Weekly Monitor.

VOL 6. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 16, 1878. NO. 26

Weekly Monitor,

PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

SANCTON and PIPER, Proprietors.

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

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, $4.50; each continuation, $1.00; one month, $7.00; two months, $11,00; three months, 14.00; six months, $20.00; twelve months, $35.00.

A COLUMN.—First insertion, $8.00; each continuation, $2.00; one month, $12.00 two months, $18.00; three months, $25.00; six months $40.00; twelve months, $70.00.

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

Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amending Acts.

In the Matter of R. D. Macdonald, an Insolvent.

ALL persons indebted to the said Insolvent, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. J. SHANNON,
Assignee.

Annapolis, July 17th, 1878. n13 tf

BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

FALCONER & WHITMAN

are now 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

A Word to the Wise!

Just received at

Moir's Musical Warehouse

from the first makers and largest Factories in England, Germany, America and Canada, $5,000 worth of

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

consisting of:—

First Class Grand, Square and Cottage

PIANOS,

First Class Palace and Uxbridge

ORGANS;

FIRST CLASS GOTHIC ORGANS,

Made especially for Churches, Schools, Lodges, Public Halls, etc. Persons wishing Organs for the above purposes will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.

☞ The arrangement of the Action, and the Scroll and the Fret-Work in the back of the case is such that the tone, which is of great power, is thrown out of the back towards the auditorium of the building in which it may be placed.

Prices of Pianos, - from $200 to $500.
do Organs, - from $100 to $350

We simply invite an inspection. Great Bargains will be given. A portion of purchase taken in Trade if required.

GEORGE MOIR.

South Farmington, Wilmot, April, 1878.

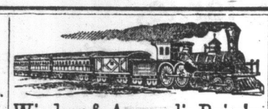
Chaloner's Drug Store,

DIGBY, N. S.

THE Proprietor who has been established in St. John the past thirty years, has opened a Branch Store in Digby N. S. He keeps a superior stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Brushes, Soaps, Combs, Spices, Fancy Toilet Goods, Feeding bottles with Extra fittings, &c., &c., The Proprietor is also a large manufacturer of Flavoring Extracts, Fancy cheap Perfumes, and the Aniline Dyes in packets, these were originated by him, the genuine bear his name, and are kept up to the proper standard of purity and weight. All other kinds of Dye Stuffs on hand. He also claims Poor Man's Cough Syrup, the cheapest and best remedy known—Chaloner's Worm Lozenges—Chaloner's Tonic Extract, the great Antibilious Medicine—Eureka Liniment, called by one who used it "the best Liniment in the world"—Furniture renovaters—Stove Varnishes—Salt Rheum Ointment and other reliable preparations. Garden seeds in season.

Address, J. CHALONER, Druggist,

BILL-HEADS, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS, &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed at this office. Call and inspect samples of work.



Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y.

Time Table,

COMMENCING

Tuesday, 3rd June, 1878.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Mon., Wed. and Friday.	Pass. and Freight Tuesday, Thurs., and Saturday.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Windsor—leave	9 30	12 00	5 40
			P. M.	
7	Hantsport	9 52	12 27	6 12
15	Grand Pre	10 15	12 57	6 39
18	Wolfville	10 25	1 10	6 51
20	Port Williams	10 31	1 20	6 59
25	Kentville—arrive	10 45	1 40	7 15
	Do—leave	11 00	2 10	
34	Waterville	11 23	2 48	
37	Berwick	11 31	3 02	
42	Aylesford	11 44	3 24	
		P. M.		
49	Kingston	12 03	4 02	
53	*Wilmot	12 12	4 20	
56	Middleton	12 20	4 36	
62	Lawrencetown	12 36	4 58	
65	*Paradise	12 45	5 10	
70	Bridgetown	1 00	5 38	
78	*Roundhill	1 20	6 00	
84	Annapolis—arrive	1 35	6 20	
	St. John by Steamer	8 00		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Pass. and Freight Mon., Wed., and Friday.	Pass. and Freight Tues. Thurs. and Saturday.	Express Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
0	St. John—leave			8 00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave		6 15	2 30
6	*Round Hill		6 40	2 46
14	Bridgetown		7 05	3 05
19	*Paradise		7 26	3 17
22	Lawrencetown		7 39	3 25
28	Middleton		8 05	3 42
31	*Wilmot		8 17	3 50
35	Kingston		8 35	4 00
42	Aylesford		9 03	4 20
47	Berwick		9 25	4 34
50	Waterville		9 45	4 42
59	Kentville—arrive		10 25	5 05
	Do—leave	6 15	11 10	5 15
	Port Williams	6 35	11 32	
64	Wolfville	6 42	11 41	5 29
66	Grand Pre	6 55	11 54	5 35
69			P. M.	5 45
77	Hantsport	7 21	12 30	6 08
84	Windsor—arrive	7 45	1 00	6 30

N. B.—Express Trains run daily and when signalled, or when there are Passengers to set down, they will stop at Stations marked thus(*).

Steamer "EMPRESS" leaves St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 a. m., for Annapolis, and returns every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY on arrival of Express Train.

International Steamers leave St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 8. a. m. for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

European and North American Railway Trains leave St. John at 8.00 a. m., and 8.40 p. m., daily for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all parts of United States and Canada.

Through tickets may be obtained at the principal Stations.

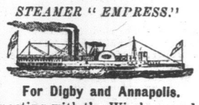
P. INNES, Manager.

Kentville, May 29th, '78

Three Trips a Week.

ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX!

STEAMER "EMPRESS."



For Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway and Western Counties Railway for Kentville, Windsor, Halifax, and intermediate Stations, and with Stages for Yarmouth and Liverpool, N. S.

Until further notice steamer "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8 o'clock returning TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, connecting at Annapolis with Express Trains for Kentville, Windsor, Halifax and Intermediate Stations..

FARE.—St. John to Halifax, 1st class...$5.00
do do do 2nd class... 3.50
do. do. Annapolis..... 2.00
do. do. Digby..... 1.50

Excursion Tickets to Halifax and return good for one week (1st class.)..... 7.50

Return tickets to Clergyman and delegates, (to Digby and Annapolis) issued at one fare on application at head office.

SMALL & HATHEWAY,
11 Dock street.

St. John, N. B., April 2nd '78.

STEAMER EMPRESS

AND THE

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

FREIGHTS for Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and Halifax and intermediate stations, taken at greatly reduced rates.

A careful agent in attendence at Warehouse, Reed's Point, between 7, a. m., and 6, p. m., daily, to receive Freight.

No freight received morning of sailing.

For Way Bill, rates etc., apply to

SMALL & HATHEWAY,
ap18 Agents, 39 Dock Street.

☞ The average daily circulation of the Montreal *Evening Star* is 12,154, being considerable larger than that of any other papers published in the City. The average circulation of the *Evening Star* in the City of Montreal is 10,200, exceeding by 2,000 copies a day, that of any other paper. This excess represents 2,000 families more than can be reached by any other Journal. Its Circulation is a living one, and is constantly increasing. From the way in which the *Star* has outstripped all competitors it is manifestly

"THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE."

LAWYER'S BLANKS.

Neatly and cheaply executed at the office of this paper.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Chas. Bartaux, of Nictaux Falls, Annapolis County, are notified to present the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to John McKeown, Jr., of Wilmot, to whom I have given Power of Attorney for the transaction of said business.

GEO. E. BARTEAUX,
Sole Executor.

September 6, '78.

NOVA SCOTIA LLOYD'S

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

—OF—

Annapolis Royal.

THE undersigned are Insuring on MARINE RISKS, at the lowest current rates that the business can be done with safety to the assured. All losses promptly paid on recept of proof and adjustment.

THOS. S. WHITMAN, Attorney.

ROBT. MILLS,
SAML. McCORMICK,
W. M. WEATHERSPOON,
A. W. CORBITT,
WM. McCORMICK.
} Directors.

Saml. J. Bogart,	John Stairs,
Saml. Pickup,	James B. Duffus,
Robert Delap,	John P. Mott,
John Mills,	E. C. Twining,
W. B. Troop,	F. E. Rice,
James E. Shaffner	Alpheus Marshall,
Alfred Troop,	H. H. Chute,
Wm. Croscup,	Richard Clarke,
Samuel Groves,	George F. Miller,
Albert Delap,	David Walsh,
John Johnson	Samuel Potter,
J. M. Gilliatt,	C. D. Pickles,
Lawrence Delap,	Albert D. Mills,
H. D. DeBlois,	Howard D. Troop.

NEW GOODS.

New Store.

I HAVE this day taken the store next the Intercolonial Hotel, where I intend keeping on hand a very choice lot of

Groceries, Small Wares, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Collars and Ties, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Hats and Caps,

in all the latest styles. Also

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

together with a select stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

besides a large variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold for the smallest living profits for cash.

MINNIE I. WADE.

Bridgetown, May 1st, 1878.

N. B.—The friends and Customers of Mr. R. H. Bath, who has retired from business, are respectfully requested to give me a call.

n1 tf M. I. W.

BUCKLEY'S ENGLISH & AMERICAN

BOOK STORE

So universally known for many years at 101 Granville Street, has taken a move to the upper and shady side of the same street. Remember, nearly opposite the old stand.

BUCKLEY & ALLEN,
124 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

July 17th, 1878. n13 y

Stylish and Comfortable

LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN

ULSTERS,

FOR SALE BY

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, June 17th, 1878.

Call and inspect the

New Stock

—OF—

JEWELRY

—AND—

PLATED WARE,

now being shown at the

Bidgetown Jewelry Store.

Diphtheria Conquered!

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

—OF—

DR. J. D. DAVIS'

NEWLY DISCOVERED REMEDIES & ORIGINAL METHOD OF TREATMENT.

FACTS FOR PEOPLE TO CONSIDER.

5000 CASES treated during the past twenty years; not one failure when taken in its first stages. Nine-tenths cured when taken in its advanced stages.

Dr. J. D. Davis will pay one thousand dollars for every case of Diphtheria in its first stages that he cannot cure.

For the small sum of two dollars Dr. Davis will send to any address, with directions, medicines that never failed to cure Diphtheria when taken in its early stages.

N. B.—The medicine may be obtained at the office of this paper.

February 29th. n45 tf

Poetry.

A SONG OF THE SEASONS.

When Spring comes laughing
By vale and hill,
By wind-flower walking
And daffodil—
Sing stars of morning,
Sing morning skies,
Sing blue of speedwell
And my Love's eyes.

When Summer cometh,
Full-leaved and strong,
And gay birds gossip
The orchard long—
Sing hid sweet honey
That no bee sips,
Sing red, red roses,
And my Love's lips.

When Autumn scatters
The leaves again,
And piled sheaves bury
The wide-wheeled wain—
Sing flutes of harvest
Where men rejoice,
Sing rounds of reapers
And my Love's voice.

But when comes winter,
With hail and storm,
With red fire roaring
And ingle warm—
Sing first sad going
Of friends that part;
Then sing glad meeting
And my Love's heart.

Select Literature.

A Twelve Thousand Pound Cheque.

The hour grew late and Mr. Brand paced his chamber in moody silence. The train had come in, but his messenger had not returned, and the merchant was troubled—troubled by a vain sort of doubt, which haunted him in spite of his faith in Lake. A merry, sober old trader of long experience had said that Lake was too young to fill the important position which he held, but Mr. Brand never found his trust in Tom misplaced.

Having heard rumors concerning a house with which he had extensive dealings, the merchant had dispatched Lake to London, telling him to make enquiries, and in any case to get the partners of the firm in question to settle their accounts.

So Lake had gone from Liverpool to London. The time appointed for his return passed, and still he did not come.

A lady entered, and stole to the merchant's side; her own sweet face was anxious, and there was a tremor in the music of her voice, as she said:

'Do you think he will be here to-night dear papa?'

'I hope so, Mary, but it is getting very late.'

'Is there no other train?'

'Only the night express, and that does not stop, except at the central stations.'

'Perhaps he will come, papa; he would not mind coming ten miles, even if he had to walk.'

