undertake to write an essay on the "History of Annapolis," under the conditions attached to the Aikens Prize for county histories. On commencing to collect the material necessary to the fulfilment of that promise, I was struck with astonishment at finding mention of people who had represented the county and its townships in the Assembly, of whose names I had never even before heard, and of whose antecedents and subsequent history I was of course entirely ignorant, and of whose existence I believe that the parsent generation of our people have never been informed. Under these circumstances it occurred to me that I would confer some good upon my fellow countrymen in reproducing, in condensed and book form, the sayings and doings of these men—the founders and pioneers in the early settlement of the County. It appeared to me that Howe and Steel and Woodmas, Patten and Evans, Joseph Winnett and Henry Munro, Phineas Lovett (father of Colonel Lovett) and William Shaw, of Erasmus James Phillips, and John Harris, (the elder), and many others, deserved to be better known to the men and women of to-day than they were; and that the part they had played, so long ago, in the drama of legislation and agricultural improvement should be revived and recorded as a proper and material part of the exceedingly interesting history of our County. The biographies of these men, with those especially named in my prospectus, will contain very interesting particulars concerning them and their doings, together with some account of their ancestry and of their posterity. These memoirs, embracing about *sixty* in number, will form the second volume named in my prospectus, and I am very certain will meet the cordial approval of my readers, should I meet with the success, in my proposed canvas, necessary to enable me to put it to press. With your permission I will next week have something to say in relation to my "History of Annapolis."

I am, with thanks for the space given,

W. A. CALDER.

Bridgetown, June 8th, 1881.

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK

London, June 5.—A mass meeting in Hyde Park, to protest against the Government's policy with regard to Ireland, was held to-day. Although there was a steady, drizzling rain during the day a large number of Lishmen and women were present, but the attendance of the general public was limited. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That our Government is criminally responsible for the deplorable condition of Ireland. *Resolved*, That the meeting summon the Government immediately to suspend evictions and liberate prisoners arrested on suspicion. *Resolved*, That Forster resign the office for which he has proved his utter incapacity."

DUBLIN, June 1.—Intense excitement prevailed at Clonmel yesterday, where sales of farms were announced to take place. At early morning several hundred well mounted and disciplined horses, men wearing green sashes, preceded by bands and followed by an immense procession of people, paraded the town. All the streets leading to the Court House were lined with police and military. All the shops and business places were closed.

The sales passed off quietly, and things went well until toward six, when a cry was raised that the local clergyman had been arrested. A cry went forth to rescue the priest. A rush was at once made on the police, but repelled. The Riot Act was read, and the hussars charged and rescharged the mob, who hurled volley after volley of stones at the military, inflicting upon many of them severe injuries. Several policemen and civilians also were seriously injured. The injuries of one or two of the constabulary will, it is feared, prove fatal. The people afterwards gathered in the lower end of the town, where they were addressed by representatives of the league. No arrests.

LONDON, Ont., May 28.—The investigation into the causes of the "Victoria" disaster has been adjourned until Wednesday next. The evidence so far taken goes to show that the boat was fearfully overcrowded. Mr. Eckert, head school teacher in London, East, swears there were between 500 and 600 people on board, and nearer the latter figure. Mr. Duffield, President of the Gas Company, who was on board, gave the opinion that the tipping of the vessel by the crowd caused the boiler to shift, and the boiler going over caused the accident. Dr. Woodruff, President of the Company, testified that the boat was not inspected since last July. The orders this year were to put the boat in shape for good inspection. She was not owned by the Company, but was run in connection with their boats under a pooling arrangement. The engineer Roberts testified that just as he jumped into the water he heard the steam connection of the boiler break, and if the boiler had moved half an inch before that three or four connections would have broken. It will probably be shown in course of the examination that the fastenings of the boiler were flimsy.

"TIME WORKS WONDERS," says the old adage, and to this we will add that it takes but a short time to work wonders for feeble and nervous invalids who use Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine. This is an article of high repute, not only for its remedial value in cases of general and nervous debility, but as an antidote to malarial diseases. Its flavor is unexceptionable, a matter of no little consequence to persons whose palates are affected and stomachs revolted by medicines of a disagreeable taste. Sherry of the choicest brand is its fluid basis, and with this are conjoined pleasant aromatics. Nothing in it can prove harmful to any one, if proper judgment is exercised and directions are observed in using it. In cases of chills and fever, and billious intermittent, it should be taken during the absence of the fever. Such nervous symptoms, as involuntary twitching of the muscles and limbs, restlessness at night, and undue sensitiveness to violent sounds and motions, are soon removed by the Quinine Wine. It not only invigorates the stomach and system generally, but it exerts a most genial influence on the mind. To dyspeptics it is particularly valuable, and it imparts a relish for the food that enables the stomach to digest. Persons who have impaired their strength by overwork should resort to it as a renovant of failing energy, and ladies in feeble health should use it to increase their store of vitality. The entire physicial structure is reinforced by its tonic properties; and, except in cases where diseases to which it is not adapted predominate, the results following its use are invariably decisive. Be sure when purchasing to ask for the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto. All Druggists sell it.

—A Toronto paper says that two young women, actresses, on their way to New York from California, became interested in the story of a poor widow who they met on the train, and who was bringing the body of her husband and 4 four children from Chicago to Boston. Their sympathy was actively manifested, for, heading a subscription liberally themselves, they collected a fund of nearly $150 from their fellow travellers, and caused the widow's tears to flow afresh, by presenting it to her.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts**, allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25c. a box everywhere.

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.....11, a. m., 7, p. m
Methodist " .....11, a. m., 7, p. m.
Baptist " .....11, a. m., 7, p. m
Presbyterian " .....No service.
Roman Catholic Church.....4th Sunday of every month.

Marriages.

WOODBURY—WEATHERSPOON.—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Granville Ferry, by Rev F. Beattie, assisted by Revs. W. H. Heartz and L. D. Skinner, Hibbert Woodbury, D. D. S., to Lalia W., only daughter of W. M. Weatherspoon, Esq.