'He should not have missed the train,' said Mr. Brand, sternly; 'punctuality is an imperative duty with men of business.'

'But, papa, something may have occurred to detain him.'

'Nothing should detain a man when he has given his word.'

The fair pleader was silenced—her father was angry, and knowing his strictness of principle, and how inveterate was his dislike to any breach of duty, she did not venture to speak again.

The time dragged slowly on; Mr. Brand continued his restless walk, and Mary sat subdued and quiet, watching him. She saw that he was listening as the night express went whirling by, and from the depths of her heart there went up a prayer that Lake would come safely home. The girl loved him, and would have staked her life on his truth, and knew he was not beyond his time through any weakness or wrong. Two slow, weary hours passed. Mr. Brand was reading the commercial news but for the first time in his life it did not interest him; he was thinking of the young clerk, and the heavy sum of money that would be in his possession should the London firm have paid him. And Mary, reading her father's countenance, felt chilled and pained by the slur cast on her lover's honesty by his suspicions—her every thought was a denial to his doubts, and as the rapid clatter of a horse's feet rang out she ran to the window.

'Look!' she said, dashing the curtains aside with eager hands; 'look, papa, I said he would come—I knew he would.'

The merchant's stern features relaxed with a smile of pleasure; he was not emotional or demonstrative, but his daughter's gladness pleased him.

There was a few minutes of expectancy, and then Tom Lake came in. He went straight to Mr. Brand, only noticing with a bow the lovely face whose glance thrilled his soul.

'They have paid,' he said, quietly, as he placed a thick pocket-book in the merchant's hand, 'but I think we were only just in time.'

'Indeed!'

'There was a consultation at the banker's before I could get the cash for the check.'

'Do you think they will break?'

'Hopelessly. They have given me an immense order, but it would not be wise to forward the goods.'

'You did not hint that we had the slightest fear?'

'No, but I was glad to get the money, twelve thousand pounds would have been a heavy loss.'

'It would have done me a serious injury, just now.'

'And yet,' said Tom, gravely, 'this morning the odds were considerably against it ever reaching you.'

'How?'

Tom took two chairs, placed them side by side near the fire, led Mary to one, and seated himself in the other. He had done his duty as the merchant's clerk, and now was Mr. Brand's psospective son-in-law and partner.

'I had an adventure,' he said; 'I was the hero of a strange story in a ride by express.'

Mary bent forward to listen — Tom clasped her hand in his own. Mr. Brand sat opposite them, interested by the speaker's manner, as he began:

'When I got the cheque, I had an idea that all might not be well, so to make sure I presented it at the banker's. There was, as I told you, a consultation before they cashed it, and while the consultation was going forward I noticed a stranger looking at me intently. I knew the man in my younger and wilder days. I had met him often at a race course, in billiard rooms, and in other places more or less respectable. Now he was changing a cheque for some petty amount, and was evidently astonished by the immensity of the order I had presented. I left the bank with my pocket-book full of notes, and found that I had lost the train. The next would be the night express, so I strolled into a billiard room. A man is just as safe with a fortune in his pocket as if penniless, so that he is wise enough to hold his tongue. There was some clever play going on, and I stood watching the players till some one challenged me to have a game. If I have one special vanity it is my science with the cue. I accepted, and as I did so a strange feeling which had been growing upon me took a sudden turn which startled me.

My challenger was the man whom I had noticed at the banker's. There was nothing strange in the fact of his being in the room, one of his favorite resorts, but I was possessed by the vague shadow of a single idea. I had read somewhere of a man being followed and plundered in a train, and somehow I associated the story with the man before me. It was the first time I had paid him any particular attention. But I gave him full observation now. The more I looked at him the less I liked him. He was handsome, gentlemanly, with a fair face and elegant figure, full of strength and suppleness. His manner was singularly unassuming; but, by looking closely at him, you could see something sinister-looking in the depth and softness of his eyes.

I never liked a stranger to be affable and prepossessing, and my friend was the very pink of affability and grace.

We played for an hour with alternating success; he was an amusing companion, well informed, and had travelled; but I was shy of conversation. I left him and still having some time to spare, went to a friend in the Temple.

When, at the expiration of some thirty or forty minutes, I emerged into Fleet street, almost the first person on whom my gaze fell, was my late antagonist at billiards.

I thought there was something more than a mere coincidence in this second meeting since we stood together at the banker's. He was in a cigar store opposite.

Not a hundred yards from the Temple gate stood a man whom I recognized with a very welcome greeting. It was George Vixen, the detective.

He was fashionably dressed, and looked an aristocrat of the first water. I went up and greeted him as old, familiar friend, held out my hand, and said:

'Come and have a glass of wine with me, I have something to say.'

He shook hands in the most natural way possible. I took his arm and we entered the public bar of an adjacent hotel.

I told him my suspicions, and told him of the sum I had in my posession, and of the journey I had to perform by rail.

'I saw that, watching through the glass of the door, he was taking a mental photograph of the two men.

'They mean business,' said Vixen, quietly, 'but I shall be with you. We must part at the door, or they will see that we have scented the game.'

'And you,' I said, 'how will you act?'

'I shall travel to Liverpool by the night express.'

He left me. I had no fear now—knowing him to be a clever and determined fellow.

Taking a casual glance across the road, I saw my man with his companion. It was quite evident that they were tracking me, though I lost sight of them before reaching St. Paul's.

I strolled along the churchyard, wandering nearly to Islington, then went through the city again before I made for the station; my acquaintance of the billiard room did not come in sight though I kept well on the alert.

I took my ticket, lingering almost to the moment of starting before I entered the carriage, but my man did not appear. Two men were in the compartment with me. I could not see the face of one, and the other was a stranger.

The bell rang. The guard had just time to put a bewildered old gentleman in by my side and we were off.

The man whose face I had not seen turned toward me.

I could hardly repress an exclamation. There was no mistaking that frank, genial countenance, nor the lurking devil in those eyes, whose softness was so sinister.

He had me then at last. Vixen had broken his promise, and I was left to travel that perilous journey alone, with—another who might be his confederate, and an old gentleman, who, after grumbling out his indignation against all railway servants and locomotive travelling in general was fast asleep in the corner.

That the intentions of my billiard player were bad was manifested by the fact of his having assumed a false moustache and beard. They added to the beauty of his face, but left to his eyes that cruel, sleepy glitter that is so characteristic of the Asiatic.

He spoke to me, remarked the oddity of our being travelling companions, and grew unpleasantly familiar. I answered him, not wishing to appear, churlish or afraid, knowing that I could trust something to my own strength should the worst come.

We had made the last stoppage, and were rolling swiftly through the gloom when, among other topics, our conversation touched on jewellery; he drew a showy ring from his finger, telling me that it was a curious piece of workmanship, having a secret spring, which he said I could not discover.

I took it, searched in vain for a spring, then returned it to him. It dropped and rolled under my feet.

I stooped to pick it up, and so did he, but in that moment, while my head was down, he had me tightly by the throat, and threw me to the carriage floor.

His confederate was upon me in an instant. I could scarcely breathe, and could not struggle, for a heavy knee was upon my chest, and two strong, brutal hands were crushing the life from my throat.

Though the horror of the situation did not last a minute, it seemed an eternity to me. I felt the ruffian's hands searching for the pocket-book, and I strained desperately for a chance of resistance.

Their work was nearly done. Cramped in that small space I was powerless and the veins in my throat and head were swelling like sinuous bars, when the old gentleman in the corner awoke and came to my assistance. I heard the low whir of some weapon in its descent, and my first assailant reeled from me stunned. Then the old gentleman, with a strength and rapidity of action wonderful to see in a person of his age, seized the scoundrel, lifted him away and dashed him down on a seat.

There was a brief struggle, and then I heard a sharp click—scoundrel the second had a pair of handcuffs on his wrists.

'They were more prompt than I expected,' said the old gentleman, removing his woollen comforter, with which he had fastened my first assailants hands behind him, "and a railway carriage does not afford much scope for a struggle."

The pocket-book was safe. The ruffians were securely bound, and the old gentleman who without spectacles or muffler, stood out in bold and pleasant relief as the detective, kept guard over them.

At the station they were handed over into the custody of the police. I was all right by that time. Vixen rode with me as far as the hotel nearest here, and tomorrow he will call to see if I am any the worse for my ride by express.

The contents of the pocket-book were Mary's bridal dowry.

The detective speaks of the senior partner in the firm of Brand & Lake as the most hospitable and generous man he ever met in the course of his professional career.

Lake was quite cured of his love for billiard playing. He had too narrow an escape, and he did not forget the lesson.

SUFFERINGS OF A TARRED MAN.

From the Virginia, (Nev.) Enterprise.]

W. J. Jones, who was tarred and feathered by Reno people and then sent out of town on the westward-bound train, was in a pitiable condition when he reached Truckee. The "Republican" says;—"We saw the victim Thursday night on the overland train. He was in a truly pitiable condition. Coal tar or gas tar had been used, and used freely. This substance blisters like a mustard plaster. The cuticle will peel off Mr. Jones as if he had been boiled. His hair and the wound on his head was filled with tar. The hair stuck out in all directions, or at least a mass of tar stuck out. The sockets of his eyes were level full with solid tar, which seemed to have been poured into them and allowed to cool. His whiskers seemed a large, unshapely mass of tar. His face, neck, and, we are told, his entire body, had a thick coating. The Vigilants kindly clothed him before putting him on the train. The sight might have been ludicrous, if it had not been agonizing. The train was three hours in reaching Truckee. The pain endured by the poor fellow was excruciating. Sightless, helpless, coated with a horrid oderiferous substance, he sat silently, with his head bowed over. Occasionally his fingers would grasp spasmodically at the open air. Sometimes his body would twitch nervously as if from the pain he endured. Arriving at Truckee, Gradison Jones and another colored man were put to work to remove the tar. It was an hour before Dr. Goss was called and the linseed oil which he prescribed obtained. Everybody who saw the poor wretch pitied him. The very men who performed the deed would have pitied him. His sufferings were extreme. His eyes were fairly burning up; no one ever heard before of putting tar on a man's face and in his eyes. For six hours two men worked faithfully, neutralising the tar and removing it from his body, We saw him this morning. His eyes were terribly inflamed. It is doubtful if he ever recovers his sight. It is feared the eye-balls have been burned and blistered and forever destroyed."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CRIME.

Among the many peculiar plots to defraud insurance companies, that devised and carried out by the late Benjamin Fay, of Chicago, will hold a prominent place. He was found on the shore of the lake with four bullet holes in his body, his watch and chain gone, and his pockets turned inside out. All the surroundings indicated a murder for purpose of robbery. But Mr. Fay's life was insured for a large sum, and the insurance companies were not willing to accept the murder theory without a thorough investigation. A diver went to the bottom of the lake, and there found a pistol to which was attached one end of a string. To the other end of the string was attached an iron weight. The string was long enough, taut, to reach from the dead man to where the iron weight had lain, and the number of empty chamber in the pistol equalled the number of bullets in Fay's body. The weapon was identified as having been bought by Fay, and the iron weight as having been in use in his kitchen; and to remove all doubts as to the cause of and motive for the self-murder, a friend of Fay's came forward and confessed that Fay had told him that he intended to kill himself and fabricate the appearance of having been robbed and murdered, in order that his family should get the benefit of a large insurance. The family, will not, however, receive the insurance, and the husband and father's fraudulent self- sacrifice will have been in vain.

☞ A pretty story is told of Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, now commander of the North American squadron, to the effect that when a young officer he had the luck on one occasion, to be particularly handy in assisting her Majesty down a ship-ladder. The Queen took a fancy to the young fellow, inquired his name, and then said;—"You have helped me down the ladder; I must try and help you up it. If you need my special aid, let me know." Years went by, and the admiral was too smart an officer to need adventitious assistance, but at length he found himself in a hobble, since under certain admiralty regulations, he would be compelled, in the ordinary course of events, to accept a rank which probably would practically "shelve" him. At this juncture he found means to remind the Queen of the ladder episode. Her Majesty, who never forgets her friends or their faces, was as good as her word, and the admiral, by being sent out to Washington as naval attache, contrived, under the limitation exempting from the rule officers on special service, to gain his desired object.

☞ Book agents are not to be relied upon in regard to household recipes gratuitously given. A lady in a neighboring town, whose house has been infested with vermin, was informed by a travelling book agent of a "sure cure." In accordance with his advice, she procured a pound of brimstone, placed it in an iron pot in the cellar, closed all the outer doors and windows, set fire to the brimstone, and started on a week's visit to her friends. When she returned there was not a bug in the house, but there was such an overpowering odor of brimstone that it was upwards of a week before the rooms could be occupied. The fumes had penetrated every nook and corner, even to the bureau drawers and wardrobes. The valuable plants in the conservatory were dead, and the foliage bleached as white as snow; the delicate curtains and upholstery were bleached and ruined. But the remedy was effectual so far as the bugs were concerned.

☞ We understand that Mr. George A. Cochrane, a well-known dealer in dairy produce in Montreal, has been requested to prepare a pamphlet on the butter trade of Canada, with the view of having it printed, at the public expense, and circulated widely amongst farmers and country store keepers. The gentleman named has a thorough knowledge of the butter trade, and doubtless has had reason to observe closely the defects of much of our Canadian product as compared in the British markets with Irish, French and Dutch butter. In making, as well as marketing, our people have still much to learn, and we should like to see practical information and suggestions, such as are expected from the source named, given the widest publicity and consideration, for the dairy interest in Canada is of great and growing importance.—*Monetary Times.*

The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, OCTOBER 16, 1878.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

Notwithstanding her great standing army, her military prestige, and her prolific inherent resources, the German Empire has to contend with internal difficulties, which are serious causes of perplexity to her statesmen. In the lower strata of her crowded population there is a deep and wide-spread spirit of discontent, which is being alarmingly developed in the shape of Socialism. This hideous phase of gregarious wickedness and folly, like an ominous spectre, is haunting Bismarck, puzzling the legislature, and casting a threatening shadow over the royal sunshine of the Imperial Palace. Regicidal attempts, though unsuccessful, are sources of painful apprehension. They are indications of popular antagonism to legitimate rule and the peace of the Empire.

A measure submitted to the Germanic legislation, for the suppression of Socialism, has encountered formidable hostility from a considerrble portion of the people's representatives in Parliament. That quite a number of members of the Reichstag exhibit sympathy, though indirectly, with the socialists, has an ugly look. One would suppose there would not have been an opposing voice or vote in the Germanic legislature to whom was submitted a measure for the suppression of Socialism.

When Chartism showed a disposition, some forty years ago, to disturb the internal tranquility, and disarrange the elements of political and social life in Great Britain, all parties in the House of Commons united in sustaining the leader of the Government in the measure which he propounded, to crush it. Diversity of views with respect to the general policy of the existing Administration did not prevent unity of action when the peace of the country was imperilled. It might, then, have been reasonably expected that when a similar danger to the internal well-being of Germany was in troublesome existence, there would have been unanimity in the Reichstag with regard to any judicious legislative action for its prompt extinction. Germans, however, are not Britons.

The truth is, the universally extending pressure of *hard times* is weighing heavily upon industrial pursuits in the thickly peopled Teutonic Empire. Taxes are heavy, and, as in many places elsewhere, thousands are out of employment. This condition of things naturally evokes dissatisfaction with the Government, and makes it easy for restlessly mischievous demagogues to awaken in the minds of the masses a desire for social disorganization as a remedy for the hard times. To these causes the upspringing and growth of the socialistic element in Germany may be mainly attributed. There are evils in the world which neither wise ruling nor leigislation can prevent or abate. But the ignorant and unthinking masses are prone to blame the governing powers for every calamity and every phase of adversity or untoward course of events. In Germany, as elsewhere, in unpropitious times, there is a longing for change. This desire for something new imparts vitality to the spirit of Socialism, which, in its diabolical purposes and designs, virtually contemplates the overthrow of the Sovereign, the dissolution of all governmental institutions, the disallowance of the rights of property, and the reign of popular anarchy. Such were the tendencies and aims of Chartism in England nearly half a century ago; and such are the bearings and designs of Socialism in Germany to-day. The prompt efforts of Bismarck to put it down may not retrieve his waning popularity. We shall see.

ON A LARGE SCALE.

"Cut your garment according to your cloth" is a phrase which long ago was crystalized into significant aphorism; and which is aptly illustrative of the necessity of using prudential care and caution in new undertakings. Young men of aspiring tendencies, in setting out in life, are prone to let their *wishes* overlap their *means*. They commence their career in the world on too large a scale. A young farmer, ambitious of becoming the possessor of a "large farm," not only appropriates all the capital he may possess in the purchase of an extensive landed property, but he goes further — he runs heavily in debt in the attainment of far-spreading acres. A ponderous mortgage covers the whole; and he has ten times more land than he can profitably cultivate. The consequence is, he struggles through life under the pressure of inextricable pecuniary embarrasments, which imbitter his meridian years, and leads, perhaps, to poverty in old age. *He started on too large a scale.*

A young man chooses mercantile pursuits, and is intent upon a hasty acquisition of wealth; and haply, with scant tapital, he undertakes a "*large business.*" Managing to obtain credit, for a time he is apparently prosperous; but eventually the bubble of his seeming prosperity bursts, and he is involved in hopeless insolvency. His early aspirations are extinguished, and ere mid-life the fondly cherished hopes of by-gone years are utterly wrecked. *He commenced business on too large a scale.*

Attempting to make an imposing show in the style of living leads multitudes into overwhelming financial difficulties, and into the mental misery of mortified pride. How often by the man of limited means is a stately family mansion reared, richly furnished, and a style of costly living exhibited—not for the sake of home convenience or family comfort, but to attract outside admiration, and win respect. At length, debt, which has been incurred for the keeping up of the showy style that has just been mentioned, like a grim spectre, haunts the occupants of the house that was built to gratify the morbid longings of pride. It must pass into other hands, and an humbled family must seek a home in a less pretentious dwelling. *Too large a scale in the style of living* has drawn thousands down into the depths of penury and despondency.

We are now passing the ordeal of general financial embarrassment, crippled commerce, and business depression in every department of industry and enterprise. The cry of "hard times" is heard everywhere. May it not be that in the halcyon days of prosperity, undertakings of every kind, and business matters generally were on *too large a scale?* There are certainly causes for existing difficulties on the great arena of human activity. Matters somewhere have been overdone. Multitudes, eagerly aiming for the possession of wealth, have been operating imprudently, in a hap hazard sort of way, on *too large a scale.* Pre-calculation and judicious caution have been neglected, and the whole machinery of the world, with all its intricacies, involutions and complicated processes, has become deranged and clogged. There have been recklessness and improvidence in every department of industry and trade. Importations from abroad, banking speculations, the stretching of the credit system, the extravagant style of living, have all been on *too large a scale*; and business depression is the natural and inevitable result. The temptations held out for the sudden acquisition of wealth, have dazed men's minds. Returning prosperity can only be realized by narrowing the ruinous scale on which the business of the world, for the last few years, has been recklessly conducted.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

We are just now at that period of the year when the products of our cultured soil are mostly secured. The harvesting time is about done; and we shall soon enter upon that dreary period of the year when there will be no flowers in our gardens,—no verdure on our meadows,—and no leaves in our forests. An aspect of cheerfulness will rest upon every landscape. For five or six months the vegetable world will be torpid, and Winter's frosty influence will be universal. To secure comfort during the prevalence of cold weather, we need *shelter, clothing, food* and *fuel.* If supplied with these, we need not much dread the austere reign of the brumal king. Do the people of Nova Scotia, generally speaking, have the means of comfort which we have just mentioned during the wintry season? We will endeavor to answer this question.

First—not only in the city, large towns and villages, but in the most out of the way and obscure settlements, the houses, for the most part, are warm and comfortable.

Secondly—no where among the people is there an apparent lack of clothing. Nobody, so far as we know, is inadequately clad. Cloths of every kind are abundant, and attainable by all classes in every section of the country.

Thirdly—in order to obtain a comprehensive and correct notion of the people's supply of food for the Winter, we need not visit such grand agricultural exhibitions as have lately been held at Truro and at Kentville; but we should go through our farming districts, and peep into barns, granaries and cellars. Now they are full to overflowing. The crops of nearly every kind have this year been abundant. Besides cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, in multitude, will be slaughtered before the close of the year for our tables. There is an ample supply of sustenance in the country. Nobody need go to bed hungry, or rise up without knowing where to find his breakfast.

Fourthly and lastly—our forests and coal-fields afford us inexhaustible supplies of fuel. "Blazing hearths" disarm Winter of its gloom and severity.

Perhaps, it may be thought that preparation for the frosty and inclement season, as indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, exclusively applies to our farming population. Not so. The fisherman along our shores are as amply provided, it may be assumed with comforts for the Winter, as are those who drive the plough.

Ours, taking all things into consideration, is one of the best countries in the world. If, comparatively speaking, few of our people are rolling in affluence, not many of them undergo the misery of pinching poverty. In Winter as well as in Summer the necessities of life are within the reach of all.

MASONIC BALL.

As previously announced, the Masonic Re-Union came off at Victoria Hall, on Wednesday evening last. Although the weather had been uninterruptedly fine for a month previous, at least, indications of a storm appeared in the afternoon, with the barometer falling rapidly, which, we opine, prevented a number, who intended to attend the party, from starting out for that purpose. For a fortnight previous the committee of preparation were at work, and with the generous assistance of the ladies (who are always so ready and willing to lend their indispensible aid to every good work) the decorations were completed. They consisted of wreaths of evergreen and scarlet flannel festooned around the room—evergreen pendants, with a ring or circle of the same fastened at the end, being at proper intervals on the festooning on the walls. The appropriate masonic emblems, in blue and silver, and stars of gilt crowned the walls' decorations. Over the stage, at the head of the hall, in scarlet letters on a ground of white, was the motto "*In Hoc Signo Vinces.*"

This motto was assumed by the Emperor Constantine, after seeing a *cross* in the air, which he considered the presage of victory. However, as we looked around the hall for the *cross* it was missing; it having, as we understand, been suggested by a member of the committee that such a symbol might offend *some*, and, therefore, it was turned off without the very symbol that originated the motto, and, therefore, most incomplete. These, with flags and bunting, the stage neatly carpeted and furnished, the hall brilliantly lighted and scrupulously clean, and floor waxed, made up a suitable place to celebrate the undertaking of "Rothsay Lodge." It is due to Mr. J. DeForest to say that these decorations were designed and executed by him. About fifty persons attended the party, and enjoyed in tripping the "light fantastic." The ladies, as is their won't were, if not elegantly, most appropriately and becomingly attired, and looked their best, and being mostly well skilled in the art of dancing and ball-room etiquette, their presence and manner were the crowning pleasure of the evening. The gentlemen were, of course, in full dress, and those of them who were of the craft wore the Masonic Regalia.

The music of the "Amarena Brothers" was appropriate and beautiful. Nothing finer for the occasion could be had or desired. Some of Struss' waltzes were exquisitely rendered. Precisely at 12 a. m. the party adjourned to the Masonic Hall, opposite, and there, under the successful catering of Mrs. Fossie and Past Master Cox, who, as one of the committee, had the Refreshments and decorations of the Masonic Hall in hand, was laid, upon elegantly dressed tables, the fat of the land—we mean a good substantial meat supper—well cooked and served, together with a good old-fashioned cup of tea and coffee, (none of your "whips and wines") and the way the meal was enjoyed and the things disappeared, was the best and most direct evidence of the goodness of the repast. The decorations of oak, ivy, and autumn leaves in the hall, was profuse and most tastefully arranged. No particular idea of arrangement was adhered to, but that skilful *abandon* so few possess, was well displayed in the order of the Branches, so much so that one was forcibly reminded of fairy land, the light showing the various autumnal tints of the leaves to great perfection. After supper the health of our good and gracious Queen Victoria and Empress of India, (long may she yet reign over us,) was drank in a bumper of cold water, the band playing the national anthem. The craft and the health of the District Deputy Grand Master, (Doctor Robinson present,) was given, to which he replied ably; and last but not least, "the ladies," responded to by Mr. Alfred Whitman. We wished all our friends could have seen, heard, and enjoyed that supper room, and particularly the delightful rendering of the "Mocking-bird" and harp accompaniment by the band.