FLINT—BAILEY.—At St. John, on the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. J. Read, Capt. John J. Fleet, formerly of Annapolis, to Rachael C. Bailey, of St. John.

Deaths.

CHESLEY.—At Middleton, on the 31st May, 1881, Mrs. G. E. Chesley, of congestion of the lungs.

LATE.—At Roxbury, Thursday, May 26th, 1881, Harriet, second daughter of the late Joseph Late, of same place, aged 18 years.

New Advertisements.

Acadia Steamship Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

THE first Instalment of Ten per cent. (or Ten Dollars per Share) in the Acadia Steamship Company, will be received on the 6th June next.

Persons remitting by mail should do so by a Post Office Order or Draft payable to the order of the Treasurer.

Certificates of Instalments, with the Seal of the Company affixed thereto, will be returned by mail to their Post Office address, which should be stated with all mail remittances.

THOS. S. WHITMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Annapolis, May 26th, 1881. 2i

NOTICE!

JUST RECEIVED and open for inspection, a full line of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Cambrics, Linens, Dress Goods and Trimmings to match, Millinery, Haberdashery, Small Wares.

TAILORING done on the premises by an experienced workman.

MILLINERY done at shortest notice.

Our motto is small profits and short credit.

W. H. Miller.

Middleton, May 24th, 1881. n6

MAY 23rd, 1881.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,

Offer for sale at lowest market rates.

4000 BBLS. Flour—Superlative, Buda, Bridal Veil, Chester, Star, Gilt Edge, Ruby, White Pigeon, Anazon, White Cloud, Mayflower, Snowflake, Howland's, etc.

1500 Barrels Yellow Cornmeal, Kiln Dried;
200 " Oatmeal, Tilsonburg;
500 " Heavy Mess Pork, Boston Inspection;
250 " Granulated, Extra C. and Yellow C. Sugars;
18 Casks Extra C. and Yellow Sugars;
1200 Hhds. Barbadoes and Trinidad Sugars and Molasses;
Teas, Tobacco, Rice, Soda, Dried Apples, etc., for cash or ap. notes.

June 1

Reduced Prices.

FOR 30 DAYS.

THE Subscriber will sell for the above time

MORTON'S Pickles at 22 cents per bottle; Table Salt, at 13c per bottle.

Byam, Carlton & Co's 8 Card matches—the best in the world—at 12 cents per quarter gross.

MILK PANS, SMALL CREAM CROCKS, AND FLOWER POTS,

at cost and charges; and other goods at unusually low prices.

H. CROSSKILL.

Middleton, 18th May, 1881.

WANTED.

$500.00

ANY party having the above sum to invest in Good Real Estate Security may find a customer by addressing "A. B." Monitor Office. 2i

FOR SALE.

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, BRANDRAM'S WHITE LEAD, PUTTY.

Mineral Roofing,

Sheathing paints, Oakum, Pitch, Tar,

Cut Nails & Spikes, Asstd. Sizes, Wrought Nails & Spikes,

IRON and STEEL, assorted Sizes, HOOP IRON and RIVETS,

TIRE STEEL.

CARRIAGE BOLTS, PLAINED C. BOARDS, SAWN SHINGLES, CEDAR POSTS.

H. Fraser.

Just Received:

125 BBLS.

CHOICE SUPERIOR EXTRA

FLOUR!

"IMPERIAL."

QUALITY GUARANTEED! PRICE LOW!!

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bridgetown, May 11th, 1881. 2it6

NEW STORE

New Goods!

JUST OPENING, IMMENSE VARIETY.

N. F. MARSHALL.

Middleton Station, May 12th, 1881. 4tf

CHEAP CASH STORE

Middleton Corner.

DRY GOODS,

First class STOCK and well assorted.

HEMP CARPETS, JAPANESE MATTINGS, MUSLIN CURTAINS from 60c. a Sett, LACE CURTAINS from $1.20 a Sett.

Ready Made Clothing,

Boots & Shoes

(Ladies' and Mens')

ROOM PAPER from 7c. a roll, TIMOTHY CLOVER, TURNIP and GARDEN SEEDS.

With a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES.

All of which we will sell at the very lowest prices for CASH.

As we take pleasure in shewing our wares, we would ask you to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Highest market prices paid for Homespun Socks, Yarn, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c., in exchange for Goods. ☜

S. L. FREEMAN & CO.

Middleton, April 19th, 1881.

REMOVAL.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

has removed his Dental Office to his more commodious apartments in the

JAMES MESSENGER HOUSE,

so called, first door west from J. B. REED'S FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, where he will be better prepared to wait upon his friends and patrons.

Dr. S. F. WHITMAN.

Granville St., Bridgetown, May 25th, 1881.

New Advertisements.

ALBION HOUSE!

New Premises!

18 KING ST., SOUTH SIDE,

St. John, N. B.

1881. Spring & Summer.

WE are now in receipt of our Spring and Summer stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS!

which has been carefully selected in the best English, American and Canadian markets, and embraces the extent usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE,

and are prepared to offer special advantages to

Wholesale Buyers.

During the season we shall be constantly receiving fresh additions, keeping the stock at all times well assorted.

☞ Socks and Homespuns taken in payment.

BEARD & VENNING.

11 King St., South Side.

WHOLESALE

HARDWARE

SPRING - 1881.

CLARK, KERR & THORNE,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their full and complete assortment of

HARDWARE

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &C.

Special assortment of

Table and Pocket CUTLERY.

Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine.

EXTRACT LOGWOOD, REDWOOD, FUSTIC, VITRIOL, &C.

Shovels, Rakes, Spades, Hoes, etc., in variety. Rope, Zinc, Nails, Powder, Shot and All kinds of SHELF, UPHOLSTERER'S BUILDER'S & Household HARDWARE.

Mechanic's Tools.

OUR CATALOGUE FOR

Haying Tools,

is now ready, and will be forwarded upon application to dealers.

☞ For sale at lowest market rates.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.

St. John, N. B.

n6 2m

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of ABEL W. FOSTER, late of Granville, County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render their accounts against said estate duly attested, within three months from the date herein—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EVELIN G. FOSTER, Administratrix.