If not a financial success this re-union was one of the best ordered affairs ever got up in this County, and a credit to the gentlemen who had it in charge.

Burned to Death. — On Tuesday evening a sad and painful accident hapyened here, by which a colored girl, 15 years of age, named Annie Hill, was burned to death. It appears that in endeavoring to light a fire, in an open fire place, she took an epileptic fit, to which she was subject, and falling forward into the flames, was so badly burned that she died in a few hours afterwards.

— It will be seen by advertisement in to-day's issue that we are to be favored with a concert on Monday evening next, by the Annapolis Brass Band. From what we hear of this performance, we bespeak for them a full house. In addition to the musical part of the entertainment, songs, farces, &c., will be given.

Thanks.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Washington Chesley, of this town, now in the United States, for late files of American papers. We are also indebted to the Rev. John Brown, of Paradise, for a similar favor, in the shape of a pamphlet on "Baptism."

HANTSPORT.

Your correspondent having been invited to share the carriage of a clerical friend, and do the tour of Blomidon and Cape Split, most gladly consented; and allow me to say that the drive over the Horton Mountains, passing *en route* through the beautiful villages of Wolfville, Port Williams and Canning, is a most delightful one, especially at this season. Leaving Canning, half an hour brought us to the lookout, so called, on the summit of the North Mountain.

The view from thence would require an abler pen than mine to portray.—Stretching from Hantsport in the East, to Berwick in the West, the Valley lay spread out before us—presenting one of the grandest of panaromic views. Reluctantly resuming our way, another hour brought us to the village of Scots Bay, which we found quite a large place stretching across the head of the Bay, from which it takes its name. The waters of the Bay are the home par excellence of the shad, which are taken in large quantities. After spending the night in the hospitable home of Capt. Joseph Steele, we started, under his guidance, for the Shore—a very necessary precaution, as there are only two paths by which the beach can be reached on eight miles of shore.

Our venerable guide, although seventy five years of age, proved by his agility in getting down and scaling the cliffs, which here average five hundred feet in height, (to say nothing of the long walk down the shore in search of minerals) that the race is not degenerating. When nearly down to Cape Split we came upon a company of men engaged in digging for Captain Kidd's treasure. By manifesting an interest in their work, we learned that they had been engaged several weeks at a time, for a period of seventeen years. It appears that twenty-five years ago a vessel accidentally anchored off the shore, and the captain accidentally noticed a cave in the sandstone-base of the cliff, which he decided to have been made by the hands of man. Being pressed for time he left, merely taking its bearings by compass. On coming back, after years of absence, he found that the debris from above had formed a small mountain over the cave, and the many tunnels and trenches opened in the years that have past, were made in the hope of striking the mouth of this cave, and securing the treasure that lay beyond. Wishing them success in their apparently hopeless task, we took our leave, feeling, at least, ten years younger.—*Com.*

Lawrencetown. — The Rev. Robert Stewart will lecture in Whitman's Hall, Lawrencetown, on Friday evening next, the 18th inst.

Bon Voyage.—The new ship *Cyprus*, launched here on the 29th of August, made the run from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, G. B., in seventeen days.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN FAILURES.

Of the failure of Duncan & Co., the Charlottetown "Herald" says:—

"Sir James Malcolm's arrival seems to have brought matters to a crisis. The ships of the company, were, it is said, transferred to him, and the bank taking the alarm proceeded to take all the property belonging to the firm. The sheriff advertised the sale of the effects on Monday, and yesterday it was announced that the firm of Duncan & Co., had gone into bankruptcy. The liabilities are stated at five hundred thousand dollars; but this is only a rough conjecture. The assets are not yet known. This is one of the most disastrous failures that has ever taked place here, and it is almost certain to involve many beside the members of the firm in ruin. It was, however, in the judgment of the men who have knowledge of such things, a rash proceeding on the part of the Bank Directors to allow one firm to draw so deeply on their funds. The event has caused the greatest consternation among our merchants, and gloomy anticipations are indulged."

Off the Track.—Yesterday evening the Windsor and Annapolis express, coming East, collided with a cow lying on the track, four miles West of Hantsport, throwing the engine off the track. A train sent down from Windsor brought in the mails and passengers, arriving at North Street station three hours behind time. No one was injured by the accident.—*Chronicle.*

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

All Book Accounts
—AND—
NOTES OF HAND
due the estate of R. H. BATH, remaining unsettled after the
20th of Oct., 1878,
will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for collection.
W. Y. FOSTER,
Assignee.
Bridgetown, Oct. 14th, 1878.

THE ANNAPOLIS
BRASS BAND
WILL GIVE A
CONCERT IN VICTORIA HALL,
—ON—
MONDAY EVENING, THE 29TH INST.,
assisted by Vocal and Professional talent.
Concert to consist of Vocal and Instrumental Music—Songs, Farces, Jokes, &c., &c.
Having organized a Brass and String Band, under the Instruction of PROF. C. W. TEMPLE, we feel confident we can give a concert worthy the liberal patronage of the citizens of Bridgetown. For particulars see small bills.

BILL-HEADS, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS, &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed at this office. Call and inspect samples of work.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
Autumn, 1878
JUST IMPORTED BY
Runciman, Randolph & Co.
and now ready for Inspection.
Among which are:—
6-4 BLACK LUSTRES "Blk. Bird" Brand.
7-4 Blk. FRENCH CASHMERES,
6-4 " do. MERINOES.
We invite especial attention to quality and price of the above.
Plain and Fancy Snow Flake Winceys;
Fay Check and Knickerbocker do.
Diagonal Twills, Melange Twills;
Fancp Figures, Mohair Sicilians, &c., &c.
A LARGE LOT OF {LADIES' JACKETS,
Latest LONDON and PARIS STYLES, very cheap. A splendid assortment of
SCOTCH SHAWLS,
From $1.00 and up.
Plain, Fay and Tartan SCARFS, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ribbons, Buttons, Gloves, Corsets, Damask Napkins, Table Linens, Printed Cloth Table Covers, Umbrellas, Fancy Prints, Grass Cloths and Osnaburgs.
A Large Stock of
BLUE & BLK. MOSCOW BEAVERS,
" " WORSTED COATINGS,
" " BASKET CLOTHS,
" PILOT & CANADIAN TWEEDS,
Extra value in OXFORD and WOOL SHIRTINGS,
2-4 and 4-4 HEMP CARPETS.
The Latest Styles of
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Gents' Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests,
" Reefers and Ulsters,
Boys' do. do.,
Shirts, Under Shirts, Braces, Ties, Collars, Buckskin Gloves and Mitts, Youths' and Mens' Seal Caps, Ladies' FUR CAPS in great variety, Muffs, Childrens' Sets, Grey and White Cottons and Cotton Warp. A Large Stock of
Buffalo Robes,
Unlined, Lined and Trimmed.
Kerosene Oil, Paint Oil & Lead, Sugar, Congo, Souchong and Oolong Teas, Etc., Etc.
Call and examine our stock, as it has been carefully selected and marked at
Very Low Prices.
RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH, & Co.
Bridgetown, Oct. 16th, '78. n261y

New Fall Goods.
Consisting of:—
Overcoats,
Reefers,
Ulsters,
Plain and Basket Suits,
Pants & Vests, Cloths, &c.
—ALSO:—
DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.
LADIES' HATS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
Fur Goods, Buffalo Robes in Jet, Black and Brown. Ladies' and Gents' Fur Caps, Misses' and Boys' Fur and Cloth Caps, Kid and Fur-lined Mitts, Fur Trimmings, Ladies' Fur Muffs, Felt Hats, &c. Also:—China, Earthenware, Lamps, Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Felt and Rubber Overshoes, Groceries, &c., all of which will be sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Wanted!
500 BUS. GOOD POTATOES.
W. H. MILLER.
Middleton, Oct. 15th, 1878. n26tf

MONEY TO LEND,
at 6 per cent.
THE ANNAPOLIS BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND,
HAVE Money to lend on approved Security, and on Real Estate.
Funds are loaned at Public Auction at the Office of the Society on the Wednesday after the first Monday of every month.
All applications for Funds should be filed at the Office of the Society at least one week before the Auction.
Address—Building Society Annapolis.
THOMAS S. WHITMAN,
President.
Oct. 12th, 1878. 1y

ONE CHANCE IN A LIFETIME.
OPEN FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.
The Thomas Brown Homestead Farm, in Clarence, is offered
FORSALE
On Very Easy Terms—the greater part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for many years, if required.
All necessary information furnished on application to either of the subscribers, who will receive SEALED TENDERS from intending purchasers, until the 20th day of November next, at noon.
The above merits the careful consideration of any intelligent young man wishing to secure a farm on terms seldom offered.
Terms and forms of Tender furnished on application to
WM. B. TROOP, Granville, or
WHALEN BROWN, Clarence.
October 15th, 1878. 4it30

Just Received.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Black Silks,
Black Velvets,
Black Crapes,
Black Dress Fringe,
Black Dress Buttons.
MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK.
Lawrencetown, Sept. 19th, 1878.

New Advertisements.

WHOLESALE
Hardware!
Clarke, Kerr, & Thorne.
In addition to our large stock of
Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.
we have received, during the last month:
86 Packages, Am. Hardware,
15 Casks and Cases Eng. do.,
40 Barrels Pitch, Tar & Rosin,
250 Rolls Dry & Tarred paper,
4 Cases Planes, 10 cases slates,
9 Cases Saws and Saw Frames,
48 Bundles Shovels,
7 Casks and 116 packgs. Paint,
5 Casks Chain Traces,
28 Cases assorted Goods.
NOW LANDING,
Per S. S. Hibernian:—
43 Packages Eng. Hardware,
234 Pieces Bake Ovens,
128 Pieces Castings,
20 Barrels Paint Oil.
ALWAYS IN STOCK:
ROPE,
GLASS,
POWDER,
SHOT,
ZINC, &c.
ALSO:
LETTER AND NOTE PAPER,
ENVELOPES,
WOODEN AND CLAY PIPES,
PURSES,
NEEDLES,
SPECTACLES,
VIOLIN STRINGS,
PLAYING CARDS,
PENS,
THIMBLES,
PENCILS,
HAIR PINS,
and a variety of LIGHT GOODS, suitable for the Wholesale Trade.
For Sale at very Lowest Prices.
Remember the Place.
Nos. 42 and 44 Prince William Street, Old Stand of Messrs. I. & F. Burpee & Co.
St. John, N. B., October 9th, 1878. 9it34

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,
Canterbury Street.
FALL. 1878. FALL.
WE have now opened 300 Packages containing
New Fall Goods!
making our stock complete in every department.
OVERCOATING, BEAVERS;
WORSTED COATINGS;
SCOTCH TWEEDS;
PRINTS, SHIRTINGS;
DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY;
and a large and well assorted stock of HABERDASHERY and SMALL WARES.
We invite inspection of buyers before placing their orders.
Terms Liberal.
T. R. JONES & Co
St. John, N. B.