Bridgetown, May 23rd, 1881. 3m

Spring Stock for the Season of 1881 now Complete.

The Best Value in the Market Offered to Wholesale Buyers.

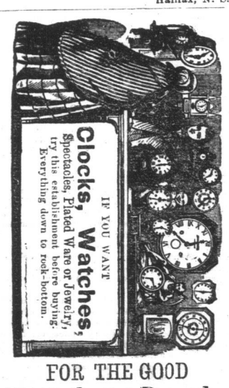
A MOST extensive stock of Writing Papers, Oblong, Square and Official Envelopes, Bill Papers, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers, Blotting, Tissue and Oil Papers, Wrapping Papers, Paper Bags and Show Twines, Ledgers, Cash Books, Journals, Day Books, Copying Letter Books, Invoice Books, Bill Books, Time Books, Index Books, Pencil Cases, Order Books, Oblong, Note and Exercise Books, Mark Twains's Scrap Books, Puck Books, etc. Waller's, Parker's and Mabie, Todd's Gold Pens, Rubber Holders and Copying Inks, an endless variety of Eagle and Common Pen holders, Inkstands, Esterbrook's and all the leading Pens, Faber's Pencils, Slates Slate Pencils and School Chalk.

The stock of Birthday cards, far surpassing any ever shown in Halifax, (prices 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 dollars doz.)

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

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

THOS. P. CONOLLY,
Central Bookstore.
Cor. George and Granville Sts.,
Halifax, N. S.



FOR THE GOOD

Of the People.

—DURING THE—

Spring and Summer Months!

—I WILL SELL—

Anything in my Line

—AT—

Very Low Figures

FOR CASH!

Now is your chance to get

CHEAP JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C.

J. E. SANCTON.

Bridgetown, April 16th, 1881.

THIS PAPER Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), N. Y. may be found on file where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

New Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his

Dwelling House & Property,

situated near the business centre of the village of Bridgetown. Size of lot 40 feet deep, and 180 feet front. There are suitable outbuildings and all in first-class repair. House well isolated. The Garden is favorably known as one of the best in the town, is thoroughly drained, and last year produced ten barrels of good apples, together with cherries, plums, pears and all the small fruits in abundance. There is a never-failing well of water, filtered through gravel and brick, with new pump. The property is too well known to need further description and is in every way desirable for intending purchasers.

A new and first-class

COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,

by the celebrated artist (late) Albert Weber of New York, can be bought on favorable terms from the subscriber.

INSURANCE!

in all its branches a specialty, and attended to promptly. Fires and loss of buildings are so frequent of late that property holders (isolated) should insure when they can secure $1000 for a small premium of $6.25 per annum, in first-class companies. Losses promptly settled.

ALBERT MORSE.
Barrister-at-Law.

Bridgetown, April 12th, 1881. 3m

Spring & Summer, 1881.

1 CASE EACH of Black Silk Velvets, Colored Silk Velvets, Blk and Col'd French Silks, Colored Satins, Lace Mitts and Ribbons, Straw Hats, Hat and Bonnet Shapes, Dress Trimmings and Ornaments, French Wove Corsets, Ladies' Belts, Book Muslins, I. R. Braces, Scotch Tweeds, Waterproof Coats, Ginghams and Dark Calatens, Oxford Shirtings, Table Damasks and Towels, Towellings, Pillow Cottons, all widths, English White Cotton, Gentleman's Scarfs & Ties.

2 Cases each of Dress and Ulster Buttons, Fashionable Dress Materials, Lining Cottons, Bleached Sheetings.

3 Cases Knitting Yarns; 8 Cases Prints; 14 Cases Cotton Swandslown Flannels; 1 Bale Fine American Unbleached Cotton.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

St. John, N. B.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK.

Steamer **"EMPRESS."**

Between St. John, Digby and Annapolis.

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

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, June 6th and until further notice, the splendid, fast, and staunch sea-going Steamer EMPRESS will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, St. John on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, Returning will leave Anapolis for Digby and St. John, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons after arrival of Express Train from Halifax.

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

The splendid Steamer of the Intercolonial Steamship Co. leave St. John on Monday Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for Portland and Boston, thus forming connection with "Empress" each way every trip.

Express Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leave St. John at 8.15 a. m. and 9 p. m. every day, excepting Saturday night and Sunday morning.

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

Baggage Checked Through Low Rate Freight.

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

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

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

NOTICE!

JUST received, a large quantity of

READY MADE CLOTHING!

of superior style and finish; also a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

of all kinds.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

SEEDS!

50 bus. TIMOTHY SEED;
Red and Alsike CLOVER SEEDS;
Mangols, Sugar Beet, Amber Cane, and all kinds of GARDEN SEEDS.

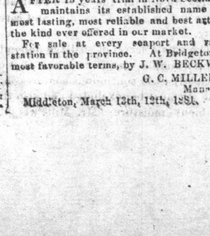
ALSO—The usual stock of GROCELIES. All of which will be sold for the LOWEST LIVING PROFITS, for Cash or Country Produce.

WANTED—ESPECIALLY—A quantity of **COOD WOOLLEN SOCKS,** and from one to five tons, WOOL, for which the highest market price will be given.

A. D. CAMERON.

Corner Court and Granville Streets, Bridgetown, N. S.

BRADLEY'S



This Old Standard Fertil'zer,

AFTER 13 years' trial in Nova Scotia, fully maintains its established name as the most lasting, most reliable and best article of the kind ever offered in our market.

For sale at every seaport and railway station in the province. At Bridgetown, on most favorable terms, by J. W. BECKWITH.

G. C. MILLER,
Manager.

Middleton, March 12th, 12th, 1881.

New Advertisements.

New Line of STEAMERS!!

ANNAPOLIS, HALIFAX, LONDON.

MESSRS. Scrutton, Sons & Co., will run their fast Fruit Steamers from Annapolis and Halifax to London. These Steamers are built specially for the fruit and dead meat trades. The new steamer "CARIBU," line about the 1st of October, will be the first steamer.

For further particulars apply in London to Grouse, Hall & Morris,

Agricultural.

Arrareek Farm.

THE NEW METHOD OF FEEDING CATTLE.