FOR HALIFAX!!
THE Schooner ——— will be ready to receive
Freight for Halifax,
in about ten days, should sufficient offer.
Apply to the subscribers,
RUNCIMAN RANDOLPH & Co.
Bridgetown, Oct. 8th, 1878. 2i t27

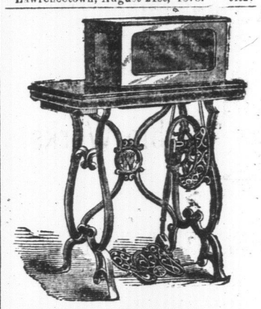
Autumn, 1878.
Middleton Corner!
Cheap Cash Store.
All our Goods for this season are now in Stock, and ready for sale. The stock comprises in part a most complete line of Staple goods, including Mantle and Ulster Cloths, in newest goods. A very heavy lot of cloths suitable for Suits, Overcoats and Reefers. Choice lines in Dress Goods, Trimmings, etc. Ready made Costumes, sacques and Skirts, a nice lot of Wool shawls. Men's Ready Made Clothing at astonishingly low prices. A comprehensive line of Millinery Goods, in Hats, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ostrich Plumes and Feathers, Wings, Flowars, etc. Gents' furnishing goods, including cheapest lot of underwear in the market. Large assortments of Fancy Goods, and Small Wares,
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Umbrellas
for the people. Clothing made to order at short notice, and work guaranteed.
TERMS CASH, and only one price.
Wanted, 250 Doz. Wool Socks.
J. HENRY SMITH & Co.
Middleton, N. S., Oct. 1st, 1878.

New Advertisements.

1878. Fall, 1878.
Just received from England by last steamer,
6 Cases
Dry Goods!
being part of my Fall Importations, consisting of Cloths for Gentlemen's Suits. Top Coats and Ulsters, Cloths for Ladies Sacques and Ulsters.
DRESS GOODS,
Cashmeres, French Merinos, Paramattas, Lustres, Printed Cottons, White, Grey and Scourged Cottons, Tweeds, Winceys, Shawls, Scarfs, etc.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Fur Caps,
LADIES FUR MUFFS.
Balance of Fall Stock to arrive by next English Steamer, all of which will be sold for the lowest living profit.
JOHN LOCKETT.
Bridgetown, Oct. 3rd, 1878.

Notice!
THE Subscriber has on hand, for sale, two first-class silver mounted
SIDE SPRING BUGGIES.
—ALSO—
Two Double Seated Carriages.
And unless times change for the better, this is probably the last opportunity to get one of our carriages, except when ordered, and the public will please take notice that hereafter they must not suppose a carriage to be of my manufacture, unless my name plate is fixed thereupon.
ISAAC W. MORSE.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.
E. STANLEY PRENTISS, of New Albany, in the County of Annapolis, has this day assigned his estate and effects to the undersigned for the benefit of those of his creditors who shall have executed the said deed within sixty days from the date thereof.
The Trust Deed now lies at the office of Mr. Fred. Leavitt, in Lawrencetown, for signature.
FRED. LEAVITT.
JAS. H. WHITMAN,
Trustees.
Lawrencetown, August 21st, 1878. 9it27



Miller Brothers,
Middleton, Annapolis County, N. S., or Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Now have
THE AGENCY
—OF THE CELEBRATED—
RAYMOND
SEWING MACHINE
being transferred (four months ago), from William Crowe, of Halifax, to them, (excepting the County of Halifax).
THE RAYMOND MACHINE
is too well known to require any puffing; and there have been some important improvements put upon it of late, which render it, by far, the best family machine made.
The following are also some of the kinds kept in stock by us, viz:—
Singer,
Webster,
Empress of India,
Household,
Weed,
Wilson A,
Wanzer,
Champion,
Osborne,
Abbott,
Royal,
Howe, &c., &c.
Second-hand Machines
taken in exchange for new ones.
S. Machines in price from $5 to $100
Sewing Machine Attachments,
FIRST CLASS OIL &
Needles of all kinds in Stock.
All S. Machines warranted to give good satisfaction. Also importers and dealers in several
First-class Make
—OF—
PIANOS & ORGANS.
Pianos in price from $225 to $1000
Organs " " $75 " $400
Instruments guaranteed for five years, and sold on very easy terms.
Liberal reduction made to Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools.
Second-hand Pianos and Organs taken in exchange. As we have now been in the sewing machine business for ten years and import all our stock direct from the manufacturers on Cash Principles, and our expenses being much less than would be in the city, we are prepared to sell on the very best terms.
REPAIRING
of all kinds of sewing machines promptly attended to by a first-class machinist.
Bill Heads in all sizes and styles executed at this office at reasonable rates.

Miscellaneous.

— The regal splendor in which Queen Victoria travels is evidenced by the richness of her railway carriage. Its windows are shaded with green silk curtains, trimmed with costly white lace: its ottomans are covered with cream colored silk, embroidered with the royal arms and monogram in purple and gold, and a carpet costing over $500 covers the floor. The entire worth of the vehicle is $30,000.

THE FISHING FLEET.—The fish receipts at this port the past week have been moderate for the season, the whole number of fishing arrivals, being 59, as follows; 13 from the Banks, 4 with 610,000 lbs. codfish and 9 with 180,000 lbs. halibut; 31 from George, with 430,000 lbs. codfish; 2 from Bay St. Lawrence, with 480 bbls. mackerel, and 13 from trips to the Eastern Shore, with 2870 bbls. mackerel.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTRY.

On Saturday night last, four men in returning home from North Sydney to Boisdale, with from four to six inches of white eye under their shirts, made an assault on the house of a quiet old man named John McKinnon, living on the Boisdale road, breaking in the door for the pourpose of getting at a lodger in the house for the night, named McMullin. They succeeded in breaking in and beat poor McMullin nearly to death. McKinnon attempted to rescue his guest, and in doing so one of the ruffians inflicted on him a blow with a fence stake which broke the small bone in the right fore arm. The injuries to the arm were attended to by Dr. McPherson, on Monday. The parties implicated are now under arrest, awaiting McMullin's sufficient recovery to appear and give evidence in the prosecution.—*North Sydney Herald.*

THE QUINCY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

WHERE IT HAPPENED AND HOW—THE PRECISE CAUSE A MYSTERY — AN APPALLING SCENE OF DESTRUCTION.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.

The train left Silver Lake at about half-past six o'clock. It consisted of two powerful engines, a baggage car containing several shell-boats, an English compartment car, in which were the officials of the race, Reagan the oarsmen, the members of the press, and several ladies, and twenty ordinary passenger cars. It reached South Braintree at five minutes past seven, and sped on through Braintree and Quincy and past Wollaston Heights. This side of Wollaston Heights there is a straight stretch of track which, at a point about half a mile from the station, crosses a low meadow by a "fill," the embankment being perhaps twelve or fifteen feet high. At the beginning of this fill a track branches off to the left (as you come toward Boston) running down quite a steep grade to the Wollaston iron works, a few hundred yards away. It was just at this juncture that the accident occurred. The train was running at a speed of about eighteen miles an hour, when suddenly and mysteriously the forward engine shied to the left, plunged down the branch track and careened over on its side. The second engine followed in the same direction and doubled up by the side of the first, a complete wreck. The baggage car, of course, ran into the tender of the rear locomotive, was suddenly checked and thrown off to the other side of the road-bed, crossing over to the right hand track. The English coach followed, crashing into the rear of the baggage car with a force which split off the entire side of the coach car. These cars, with the ponderous engines, formed a fatal barrier into which the rear cars were driven with awful results. The first of the common cars appears to have been literally smashed into kindling wood. The second mounted over it and ran off to the right, closely behind and partly beside the English coach. Another was jammed out of all semblance to its original form and piled up just behind the locomotives, and just in the rear of it a sixth car was shot off almost at right angles down the embankment, where it rested. It was a scene of utter destruction. The cars were actually piled in fragments upon each other and upon the engines. A man could walk on the *debris* up over the fallen locomotives to the broken top of a passenger car crowning a mound about fifteen feet high.

The engineer of the leading locomotive, Westgate, says he saw as the train approached the junction that a freight car, which was being switched either on or off the outward track, was in the way. He instantly whistled "down brakes" and reversed his engine; but the engine struck the car and glanced to the left, jumping the track and turning over. He was thrown out, he cannot tell how, and escaped without severe injury, though his fireman was badly scalded.

The effect of the terrible crash was indescribable. Some of the passengers in the English compartment car leaped out through the side, which was split off, and ran, as if further danger was imminent. These were the fortunate ones, for among the shattered furniture of the coach lay men, pale, gasping, groaning, bleeding, dead, and among them a woman, the wife of Faulkner, the oarsman and companion of Reagan. Poor Reagan himself, too, was stretched lifeless on the floor, instantly killed, although a man sitting just on the other side of the partition escaped unhurt. From the wrecked cars just behind came piercing cries from a score of agonized, mangled men, for there the cruel splinters, which had spared the passengers in the compartment cars, had done terrible execution. Behind the sixth car there was no injury beyond a severe shaking up, and the occupants of the rear cars hardly knew there had been an accident until they saw the commotion ahead. A Western Union telegraph operator, who had been on duty at the race, happened to be in the last car. He says he felt a motion and heard a sound as if the brakes were being put on, and it was not until the train came to a full stop and he saw men on ahead running forward that he suspected a disaster.

The scenes which followed are too harrassing to describe in detail — scenes at which strong men sickened, and from which weak ones fled in horror. Assistance was at once summoned from Quincy and Boston without delay. The telegraph operator, seizing his instruments, leaped from the train, tapped the wire at the side track, and there began business on a pile of car seat cushions, almost in the very midst of the wreck.

There are other stories of the cause of the accident beside that of the engineer, and many theories are advanced; but at present the matter seems to be involved in doubt.

Conductor Sesson stated that he left South Braintree at six minutes past seven, and reached the place of the accident at twenty-five minutes past. He was running at the rate of 18 miles an hour, and the fearful crash occurred without any warning to him.

Telegraphic News.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that General Haines, commander of the British forces in India, will assume command at Peshawur, where 35,000 troops are already concentrated. Reinforcements of the British troops continue to arrive, and war is considered inevitable. The Afghans are practicing with heavy guns in the Khyber Pass, and it is believed that Ali Musjed has been strengthened and armed with siege guns.

LIVERPOOL, ENG., Oct. 31. — During a performance to-night at the Coliseum Theatre, now used as a music hall, a fight occurred under the gallery. The audience hearing, but being unable to see the disturbance, became alarmed. A cry of fire was raised, when a terrible panic ensued, the people rushing for the doors and sliding down the pillars of the gallery on the heads of the occupants of the pit, where the party impeded exit. Thirty-five men and lads and two women were suffocated. Many persons were severely injured.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—It is stated that between four and five thousand persons were in the Coliseum Theatre last night at the time of the panic, though this is probably exaggerated. A performer was singing a comic song, when a free fight commenced in the pit. The cry of fire was raised and a general stampede for the box-office entrance occurred, though there were said to be five other doors open for egress of the audience. The police inside and outside vainly endeavored to control the frantic crowd.

The structure of the theatre at the point where the crush occurred is intricate. The exits converge into a narrow ell, and it was in this ell that the dead were collected until they had reached a ghastly pile six or seven bodies deep. The upright partition in the doorway stopped the passage until one of the men attached to the theatre procured an axe and cut it away, enabling some imprisoned persons to escape. A scene of the greatest excitement prevailed outside the theatre. Fire engines and fire escapes arrived and the firemen joining the police entered to rescue the people.

The manager of the theatre upon the first alarm, rushed into the pit from the entrance and shouted to the audience to remain quiet, but all his efforts were ineffectual till the theatre had been nearly cleared, when the dead and injured were carried to the royal infirmary.

Two dead were women, three boys and thirty-two able-bodied men of the laboring class.

VIENNA, Oct. 14.—Andrassy will shortly send a reply to the Turkish circular, which will clearly refute the assertions of cruelty against the Austrian army, and will justify Austria in moving without awaiting the conclusion of a convention, and throw the failure of negotiations on the Porte.

BERLIN, Oct. 14. — Notwithstanding the fact that policemen and military patrols scour the streets of St. Petersburg the revolutionary placards continue to be posted in that city, pamphlets of an incendiary character secretly distributed, and threatening letters addressed to Ministers and leading members of the Government.

LONDON, Oct. 14. — A Vienna despatch says an understanding has been reached regarding the reduction of the army of occupation in Bosnia, and that negotiations have begun between the Austrian Minister of War and Gen. Philipovich, commander of the army of occupation, concerning the method of reduction.

The chief difficulty to the conclusion of a treaty supplementary to that of San Stefano is that Russia insists upon the insertion therein of article 26 of the treaty of San Stefano. At least two of the Great Powers support the Porte's objection to this article, as it would interfere with certain stipulations of the treaty of Berlin cencerning Eastern Roumelia.

UNITED STATES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11. — On Monday night seven negroes outraged four white women near Mount Vernon; Ind. Last night the Deputy Sheriff, while attempting to arrest some of them, was killed by Daniel Williamson, colored. This morning a mob of nearly 3,000 gathered and shot Williamson, hanged two others, and are preparing to hang the rest. There is great excitement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. — The American consul at St. Thomas telegraphs from Fredericksled, St. Croix, concerning an insurrection at St. Croix, which the rioters apparently controlled. About 250 were killed. The planters are searching the country for rioters. An English vessel is at Fredericksled and a French vessel at Christiansed. Four-fifths of the mills, dwellings, cane, rum and sugar on the plantations are destroyed Also, all business houses in Fredericksled. Many families destitute. Business temporarily suspended.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. — An Indianapolis despatch gives particulars of the recent outrage at Mount Vernon, Ind. It says the three white women who were outraged by negroes were inmates of a disreputable house. The five guilty negroes were taken from jail by a mob last night and placed under a tree ready to swing, when a large body of negroes came into the town to the rescue. A conflict followed, in which two whites were killed. Indescribable turmoil raged. The telegraph operator was compelled to vacate his office and up to 11 o'clock nothing further was learned. It is regarded as certain that all the negroes were hanged last night.

LATER.

In the affair of Mount Vernon, Ind., four negroes were hung last night and one cut to pieces in jail. The mob understood during the day that the militia had been ordered from Evansville, and gathered at the depot to prevent the militia interfering.

Gold 100¼.

RAMBLING NOTES BY A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP "ANCHORIA," September 1, 1878.

FARMER HARDSCRABBLE,—

My last was from Londonderry as I was preparing to leave for home, and I left off at the Paris Exhibition. I gave five days in all to Paris and its Exposition. Two of those days we had coaches to "do" the city, and its environs. Paris really deserves the praise of a "beautiful and great city." Its public buildings, churches and monuments are numerous and grand, and I visited and inspected most of them. Within the church of the Invalides and in an open vault in the centre, is the sarcophagous, enclosing the dust of the elder Napoleon, brought hither from St. Helena with the cheerfully accorded leave of Great Britain. The sarcophagous is a grand work of art the material being porphyry. The whole cost of the tomb and sarcophagus amounted to nine millions of francs; and the church itself is beautiful, being surmounted by a high and gilded cupola lantern and spire rising to the height of 323 feet. The church of Notre Dame, however, is the most notable of all Parisan churches, for its antiquity and its connections with the history of France and its capital. The Madeline church is another noble structure, without tower or spire, yet its central position, its massive size, and the high and massive proportions of the columns, which support the colonnade which runs entirely round the structure, entitles it to hold high rank among the churches of the city. The Place de la Concord is a grand square. In the centre is placed an Egyptian obelisk, brought from Egypt in 1833, at a cost of two millions of francs. It is one entire shaft of reddish granite seventy-two feet high, and seven feet six inches square, or about the size and length of the London Cleopatra needle, and stands on a single block of granite, and is nearly three thousand years old. It is about eight feet thick, and fifteen feet by nine feet square, weighing 240,000 pounds. The palaces of the Tuilleries are yet in ruins, having been set on fire in 1871 by the savages calling themselves Communists; but preparations are in progrsss to rebuild them. The Hotel de Invalides answering to the Greenwich Hospital of London, is an interesting object to visit. Among its occupants there are still a few of Napoleon's soldiers of the first empire. In the church connected with the institution the banners captured by Napoleon's army from the enemy, are exhibited, by being hung round the naive of the church. Our intelligent Parisan guide, M. Paul, becoming eloquent on the flag subject, remarked that they were the flags of all nations almost. The "Annapolis farmer" retorted "that there were no British flags there." M. Paul ventured to assert that there were one or two. The "Farmer" instantly retorted, "that if there were, they had been stolen;" and reminded the good natured Parisan that "Britain's soldiers took Napoleon and his flags." The column of July, erected on the site of the old Bastile, is interesting for the site on which it is placed, as well as beauty of style, and grand proportions. Its form is a round column surmounted with a gallery sixteen and a half feet across it, and above the gallery is a gilded globe, on which stands a colossal gilt figure representing the Genius of Liberty. The column itself is of metal, twelve feet in diameter, and one hundred and fifty-four feet high, and stands on a pedestal of elaborate finish and ornamentation. But I must pass by for the present the numerous churches, palaces, monuments, squares, boulevards, and the old palace of the former Exhibition, the Champs Elysees and is palace which now forms the residence of General McMahon, and tell you something of the Arch of Triumph, which is the most grand public structure of its kind in the world. Its erection was decreed by Napoleon in 1806, when in his highest glory, and cost nearly half a million pounds sterling. It is a freestone structure, elaborately ornamented with carvings, and inscriptions designating the victorious battles of Napoleon's army. The central arch is ninety feet high, by forty-five feet wide, and the transversal arch is fifty-seven feet high by twenty-five feet wide. The entire height of the erection is one hundred and fifty-two feet and its length one hundred and thirty-seven feet. I ascended to its summit, which is nearly flat, with a slight descent each way from the central point. Its position is nearly in the centre of the city, which is generally on a very level surface, but the site of the arch is the highest point. From its summit the whole panorama of the city, its palaces, churches monuments, squares, and parks and boulevards are before the visitor by simply looking in each direction round a circle. If he stands facing in a certain direction, and looks to his right, his eye runs down de Champ Elysees to the place de la Concord, on the right and left of which he sees the Madeline church, garden and palace of the Tuilleries, palaces of industry, church and hospital of the Invalides, as well as the square of the place de la Concord, the church and cathedral of Notre Dame. If he turns his eye to the left he looks off to the distance of three miles in a straight line along the avenue of the Grand Army, and views also many other interesting points. Turning a little farther to the left he views the Trocadero palace of industry, and the glass and iron palace and other erections consecrated to the arts of peace. Indeed, from this elevated point the beholder sees the whole of the great city spread out before him, and I know of no view of a great city so grand and which can be viewed so completely at a glance. And the placid and famous old river Seine is before the eye, presenting dimensions about equal to our Annapolis river at Bridgetown, and pouring its silent waters along toward the sea, regardless of the revolutionary and volatile instincts of the Parisan population. Among the spots of melancholy interest I visited, was the spot where the savage Communists murdered the good Archbishop of Paris together with five other of the purest and most honorable citizens of Paris. The spot selected for the outrage by the savage murderers, was the identical spot where the fatal guillotine formerly stood, and which is marked by four great square stones placed in the pavement in front of the old prison. We spent one day in visiting the city of St. Colud, about six miles from Paris, the Park de Boulogne, where is the estate and residences of the late Baron James Rosthschild, and the city of Versailles about twelve miles from Paris. At St. Cloud we cross the Seine by a neat bridge, and here is the fartherest point to which the little river steamers run upward on the Seine. The city was bombarded and destroyed during the late war by the French themselves, to prevent the Prussians getting shelter there. It had a stately palace which was grandly fitted up, and placed at the service of Queen Victoria and attendants on the occasion of her visit to Napoleon and Empress Eugenie while Napoleon III was the Ruler of France. The palace is still in ruin and its beautiful garden and fountains, but the city itself is nearly rebuilt

The Tower of Versailes has a history pregnant with stirring events and formerly had a population of a hundred thousand, but at present it has about thirty thousand. A prominent point of interest at present, arises from its being the seat of Government. Here the French Legislature meets, and deliberates on the affairs of the French nation. It has a fine palace ornamented with wonderful paintings and statues, and in which the present chambers of Legislature are located. The garden is capacious, and beautified with fountains, one of which throws its column to the height of seventy feet. When the fountains are set in motion, which is only at certain periods, the cost reaches ten thousand francs. After viewing such portions of the palace as are open to the public, we proceeded to view the state carriages which are five in number. All of them are gilded and finished in the grandest style. We then went to view the villa of a palace as it really is in its interior grandeur. It is designated Le Grand Treanon, as it forms three sides of a square, and is only one story in height. At one time it was a favorite summer resort of Napoleon and Josephine. Among other brilliantly fitted up rooms, are the separate bed rooms of the illustrious pair. The remains of the amiable and good, though ill-used, Josephine rest beneath a small church near the palace of Malmaison, where her last years of sorrow, and practical or nominal widowhood were spent.

ANNAPOLIS FARMER,
on furlough.

FAILURE OF THE MERCHANT'S BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

The difficulties of the Merchant's Bank of P. E. Island, consequent on the failure of the extensive firm of James Duncan & Co., have culminated in the suspension of the bank. A Charlottetown despatch to the "Reporter" says:

"The Merchant's Bank of Prince Edward Island, in this city, closed its doors from business yesterday (Thursday), and will in all probability be wound up. The gross liabilities to the public are $366,000; to capital $146,000. Total assets, $564,000. Messrs. James Duncan & Co., owe the bank $140,000, of which amount there is security for $32,000. The estate of Messrs. Duncan & Co., will pay only fifty or sixty cents on the dollar to unsecured creditors, so that by this firm the bank will lose $50,000 or $60,000, in addition to losses by one or two other firms. The statement of affairs only shows a surplus of $50,000; but on realizing on discounts and other securities, it is very probable that a deficit will be shown.

— Among the curiosities of the Pacific is an oil well at sea in thirty fathoms of water on the California coast off Santa Barbara, which sends forth a constant stream of oil, running to waste. Reflecting the light of the sun in all the colors of the rainbow, it produces a singular and beautiful effect.

— The loading of a vessel at Chicago for Glasgow has been a cause of great alarm to people in the State of New York; they see in the deepening of our Canals the ruin of their own transit. A vessel last month left Chicago for Glasgow, Scotland via the Welland Canal, with over 17,000 bushels of wheat.—*Herald.*

— Even the British occupation of Cyprus is not altogether peaceful. A Bombay lancer, carrying dispatches, was recently attacked by the Greeks, from whom he managed to withdraw to a convenient distance, only to transfix one of the rascals, whereupon the rest fled. A Goorkha was also recently waylaid by six Greeks and slain, although he managed to kill four of his assailants before he succumbed.

Sore Legs, Varicose Veins, Erysipelas, Milk Legs, are all cured by *Gile's Liniment Iodide of Ammonia*. Irritation and itching, pustular eruptions, pimples, blackheads, and, in fact, all kinds of skin diseases, a cure is guaranteed.

For sale by Dr. Joseph Dennison, Bridgetown.

Fat Man reduced 50 Pounds.

Mr. Chas. R. Danforth, 91 Main St. Buffalo, writes as follows: "To the proprietors of ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: *Gentlemen*—Some three months since I commenced the use of Allan's Anti-Fat. The first week I lost two and one-quarter pounds; the second week two pounds; the third week three and one-half pounds; and the fourth week nearly three and three-quarter pounds. In about the above ratio, my weight decreased until I had lost 50 pounds. I now weigh 155 pounds, and feel healthy and strong.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 28th, 1878.

Gentlemen—Yours received. My loss of flesh has been permanent to date.

Yours,
C. R. D.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons affected with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

INVALIDS, do you wish to gather flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated? If so, commence at once and use the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, and in a short time you will feel the whole system invigorated and strengthened. It is a well-known fact that Quinine has been acknowledged by the medical faculty for many years as the best appetizer and tonic known. And for general debility, this combination will be found superior to all other preparations. And combined as it is with fine sherry wine and choice aromatics, it is made an agreeable and pleasant invigorator to the whole system. The properties of Quinine are a febrifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system. The peculiar operation of this medicine in in general debility and as an appetizer, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Persons of weak constitution may take it without the least difficulty, as it strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, but seldom require more than one or two bottles to effect a decided benefit, as it contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the "Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto," and we are sure you will be satisfied that you have full value for your money.