There can be no more beautiful country than that found in Passaic county, New Jersey, in the neighborhood of Pompton. The village itself is situated on a big plateau all surrounded by hills, real flat lands which stretch out in a level plain between every gap of rising ground. Just beyond Arrareek farm you see the continuation of the plateau as it breaks through the blue hills, and extends panoramic wise far beyond. It is a country bountifully watered, for on Arrareek farm there are two fairly big rivers, the Wynokie and Ramapo. The country seems especially fitted, from natural circumstance, for dairy-farms, the meadow lands running down to the brink of the water. Pompton has its interesting historic reminiscences, for right by Arrareek farm stands an ancient stone house which tradition states was once General Washington's headquarters in 1777, for the old Pompton road was the back route on the line of communication between Trenton and West Point.

But it is not so much with the beauties of the scenery or with the historic traditions of Pompton that we have to do as with a most novel way of feeding cattle in use on Arrareek farm. The visit made to the farm is chosen purposely in March, for it is just at that time that, under ordinary circumstances, cattle are in their very worst condition. Now it has happened that this year, owing to the exceptional severity of the winter—the coldest known for quite a number of years—cows are in very bad order. Even those having the best shelter and abundant feed have felt the rigors of the past winter.

Cows on a farm, though all necessary precautions may be taken, cannot be pampered. The few Jerseys or Ayrshires on the experimental farm may be petted and housed, but when a farmer has 120 head of cattle, though he uses all possible care, if the winter is a hard one the animals in March and April must look at their worst. Generally hides are rough; the hair stands the wrong way; the eyes are heavy and want that soft subdued gleam which is the chiefest beauty of bovine expression. They are languid, and show physical depression. There are few frisky yearlings, and the four and six month calves have a feeble and puny look. If the farmer has been a thrifty man, he has been doing all in his power for his stock during the long winter. They have been sheltered every night, often during the day, and have been fairly fed. They have had their ground dry feed, with a plentiful supply of hay. It they have not been allowed to eat their heads off, still they have been well cared for. Yet under usual circumstances they are all of them gaunt and ugly, and their owner has been anxious about them, and is longing for the chance to turn them out into the fields when the first sweet grass shall spring forth; and then as if by magic his poor cows will once more look smooth and sleek, and take on fat and fill his pails to the prim with the richest and sweetest of milk.

The visitor at Arrareek farm, on a cold, rainy day in March, looked at the cows, yearlings, calves, and saw no scarecrow animals. Instead of being in their worst condition, as thin as a March cow, he was surprised to notice that they were very fat—in fact, a great many of them in good enough order to be butchered. The eyes were handsome, and full of life. There was no stiffness in the joints of the animals; they moved around briskly. The yearlings were full of life and ambition. The calves came along at call with baby gallopings. In fact, it was a happy, contented-looking herd, which had passed through a severe winter, and were now in as prime condition as when they munched their last mouthful of grass some five or six months before.

Of course the visitor, when he saw this, commenced to wonder. He was if the least bit of an agriculturist, accustomed to see poor-looking beasts in March, and noticed at Arrareek farm something quite the contrary, he propounded to himself for a solution something of this kind: 'Mr. C. W. Mills, who owns these fine looking cattle, is perfectly indifferent as to the cost. He has been stall feeding these cows. What a lot of money it must have cost, with hay at $22 or $25 per ton, to winter all this herd! It must have cost from $8,000 to $10,000 to do it. If he sees profit in this kind of thing, I do not. It's all very well to be tender hearted, but cows are cows, and milk is worth so much a quart, and butter so much a pound, and though Mr. Bergh might crown Mr. Mills for the excellent condition of his cows, the public would not pay a cent more for his butter or milk. What a prodigious quantity of hay these animals must have eaten!'

Then the visitor looked to see if he could not find out some huge barns, which must have been bursting out with hay at some time, and he peered around to find traces of demolished hay-ricks. He had been to the barn, by no means a large one, and seen that it was one of ordinary size, almost entirely occupied by feeding-stalls, and that there was no hay there at all. The longer he hunted, the more difficult it was for him to find the least trace of hay, or straw, or any kind of long fodder. At last he found out that there was not even a sprig, a stem, of hay on the premises. Then he wondered and wondered how these cattle had been kept so fat and healthy during the last long winter.

Then Mr. Mills explained it all, and commencing with the very beginning imparted to the visitor the story of the silo and the character of ensilage. Mr. Mills, who is a grain merchant in New York, of high standing, familiar with all kinds of wheat and corn, had been long struck with the luxuriant character of some species of the Southern corn. He determined to experiment with it on his farm at Pompton. Having selected his seed, he planted it in proximity to an ordinary New Jersey corn. His idea was that by hybridism he might improve the size and quality of the Jersey corn. Planting his corn of both varieties side by side, when the end of September came, to his dismay the native corn was ripe, ears all formed, but the Southern corn, which was twice as tall, was yet immature. If frost came it would be wasted. Neighboring farmers would lean over the fences of Arrareek farm and speculate on the character of this extraordinary growth and pass queer comments upon it. In fact, this tall corn, green and luxuriant, which required a quicker climate than that of New Jersey, in time oppressed Mr. Mills. Here was magnificent food for his cattle which was likely to be wasted. Evidently it never would ripen in time. Frost would come long before an ear was formed, and then it would all be ruined. He pondered and pondered over the business. Then there did come in early November the first slight nip of frost. He must try something, or his former friends would forever have the laugh on him. Necessity is the mother of invention. He remembered the old method of keeping roots in mounds of earth, practiced from time immemorial. All hands were ordered to work. Pits were dug in a dry gravelly soil. The tall corn was laid low, cut in lengths, transported to the pit, laid in it lengthwise on a foundation of boards. When the pit was full it was roofed with planks and covered with earth, and entirely irrespective of any other silo, perfectly unacquainted with ensilage, never having read a word about it in any language, in the same year, 1876, Mr. Mills discovered the way of keeping forage. When the time came to try this food on cattle, the contents of the pit were found to be in fair order. It gave out a vinous odor, was of a tawny green, 'the color of cooked beans' is Mr. Mills' artistic idea of the exact shade of good ensilage. The cattle ate of it greedily. They came again and again for it. The process, with its makeshift method, was a partial success, answered all purposes, but a certain portion had rotted. There was no fault in the general plan; only the details wanted greater consideration. Then Mr. Mills set about thinking it all over and devised his present system of preservation by the exclusion of the air by pressure only.

It all seems simple enough when you see it, but the simplest things are always those which one arrives at after matured thought. When you enter the barn you see two deep pits sunk right into the floor. The exact dimensions are, for each, length, forty feet; width, thirteen feet; depth, twenty feet. These pits are lined with concrete made of rubble and Rosendale cement. They are solid and substantial. These are the silos which hold the ensilage.

Now let us go back to the method of planting the special kind of corn. The term special is hardly worthy of commenting upon, and need be no bugbear, because the seed can be most readily obtained and is not in the least expensive. There are good reasons for using it; one is because of its luxuriance of growth, and that, in our climate, it contains the major part of the nutritious qualities in the stalk and leaves before it goes to the seed, and that by cutting it down in time we can get the utmost advantage out of the vegetation. Mr. Mills sows it in drills three inches wide, with spaces of three feet clear open soil between the drills. These drills are heavily seeded. In time the field looks as if it were planted solid, though the intervening spaces give the plants light and air. It is planted in May and cut about the middle or end of September, when it is some eight to ten feet high. The product is about sixty tons per acre of green stalks and leaves. Mr. Mills planted some thirteen acres; not more; and from the yield, 780 tons gross of green stuff cut, he feeds his 120 cattle. This very small amount of land used for this purpose seems wonderful. Just as soon as the corn is ready, which is distinguishable by the tasseling and the formation of a few nubbins, in go the men, who lay it low. It is at once carted to the barn where are the silos. The green stalks and leaves are submitted to the action of ordinary cutting machines, the only precaution necessary being that the knives be kept as sharp as possible so that the green stuff shall not be bruised. Mr Mill's idea being that by rough handling the juice is expelled, and to that extent air takes its place in the cells of the plant—a thing to be avoided as much as possible. Two cutting machines are used, which make the fodder into lengths of one half and one inch.

Now to describe the method of filling the silos. The cutting machines deliver the green stuff into the cement-lined pits, the capacity of each being 300 tons. As the material goes in it is not trodden on, but worked evenly into the silos by changing the direction of the delivery. When the pit is full, level with the floor, a wooden case is placed like a fence around the pit, which case is seventy-five per cent. in height of the depth of the pit, for the ensilage by compression sinks about this much. The pit being twenty feet deep, when it and the fifteen-foot case are full, then the whole mass of green material is covered over with stout wooden planks, made in sections. These sectional covers are among the most important adjuncts of the silo, and in their proper construction a great deal of the success of the operation depends. These covers are made of two inch thick spruce plank, tongued and grooved, and firmly battened together, four feet wide, and one inch less in length than the width of the silo. As the silo is forty feet long, it will take ten of them to cover it. The object in making them only four feet wide will be apparent later. Now when the silo or pit is full of green stuff, even to the level of the fifteen feet additional, the sectional covers are put on the green stuff, and these are weighted evenly and carefully.

The whole secret of ensilage depends upon a simple mechanical one, that of perfectly even continuous compression. The air must be excluded and also the ambient moisture. Mr. Mills weights down his covers by distributing on top of each silo fifty tons of grain or ground feed in bags, which he afterward uses to mix with his ensilage at time of feeding. He recommends in case grain is not handy that barrels be filled with gravel or sand and used for the same purpose. As soon as the weighted covers are applied the mass gradually sinks until it reaches a level with the floor, and if the pit has been properly constructed after the sinking down is concluded the pits, or silos, are exactly filled. In about ten days the mass has come down to its bearings. In two weeks after it has been put down it is ready to use and the operation is completed.

Now let us explain the reason why the covers were made sectional. As a cover is taken off it exposes a surface four feet wide and twenty feet deep, and not any more. This is cut down into for feed with a six-tined fork clean to the bottom as the ensilage is used. All the rest of the mass is covered, and has its weight and compression the same, thereby keeping out the air and all tendencies to fermentation. As the ensilage is taken it may be fed to cattle at once, but Mr. Mills thinks it better to leave that portion intended for a feed, when taken from the silo, to remain exposed for twenty-four hours. Some slight fermentation then ensues which apparently is advantageous to the cattle. When one silo, cover by cover, is taken off and used, the mass being cut into from top to bottom until exhausted, the other comes into play. At Arrareek farm one silo has been used up and about one-half of the other. The ensilage gave out a sweet vinous odor, had nothing in the least disagreeable about it, and was rather pleasant to the taste. It was not warm or heated, and on compressing the stalks the juice exuded. This ensilage was used in the proportion of one bushel per diem for each cow, divided into two feeds, and was mixed with about two quarts of wheat bran or middlings. This was all the feed the animals—cows and horses—have had during the winter, and the horses looked quite as handsome as the cows.

Now as to questions of cost. These two silos, built in the most substantial style, cost $350 each, or $700 for the two. The absolute expenses of making the crop, preparing the ground, seeding, harvesting, cutting the green stuff and putting it into the silos was $500. Capital being $700 employed in the silos, the interest at six per cent. being $42, and depreciation on silos, say, twenty per cent., which would be the very outside for all possible repairs, we have at the very utmost the cost of the ensilage to be $1.13 2-3 per ton, and this is a most liberal estimate.

Now suppose we make up the cost of keeping these cattle for the hay alone. The expenses would have been certainly, in 1880 81, for hay, some $8,000. With the use of the ensilage Mr. Mills has absolutely demonstrated that he wintered his 120 head of cattle and twelve horses, 132 head in all, from the fifteenth of October to the fifteenth of May next, seven months, at an expense of $682, or that each animal ate an amount the cost of which, at the highest estimate, was $5.25. The difference, then, between $8,000 for hay and say even $700 for ensilage, would show a balance to the credit of the latter of $7,300.