W. Chesley, Bridgetown. L. R. Morse, Lawrencetown, agents for the above.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church,....11a. m. 7, p. m.
Methodist " .....3, p. m.
Baptist " .....7, p. m.
Presbyterian " .....no service.
Roman Catholic Church....4th Sunday of every month, at 11, a. m., and 3, p. m.
Y. M. C. Association prayer meeting, at Temperance Hall.....7, p. m.

MARRIAGES.

HALIBURTON—MCCORMICK. — At the Episcopal Church, Granville Ferry, on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Greatorex, William Haliburton, Esq., of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Annapolis, to Ella., youngest daughter of Wm. McCormick, Esq., of Granville Ferry.

DEATHS.

HINDS.—At Port George, on the 14th inst., of cancer, Mr. William Hinds; aged 50 years.

FOSTER.—At Port Williams, on the 11th inst, Canlbert L., son of Jacob and Henrietta Foster; aged six years and eight days.

New Advertisements.

Agents Wanted!

IN every village, town, and County in Nova Scotia, to cavass for the splendid volume of Canadian History, entitled,

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A magnificent Demy 8vo. volume, of between 500 and 600 pages. A magnificent portrait o His Excellency forms the frontispiece of each volume. Price, bound in cloth, $3.00, in half-calf, $4.50; in Morrocco, $6.00.

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Liberal Commissions Given.

One agent reports 25 orders in two days. Another 72 in two weeks. For terms, &c., apply to

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Agents for Nova Scotia, Halifax.
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MUSIC. MUSIC.

The Subscribers having opened a

MUSICAL WAREROOM
IN DURLING'S BUILDING,

offer for inspection and Sale the BEST and CHEAPEST

Musical Instruments

ever before offered the public. For Tone, Style, and Finish, our Instruments are unsurpassed, and have been sufficiently long before the public to have become the general favourite. Also, constantly on hand

Piano stools, Books, sheet Music, &c

Parties wishing Instruments will do well to call and inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere. All communications and orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal Discount to Churches, Clergymen, and Teachers.

C. S. PHINNEY & Co.
Lawrencetown, A. C. n17

FLOUR
—AND—
Corn Meal.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have consigned to them

100 Bbls. FLOUR,

100 Barrels Corn Meal,

50 Bags of Corn Meal.

Direct from the Millers in Chicago and Ontario, which is expected to arrive in about a week.

We can offer

SPECIAL BARGAINS
To Cash Purchasers.

☞ Don't forget to give us a call.

MURDOCH & Co.

AT

Middleton Station.

JUST Received, per schr. *Portland* from Boston

50 BBLS. SUPERIOR FLOUR.
—ALSO—
50 Bbls. Choice Kiln Dried Corn Meal,
Very Low For Cash.

General assortment of Groceries &c. Always in stock

Lumber and Shingles
for Building purposes always on hand.
Persons wishing conveyance, please call on the subscriber.

N. F. MARSHALL.

BRICK. BRICK.

50,000 Superior pressed Brick,
50,000 " common "

enquire of Job T. McCormick at Lower Middleton, or the subscriber,
n42 y N. F. MARSHALL.

Royal Hotel!

NORTH SIDE KING SQUARE,
St. John, N. B.

T. F. RAYMOND.....PROPRIETOR.
sept 18 '78 y

FLOUR
AND
CORN MEAL!

The Subscribers will keep constantly on hand a supply of

Choice Flour and Meal,
which will be sold at very
Low Prices for Cash Only.

Every Barrel warranted.
4w WASHINGTON CHESLEY.

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at Lawrencetown
WILL OPEN OCTOBER 14TH.

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Liberal courses of Study.
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Students prepared for the entrance examination of any University Law or Medical School in the Dominion. Special attention paid to Teachers.

Board cheap. For particulars address the Principal. n19tf

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READY for inspection, in a few days, a full assortment of

TWEEDS

in all the latest styles,—prices to suit al buyers.

BASKET CLOTHS,
DIAGONALS,
BLACK BROADS,
AND DOES.

Overcoatings,

in Naps, Meltons, Beavers, &c., in Black, Blue, and Browns, a full line of

TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

TAILORING

done by competent workmen, at shortest notice. Suits of any kind made to order, at lowest price.

J. W. WHITMAN.
Lawrencetown, Sept, 18th, 1878.

New Fall Goods.

I AM now opening a full and complete assortment of Men and Boy's

CLOTHING

in all the NEWEST STYLES.

BASKET SUITS,
TWEED SUITS,
PANTS AND VESTS.

Mens', Boys', and Youths'

ULSTERS.
Overcoats and Reefers,
which will be sold at LOWEST PRICES.
J. W. TOMLINSON.
Lawrencetown, Sept. 16th, 1878.

Harnesses,
BOOTS & LEATHER.

SPRING 1878.

THE subscriber in thanking the public for their liberal patronage during the past 25 years, would respectfully remind them that in the above lines he is ever prepared to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS for cash or approved credit.

Light & Team Harnesses

In SILVER, BRASS, JAPAN, &c, always on hand, and manufactured at short notice to suit the purchaser. Also, just received

FROM ENGLAND:
1 CASE RIDING SADDLES.

A supply of ENGLISH and AMERICAN *HARNESS FURNITURE of the best style and finish.*

100 Team and Harness
COLLARS,

HARNESS, UPPER and SOLE LEATHER, AND CALFSKINS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

100 PAIRS BEST MADE
COARSE BOOTS & BROGANS.

☞ The HIGHEST PRICES given for Hides and Skins.

Wanted---200 CORDS Hemlock Bark
The highest market prices given.

GEORGE MURDOCH.

Corbitt's Packet Line

THE "ATWOOD"
will run regularly between
ANNAPOLIS AND BOSTON
carrying freight and Passengers.

Parties having freight from the above place will find it to their advantage to order by the "Atwood," as we forward freiget as usual

FREE OF CHARGE

to any station on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

A. W. CORBITT & SON.

Reciprocal!!

I TAKE great pleasure in thanking my many friends for their very liberal patronage, during the past, and assuring them that as in the past, so in the future their interests shall be my interest, by keeping constantly on hand, such goods as are most required by the public in general. I beg, therefore, to say that on Monday, June 3rd, I will open in my NEW STORE, where will be shown a very full and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS

all of which will be offered at a small advance on cost for cash or its equivalent. Comprising in part

Grey & White Cottons,

from best English and American Factories.

Printed & Mourning Cottons
very low. A full line of

DRESS GOODS,

in LUSTRES, CASHMERES, MERINOS, &c.

COTTONADES for boys' Suits. SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS for Coats, Pants and Vests, or suits.

Ready-made Clothing,

from first-class Houses. Men's FINE, WHITE and FANCY SHIRTS, very low. HATS in straw and Felt. BOOTS and SHOES large or Small. GROCERIES, CROCKERYWARE, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, &c.

Flour and Meal

at lowest prices. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS in variety. Other articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange.

C. W. SHAFFNER.
Wilmot, May 27th, 1878. n6 tf

New Advertisements.

Furniture Warerooms!!

THE proprietors have now in stock, at their warerooms, Lawrencetown, a choice selection of

STUFFED FURNITURE,

in Sofas, Easy-Chairs, Lounges, &c. Also,

BEDROOM SUITES,

in Pine and Ash. Bureaus, Wash Stands, Sinks, Cane and Wooden-bottom Chairs, &c., made to order.

I. BOWLBY & CO,
Lawrencetown, August 7th, 1878. 13i t30

A. W. D. Parker

Has opened up a

Dry Goods and Grocery Store

in the building known as

THE MASONIC HALL,

where he intends keeping all the articles usually found in a general country store, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. He has now on hand a large lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, &c., &c.

In the Dry Goods Department will be found a good assortment of

TWEEDS,
LUSTRES,
ALPACAS,
WATERPROOFING,
CLOAKING,
AND DRESS GOODS, generally

A further supply expected shortly. The above together with an assortment of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
NAILS,
BROOMS,
PAILS,
PARAFFINE OIL,
SOAP,
CANDLES,
TEA,
TOBACCO, &c., &c.

WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.
Bridgetown, May 22nd, 1878. n5 y

Hardware
AND
CARRIAGE STOCK
Emporium!

Middleton, - - Annapolis Co.

Carriage Stock! Carriage Stock!

WE beg to inform *our friends* and the public generally that we are now in receipt of a Car-load of

BENT STUFF

COMPRISING:

BUGGY and Sulky Rims, No. 1, Extra and 2nd Gro:
SPOKES—No. 1, Extra and 2nd Gro.; Shafts do, do;
SEAT Backs, Seat Rails, Hubs, No. 1 & Extra;
BODY Ends, Phaeton and Piano Box, &c.;

ALSO:—The Celebrated

Accommodation Seat Backs,

which fits every *width* of body.

We have in the

Painting & Finishing
LINE!

MASURY'S Colors, C. P. and Jet Blacks;
CARRIAGE P. Lake, I. Red, Vinters, &c, &c;
CARMINE, Rose, Striping Colors, in Tubes;
FLOWING Varnish Brushes, in Bristle, Badger, Sable and Fitch;
STRIPERS, C. Hair and Sable, Color Brushes, etc, etc, etc.

CARRIAGE CLOTHS!

BLUE, Drab, Brown and Green;
EMBOSSED Velvet, etc, etc;
LACES, in Broad, Pasting and Seaming;
PLUSH, Crimson and Ruby, etc, etc.

VARNISHES.

LANES, Noble and Hoares, and American BROWN Japan, Ground Size, etc, etc.

Would also direct the attention of

IRON WORKERS

to our stock of

NORWAY Iron, all sizes, Noseing Iron ⅜, ¾ and ⅞ x 3-16 and ¼;
OVAL or Dasher, ½ to ¾, etc, etc;
COACH and Tyre Bolts, Am., Norway and GENUINE EAGLE, Cone, Shaft, and Eliptic Head Bolts, Clip Bolts, Wrought Shaft Shackles, Clip Yokes, Axle Clips, Oval and C. S. Rivets, etc, etc.

150 sets Oil Tempered Side Springs, from 1¼-3 to 1½-6;
50 sets Eliptic do., 1¼ to 1½;
100 sets Long and S. A. Com. Axles, 1¼ to 1½;
100 sets American H. Patent Solid Collar 1 and 1¼ Capd. Nut.

The above S. C. Axle is "*still running*," and for neatness of finish has *no superior*.

ALSO:—MOONEY'S B. and P. Horse Nails Bar and Bolt Iron; Brandram's London Lead; Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc, etc.

Bessonett & Wilson.

☞ Sole agents for Hawkesworth's

CELEBRATED SOLE LEATHER

NOTE.— Prices furnished on application. Middleton Annapolis County.

Customs Department.

OTTAWA, May 1st, 1878.

NO Discount on American Invoices until further notice.

J. JOHNSON
Commissioner of Custom.
may 1

LAWYER'S BLANKS.

Neatly and cheaply executed at the office of this paper.

Miscellaneous.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

A correspondent writing from Shanghai under date of July 26th, says:—

* * * By June 2nd we find the famine had taken possession of the province of Shansi, and on that date the Governor memorializes the throne, setting forth that on account of drought the people have no food "and the land has come to resound with the lamentations of the famine-stricken multitude," who, after the sale of their houses, land, children, and having exhausted their supplies of roots and bark, and even the wild herb being entirely consumed, the "people manufacture pellets of earth, mingled with stone ground into powder, and eat it, and the answer of the paternal Government is, "It is noted." But China's cup of sorrow was not yet full, so as a fitting adjunct to the horrors of famine and the plague, vast swarms of locusts appeared, and invaded not only the famine district in which moderate rains had admitted the planting of some portion of the region, but also adjoining provinces, which up to then had been the source of supplies for their afflicted neighbors.

We hear in July from one of the French *padres*, who, writing from Sinklu under date of May 24th, says:—

"These poor famished people have been goaded to become cruel among themselves and against those most dear to them. Alas! how many fathers of families who lived honorably committed suicide in order to avoid the ignominity of begging, all their families following such dreadful example. How many woe-stricken women, wives, sisters, and daughters, were sold by their fathers, brothers and husbands to unknown people! And, therefore, in many places are seldom to be seen any women, especially young ones. In a village where I went to distribute relief, all the women except two were old ones, and all the children of both sexes had been sold."