Now as to the products derived from the ensilage fed cattle. It would be impossible for such fat, healthy cattle not to give the best of milk. Mr. Mills produces a large quantity of milk, the demand for which is so great that it is beyond his capabilities of supply. The yield of milk is exceedingly large, far beyond that usually given in winter by hay fed or even soft-fed cows, and this milk is of the best quality. A lactometer placed in the milk showed its uncommon richness, as it stood at not less than 120. Particularly rich in the fatty substances, the yield of butter is very large, though the proprietor of Arrareek farm furnishes milk only, and does not supply butter.

In all matters of this kind it is unwise to form a too rapid judgment, for sometimes in the most carefully considered plans there may be initial vices which are concealed. But there are certain facts in regard to this method of ensilage which seem to stand out in the most salient way. Firstly, the cattle seen were in the finest possible order when examined at a season when cows and all other farm stock are usually at their worst; secondly, the product made, the milk, was excellent; and lastly, this, which is one of the most important of all factors, seems to be conclusively shown, that if Mr. Mills' 120 cows and twelve horses had been hay-fed for the same time—seven months—he would have expended on each one of them $61.54, whereas by his system of ensilage he has arrived at better results with a positive outlay not exceeding $5.25 per head.

Agriculturists may do well to ponder over a system of this novel character which presents so many advantages. If in time this method should be adopted, and its workings found to be successful, there will be a new development given to the dairy and grazing farms. In the West, anywhere where this corn can be made to grow, the silo system could be adopted. It might be even lucrative for larger farmers to make ensilage which could be sold to those who might require it. Of course hay culture is not to be abandoned; animals, like human beings, require change, with rotation of food; but ensilage could be used twenty-eight days in the month, or mixed with a small quantity of hay every day. What Mr. Mills intends doing in the future with this system is really remarkable in the novel direction it takes. When with his numerous cattle he has enriched his Pompton farm so that it shall be luxuriant with sweet, tender grasses, it is his intention to take this fresh grass crop, when he has more than sufficient for his cows to feed on in summer, and in the same pits, and by the same method, instead of making hay to convert these succulent grasses into ensilage.

Arrareek farm to-day is a centre of great attraction. Visitors from all sections of the country come to it and are amazed when they see a simple process by which 120 of the finest cows in the country have been fed all winter on the product of not exceeding thirteen acres of ground.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Joker's Corner.

A High old Judge.

HOW JUDGE 'YANK,' OF LAKE BIGLES, USED TO DISPOSE OF LAW MATTERS.

Some very comical yarns are related of Eph. Clement, commonly called 'Yank' of Yank's Station, Lake Bigles, well-known by all who ever visited the lake, when he was Justice of the Peace of that section a few years ago. Among his other characteristics, Yank is celebrated for his ability to make a mountain out of a mole hill, and, also, for his philosophical disregard for all the worldly desirabilities when their acquisition desires the display of any amount of energetic force.

One time he was trying a case involving a considerable sum of money, and, while the most important witnesses are being examined, Yank fell asleep and began snoaring like a house afire.

'Hello, Judge!' cried one of the interested parties, 'how kin you decide this case when you aint hearing none of the evidence?'

Yank was aroused by this indignant outburst and replied:

'That's all right, I knew all about the darned case afore it kim into this yer court, I've made up my mind about the merits long ago.'

And in three minutes by the watch, he was asleep again. But he was not permitted to wait long before one of his help rushed into the room, which was on the floor of a rickety building, and cried out:

'Old man! that goldarned old hog is in the barn again, eatin' up all the barley.'

'Just adjourn the court till I kind of knock the stuffin' out o' that hog, an' ef I aint back in ten minits, I'll give a verdict for the plaintiff.

The court was accordingly adjourned.

Upon another occasion a man who had been drinking too much of a bad quality of whiskey, went into the willows to take a nap, but the poor devil forgot to wake up again. When the dead body was found, Yank was solicited to hold an inquest.

'What? Is he dead?' asked Yank.

'Why, certrinly he is dead,' was the rejoinder.

'Ef that's so bury him. What's the use o' holden' a 'quest on a dead feller,' marked the erudite wearer of the ermine.

About the time his judicial term was drawing to close, a man named Smith wanted to sue another who owed him $40, and he accordingly interviewed Judge Yank.

'Well,' asked Yank, 'did you see—and hev a talk with him about the matter?'

'Of course I did.'

'Wouldn't he give you no satisfaction?'

'Certainly not.'

'By jingo,' exclaimed the Judge, 'ef you couldn't do nothin' with him, how in blazes kin you expect me to do it?'

And such is the style in which Yank would dole out blind injustice.

A WONDERFUL FISH TALE. — Some Eastern tourists had been spinning some incredible yarns, when one of the party, turning to an old mountaineer, said:

'Bill, that gets away with fishing in Montana, don't it?'

'Wall, I don't know 'bout that.'

'Do you mean to say that you have caught largar fish?'

'No; but I've caught some purty big fellers.'

'Come, now, tell us the weight of the largest trout you ever caught.

'Wall, I can't exactly tell as to the weight but you folks can figure on it. Now, you know it is over two hundred miles around the Yellowstone Lake. Put that down. As I said before, I don't know the weight of the biggest trout I ever yanked out, but I did haul up one on the beach, and after I landed him, *the lake fell three feet*, and it hasn't riz since.

— 'Come here, my little fellow,' said a gentleman to a youngster of five years, while sitting in a parlor where a large company was assembled, 'do you know me?'

'Yeth, thir.'

'Who am I? Let me hear.'

'You is the man who kithed mamma when papa was in New York.'

— The old maxim, 'Be chaste, and you'll be happy,' is contradicted point blank by a Blacks Hills man, who was recently chased ten miles by a party of redskins.

— 'When tempered to anger,' says a writer, 'breathe a prayer.' Jes' so. When you happen to stub your toe, for instance, murmur, 'Now I lame me.'

— He loved her. 'Don't you love her still?' asked the judge of a man who wanted a divorce. 'Certainly do,' said he, 'I love her better still than any other way, but the trouble is she will never be still.'

SAN FRANCISCO SHOOTING.—This morning the loud report of a pistol was heard on Market street, near City Hall, followed by a yell of agony. Encouraged by the hope that a supervisor had been wiped out, the bystanders hurried joyfully to the spot, where the murderer stood over the body of his victim, carefully polishing his pistol, preparatory to reloading the empty chamber.

'I arrest you for the murder of this man,' said a policeman, rushing up and seizing the shooter by the arm.

'Stand back, fellow!' exclaimed the marksman, hautightly. 'Do you know who I am? I am No. 4136.

The officer took from his pocket his official list of citizens provided with legal certificates of intermittent emotional insanity, and turned to the number mentioned.

'What name?' he asked.

'Gufferson.'

'All O. K.' said the policeman, respectfully. 'You see this isn't my regular beat. You must excuse me, sir.'

'Very well,' said the shootist sternly, as he walked off; but don't let it occur again.—*San Francisco Post*

— A plain drunk costs $3 in Avon Ill., in earthly penalties.

DYE WORKS,

GILBERT'S LANE, - - - SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MEN'S CLOTHES of all kinds, CLEANSED or RE-DYED and Pressed, equal to new LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, &c., Cleaned by a NEW PROCESS, every week day. SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS DYED. FEATHERS, KID GLOVES, TIES, &c., &c., CLEANED OR DYED.

All Orders left at the following places will receive prompt attention. PRICES LOW Macaulay Bros. & Co, 61 Charlotte street; W. P. Moses & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Killer, Truro, N. S.; P. H. Glendenning, New Glasgow, N. S.; Wm. Shannon, Annapolis, N. S.; Chipman & Etter, Amherst, N. S.; Miss Wright, Digby, N. S.; Robt. Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I., or at the DYE WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. L. LAW, Proprietor.

H. S. PIPER, AGENT, BRIDGETOWN.

Hatheway Line.

Boston & Nova Scotia,

In Connection with the WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

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

Through Freight Tariffs.

BOSTON AND	General Mdze. Rate per 100 lb. CLASS. 1st	2d	3d	4th	Flour, Meal, Apples and Potatoes, 100 bbl. (Ass.)	Long 100 bbl.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	32	26	22	16	22	26
Roundhill	36	30	24	18	24	29
Bridgetown	37	30	25	18	25	31
Paradise	39	32	26	19	26	32
Lawrencetown	41	34	27	20	27	34
Middleton	42	34	27	20	27	34
Wilmot	42	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	44	36	29	22	29	37
Aylesford	45	37	31	22	30	38
Berwick	45	37	31	22	30	38
Waterville	45	37	31	22	30	38
Cambridge	45	37	31	22	30	38
Coldbrook	46	37	31	22	30	38
Kentville						

No freight received on day of sailing.

Classification of Freight same as W. & A. Ry. Tariff.

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

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

A charge will be made for Customs Bonding Charges.

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

T. S. WHITMAN, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

Primrose Bros.,

DENTISTS,

(Graduates of Philadelphia Dental College.)

OFFICES.—Lawrencetown and Bridgetown.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y,

Spring Arrangement.

Time Table,

COMMENCING

MON., 4th DAY APRIL, 1881.

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

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Passenger and Freight Daily.	Express, Mon. and Wednesday and Saturday only.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave			8.00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave		7 20	2 20
6	Round Hill		7 57	2 42
14	Bridgetown		8 23	3 02
19	Paradise		8 45	3 16
22	Lawrencetown		8 59	3 25
28	Middleton		9 30	3 42
32	Wilmot		9 47	3 53
35	Kingston		10 09	4 02
42	Aylesford		10 34	4 16
47	Berwick		10 58	4 30
59	Kentville—arrive		11 52	5 02
			P. M.	
	Do—leave	6 30	12 30	5 12
64	Port Wllliams	6 50	12 48	5 27
66	Wolfville	6 57	12 58	5 33
69	Grand Pre	7 10	1 14	5 41
77	Hantsport	7 36	1 41	6 05
84	Windsor	8 15	2 30	6 27
116	Windsor Junct	10 15	4 35	7 50
130	Halifax—arrive	11 00	5 25	8 25

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

Steamboat Express Trains run on Mondays Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John at 8 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, for Digby and Annapolis, and returns same days, on arrival of 7.45 a. m. Express Train from Halifax.

Western Counties Railway trains leave Digby every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4.10 p. m., on arrival of Steamer Empress, from Annapolis, and every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 12.30 p. m., for Yarmouth and Intermediate Stations, and leave Yarmouth at 7.45 a. m., daily, for Digby, connecting on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday with Steamer Empress, for Annapolis and Halifax.

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

St. John & Maine Railway trains leave St. John at 8.15 a. m., and 9.00 p. m., daily for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Through Tickets may be obtained at the principal Stations.

P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, March 31st, 1881.

NOTICE of ASSIGNMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that

George H. H. McLean, of Margaretville,

in the County of Annapolis, Trader, on the 28th day of March, A. D., 1881, assigned to me by Indenture, all his Stock in trade, personal property, effects, choses in action, book debts, and securities of every kind and description, in trust for the payment of such of his creditors as shall execute the same within three months from the date thereof, according to the terms and conditions of the trusts therein mentioned.

The said Indenture lies at my house, where it can be inspected and signed by the said parties interested, and that the same is also recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Annapolis.

THOMAS McLEAN,

Assignee.

Dated at Margaretville, 28th day of March, 1881. 60 3m

BRIDGETOWN

Carriage Hardware AND STOCK EMPORIUM,

MIDDLETON,

Annapolis County, N. S.

WE beg to call the attention of

Carriage and Sleigh Builders

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

SLEIGH RUNNERS and RAVES,

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

Whitewood Boards,

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

PLUSHES, FELTS, and CORDS for Sleigh-Coverings

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

HALF OVAL NOSING IRON ½, ¾ and ⅞.

SLEIGH STEPS, WROUGHT SLEIGH COUPLINGS.

SLEIGH and SLED SHOE STEEL, all sizes.

In fact everything that Sleigh and Carriage Builders use in their trade, will be found in our establishment.

MASURY'S PAINTS and LAKES, ground in Japan expressly for Carriage Builders, and in all the leading colors. TRANSFER ORNAMENTS.

GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE LEAF and BRONZE POWDERS.

We would call the attention of Horse-shoers and Carriage Smiths to our

American Snowball Shoes,

our very superior brand of

HORSE-SHOE IRON,

to the excellent quality of our *Small Rounds and Flats.*

MONEY'S HORSE NAILS, CARRIAGE MALLEABLES.

WROT-CARRIAGE GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

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

Wholesale and Retail.

BESSONETT AND WILSON.

Middleton, Annapolis Co. nov.17

Rubber Bucket

PUMPS

THE subscribers wish to announce to the public that they have ordered a large stock, and are prepared to fill orders with promptness.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Parties can be supplied with pumps complete, or in parts to suit by addressing

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO.

LAWRENCETOWN, A. C.

EXPRESS WAGON

FOR SALE.

Strong Iron Axles and Springs. Apply to GILBERT HILL, COX BROTHERS.

Bridgetown, August 17th, 1880. n19tf

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Dr. F. W. B. HARDING, late of Middleton, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELLEN S E. HARDING, Executrix.

Middleton, Nov. 10th. 1880.

CARD.

Edmund Bent

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

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

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

J. G. H. PARKER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, and REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Practise in all the Courts. Business promptly attended to.

OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's NEW BUILDING, Bridgetown. 7ly

BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscribers are still importing and manufacturing

Monuments & Gravestones

Of ITALIAN and AMERICAN Marble.

ALSO:

Granite and Freestone Monuments.

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

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

DANIEL FALCONER. OLDHAM WHITMAN

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St., West Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS,

BKT. GEO. E. CORBITT."

WITH 100 PUNCHEONS

CHOICE MUSCOVADO

MOLASSES!!

WHICH WE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH,

A. W. CORBITT & SON.

FOR WEST INDIES,

Bark

"Geo. E. Corbitt,"

Will be put in the berth for Demerara on her arrival from West Indies. All parties wishing to ship potatoes or hay will please apply immediately to

A. W. Corbitt & Son.

CARD.

G. W. Gunter, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE at house of Mr. JAS. CRAIG, MIDDLETON, N. S.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

HARNESSES

Of Every Description.

THROUGH my long years of experience I feel confident at the beginning of a New Year, in calling attention to my present facilities to supply Harnesses, &c., at the very LOWEST PRICES:—

1st, I import mountings direct from manufacturers.

2nd, I manufacture the Leather

3rd, I employ the best workmen in the County,

4th, Am satisfied with a small margin.

I am thankful to my many patrons, and wish them in the coming year every prosperity, and that there may be a growing demand for first-class Harnesses.

COARSE BOOTS,

UPPER, GRAIN AND WAX, CALF-SKINS, SOLE LEATHER, ETC.

GEORGE MURDOCH.

WANTED.

ONE THOUSAND HIDES, for which the Highest Cash Price will be paid. n36

CITIZENS'

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT

Insurance Company

OF CANADA.

Sir Hugh Allan, President.
Henry Lyman, Vice President.
Archibald McGoun, Secretary Treasurer.
Alfred Jones, Inspector
Gerald E. Hart, General Manager.

CAPITAL:

1,188,000.00.

Policies of Insurance issued by the above Company on the most favorable terms. Isolated or detached dwellings insured for one or three years at very low rates.

Agent for Annapolis County.

H. CROSSKILL

MIDDLETON.

Middleton, Jan. 3rd, 1881.

MONCTON

Refined Sugar.

The First in this Market.

10 lbs. for $1!

TRY IT.

For sale by

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, Jan. 31st, 1881.

CARD.

Dr. E. N. Payzant,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & DENTIST.

Middleton, N. S.

NEW YORK

ARTIFICIAL STONE

WORKS,

MANUFACTURED AT

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

Plain and Ornamental Stone Work,

—SUCH AS—

WINDOW CAPS, SILLS, WATER TABLES. CHIMNEY TOP, Round & Square, STONE EDGING, STONE STEPS of any design, COPING for Cemetery purposes, BURIAL CASES, CHIMNEY THIMBLES,

Monuments & Head Stones

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

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

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

Orders solicited—satisfaction guaranteed.

Artificial Stone Works.

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

THE VOICE OF THE SUCCESSFUL. My success is owing to liberality in advertising. *Bonner.* The road to fortune is through printers' ink. *P. T. Barnum.* Success depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices. *J. F. Astor.* Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own. *A. T. Stewart.*

Vegetine,

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is the great Blood Purifier.

Vegetine

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine

Is recommended by physicians & apothecaries.

Vegetine

Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine

Cures the worst case of Canker.

Vegetine

Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

Vegetine

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system,

Vegetine

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine

Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels.

Vegetine

Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine

Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine

Removes the cause of dizziness.

Vegetine

Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine

Cures pains in the Back.

Vegetine

Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine

Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine

Is the great remedy for General Debility.

Vegetine

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE

IS THE BEST

Spring Medicine.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Upper Wilmot!

THE Subscriber offers for sale his

FARM,

IN MEADOWVALE, Annapolis County,

desirably located about two and a half miles from Wilmot Station, containing 350 acres of an excellent quality of LAND, with intervale, cutting 80 tons Hay besides upland, good Pasture, Wood and Fencing Water in abundance; Buildings in good repair—House, three Barns and other outbuildings. About 300 bearing Apple Trees, average crop, 200 barrels. For further particulars apply to

JACOB NEILY.

Wilmot, 3rd May, 1881. 8tf11

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Agusta, Maine.

OPENING FOR 1881

THE MIDDLETON

Drug Store.

IN STOCK.

The New Remedies

Prescriptions Legally Filled.

DENTAL and Toilet Goods, School Books and apparatus, &c., Stationery &c., Fine and Fancy do. Jewelry and Silver Ware warranted Goods.

TERMS CASH. NO CREDIT.

PAYZANT & Co.

Middleton, Jan. 3rd, 1880.

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

O. R. O.

COLLAR!

Best Now in Use, Largest Stock in Town, All Sizes.

New Jewellery—