From the official register of this one district, we learn that over one hundred thousand persons had already been sold, principly females.

From all official source we hear of yet another affliction showered upon the sufferers, for the wheat crop, although abundant in some regions, has been greatly injured "by locusts and hailstones." So by July we find poor China contending against, floods, famine, civil and border war, plague, locusts, and destruction by the elements.

After a little while the prospect appeared to brighten, and we began to congratulate ourselves that the very liberal assistance rendered by foreigners had materially aided to put an end to the national distress. How fallacious were our expectations we were to learn all too soon. It was the delusive calm of the "inner circle" the awful stillness before the bursting of the storm cloud. First came fitful gusts of sorrowful information regarding lack of rain and crops in peril, and then in regular order, like distress guns from a sinking ship, came news of blighted harvests, drought, locusts, want, beggary, pestilence and famine!—threatening the five great northern provinces of Chihli, Shansi, Hegau, Shensi, and Shantung, the latter having never recovered from her last affliction. The situation was frightful, and made doubly so by the certain knowledge that were the aid a hundredfold that which might be reasonably expected, it would be too late to save millions of sufferers for lack of the means of transportation, many of the districts in need lying in or beyond the mountains, with hardly a decent post-road, much less a railway, in all the wide land; and the only draught animals, camels and donkeys, totally inadequate for the service. By the first of January of this year the old, old stories—that chill the heart each time, no matter how often they be told—began to arrive. Fifty thousand refugees about Tientsin, and the new famine three months old. "Much of the Government grain that should have arrived a full six weeks before is now shut out by a barrier of ice." In two weeks the number of refugees has reached 100,000 at Tientsin. Rev. Mr. Richards writes from Shansi that the famine is "far more extensive" and the suffering much greater than it was at Shantung. The Governor of Shansi reports the death rate at 1,000 a day. Mr. Richards announces the frightful fact that the sufferers have resorted to cannibalism and that their children are boiled and eaten. On the 7th of January a fire broke out in one of the relief yards at Tientsin, the gate keeper of which locked the gate and ran away, and the awful spectacle was presented of 2,000 starving women and children burned to death. Then we hear from Tai-Yuen Fu in January, direct from the noble Richards. "The names of eight or nine millions are down for relief" in the four provinces; these are the accessible ones, but what of the starving millions beyond the mountains? It is no longer a hidden secret; the slaughter of the innocents for food or the sharing with the dogs of the human carrion that lines the high roads "increases," says the native High Commissioner, "beyond all efforts for interment."

Again Shantung is heard from and if the province ever needed help it would seem to be now. On April 4th, we read that "the famine increased daily; no rain has fallen and the ground is dry as a bone. The distracted mothers, unable to still the hopeless, unanswered cries of their children, expend their last effort in burying them alive to stop their moaning and ending their miseries." Many villages present the same appearance, as if a rebel horde had devasted them. As a Chinaman remarked, "where only a short time ago one heard in passing along, the barking of dogs and the singing of children at play, now all is hushed and still"—the dogs eaten and the people too weak to laugh and sing, or to do aught but pray for food or speedy death. Here is what one of the distributors writes of the condition:—"Up to the present time the people contented themselves with eating those who had died, but now they kill the living in order to have them for food. Husbands eat their wives, parents eat their sons and daughters, and children eat their parents." Women and girls are sold at less than $2 a piece, and human flesh is offered for sale in the markets. Writes another:—"A mother, after having with her husband eaten their little boy, six years old, whom they had themselves killed, prepared also to cut the throat of their little daughter, eight years old. The little girl began to weep at the sight of the fatal knife, and the neighbors who heard her arrived just in time to save her life. (Note by Pere Aymeri—"Sometimes parents, so they may not be themselves the horrible executors of their children, agree with other parents—I will kill his child for him, and he shall kill mine.) It is the same same story of all the provinces, and bodies of men combine to attack the smaller hamlets, not to rob them of treasure or seek revenge for wrongs inflicted. Literally and truly they go about as wolves "seeking whom they may devour." It would be possible were it requisite to continue this chapter of horrors existing in these five provinces almost indefinitely, for only a half is told, and that half is weak and tame as compared to the actual facts, but the particulars of the latest reports are so revolting that it is inexpedient to further their publicity. The wildest imaginations never pictured atrocities or sufferings equal to the scenes so common now throughout the famine region, and what the future has in store for them who can say? These are not reminiscences of the past, but faithful statements of what is and must be the condition of China for months to come, for a brighter immediate future is looked for.

GIRLS OF TO-DAY.

It is indubitable that the girl's idea of marriage has of late years greatly changed, says the New York "Home Journal," and the change has been produced in part by what she sees, and in part by what she reads. We entertain no doubt that the female novelists who have followed in the wake of the late George Laurence have materially modified the ideal of a suitable lover as entertained by many of their sex. "Ouida," Miss Broughton, Miss Annie Thomas and others have accustomed them to ferocious lovers—but we will not waste our time in repeating a description of the physical peculiarities of the Adonis of the period, according to the standard of the female three-volume novels. Everybody knows the sort of hero, half-Ajax, half-Paris, of their monotonous pages. Grown-up people may smile at such absurdities, but girls are very impressionable, and when once they have adopted such an ideal it is not easy to expel it from their minds. The person hardly exists in real life; the nearest approach to it being any or every unprincipled man who is prepared to make "fierce love" to any fool he meets. Obviously this is not a condition of things

FAVORABLE TO MARRIAGE;

for while it makes girls more prompt, indeed eager, to flirt, it indisposes them to appreciate attentions of a more delicate but practical kind. So much for the change produced in the ideals of women by what they read. The transformation is completed by what they see. While silly novels tell them that a lover, to be worth anything, must rail against heaven and bite the grass with his teeth, the whole arrangement of society keeps daily telling them that a husband is no good at all unless he has a great deal of money. During the last 20 years the practice of luxurious self-indulgence has crept on apace. We are assured that trade is bad, and that everybody is poor. We can only reply, "Circumspice!" Splendor and spending are still the order of the day, and households vie with each other in the race of ostentation. People whose home is in the country must have a house in town. People who live in town must be able to take a house in the country, or a house at the seaside, whenever they feel inclined to have a chance. Extravagance, not economy, is the standard of domestic happiness at present in fashion. It is not a girl's ideal, when she marries, that she should stay at home; but, on the contary, that she should leave it perpetually. In a word, if you get at the heart of a great many girls, you discover that their ideal of life is that it should be one continual "spree."—*Boston Sunday Herald.*

BOW BELLS.

For some time past this famous peal of bells, one of the finest, if not the finest, in the city of London, has been undergoing examination in the public interest, and before long the familiar chimes which captivated or consoled a Whittington, and have since charmed many more from time immemorial, will ring out as before. The Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, which, if not originally a Roman temple, as generally believed, was one of the earliest churches built by our Norman conquerors, has been destroyed more than once by fire and storm. It was at one time garrisoned and besieged, and was afterwards the scene of an assassination. It was first mentioned as a Christian church in the reign of William the Conquerer. Stow says it was first in the city built on arches of stone, and that it was, therefore, called St. Mary de Arcubus, or the Bow, although he elsewhere says, but with less apparent probability, that it took its name from certain stone arches supporting a lantern on the top of the tower. By the way, the Court of Arches was formerly held in this church, and derived its name from that circumstance. During the reign of William Rufus, the roof of the church was blown off by the wind, and four of the rafters were driven into the ground with such violence that, although they were each twenty-six feet long, little more than four feet of their length was visible, the ground in the neighborhood being then a mere fen. About 100 years after this even a tumult of a serious nature occurred in the city, which led to the assault upon the church before alluded to. The ringleader was William Fitz Osbert, surnamed Longbeard, who was almost worshipped by the lower orders on account of his exertions as a professed advocate of the poor against the oppressions of the rich An attempt being made to seize him he took refuge in Bow steeple, together with various followers, and being well provided with ammunition and provision was able for a long time to defy the authorities. In order to drive him out, the steeple was fired. This had the desired effect; the rioters were made prisoners, and, after a hasty trial, were hanged at the Elms, in Smithfield, at that time the usual place of execution.' It appears that Fitz Osbert did not lose his reputation among the people with his life, for it is said that after his death vast numbers of persons resorted to Smithfield, expecting that miracles would be performed, and that they carried away as holy relics pieces of the earth on which his blood had fallen.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating a certain Note of Hand drawn in favor of GEORGE MOIR, of Farmington, dated on, or about the 1st of July last, due in six months from date, for the sum of thirty-five dollars. Not having received value, I shall resist payment of the same.
ELLA BALLENTINE.
Victoria, Vale, Aug. 12th, 1878.

NOTICE.

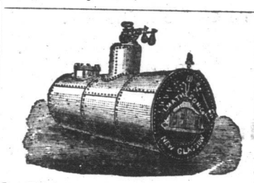
ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of SAMUEL T. NEILEY, Esquire, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
L. S. MORSE, BURTON D. NEILY, } Executors.
Bridgetown, April 30th, 1878. 6m t26

Established 1814.

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.,
Will offer at their
New Warehouse, Prince Wm. St.,
On or about the 15th MARCH, a perfectly
New and Extensive Stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS
in all the Departments.
ALSO:
A Very Large Stock of
Groceries,
To which they would call the attention of the Trede.
☞ Special Inducements offered to CASH purchases.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers wish to call the attention of the Public to their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
consisting of
Boots and Shoes, Tweeds and Cloths of all kinds, Crockery, Groceries, Timothy, Clover and Garden Seeds.
Also, they would call the attention of
BUILDERS
to their Stock of
Nails of all kinds, Paint, Oil, Glass, Putty, Zinc, Tarred, and Sheathing Paper, Locks, Knobs, Hinges, &c.
Also, CARRIAGE STOCK
consisting of
Spokes, Rims, Bent S. Backs and Rails, Enameled Cloth, Enameled Leather and Dasher Leather, with a varied stock of
SHELF HARDWARE of all kinds.
FLOUR AND MEAL
always on hand. The above will be sold low for Cash.
BEALES & DODGE.
Middleton, April 28th, '77



I. MATHESON & CO.,
ENGINEERS
—AND—
BOILER MAKERS,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.
Manufacturers of PORTABLE & STATIONARY
Engines and Boilers.
☞ Every description of FITTINGS for above kept in Stock, viz:—
Steam Pumps, Steam Pipe, Steam and Water Guages, Brass Cocks and Valves, Oil and Tallow Cups.
dec5'76 n34 tf

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

A gentleman, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self cure. He will be happy to forward the particulars to any sufferer on receipt of a stamp and directed envelope. Address J. T. SKWELL, Esq., Lisburn House, Fulham, London, England.

1878. } STOCK for {1878.
Spring Trade
now complete at
CONNOLLY'S
CENTRAL BOOK STORE.
Extra Fine Stationery!
Bank, Post, Parchment, Cream Laid, Ruled, Plain and Water Lined.
ENVELOPES in Great Variety.
FASHIONABLE STATIONERY,
in handsome boxes—64 varieties to select from,
BLANK BOOKS, in Every Binding,
NEW NOVA SCOTIA SERIES OF
SCHOOL BOOKS.
Cheapest and best Series now in use, and every article used in the School Room, for sale low. Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags—all sizes and qualities, Taylor's, Carter's and Stephens' Celebrated Inks, Lead Pencils of every stamp, Room paper, Green paper and Paper shades.
Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS P. CONNOLLY,
Cor. Granville and George Sts., Halifax, N. S.
may23 '77 1y n19.

MORSE & PARKER,
Barristers-at-Law,
Solicitors, Conveyancers,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, ETC., ETC.
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
L. S. MORSE, J. G. H. PARKER.
Bridgetown, Aug. 16th, '76. 1y

GILBERT'S LANE
DYE WORKS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
IT is a well-known fact that all classes of goods get soiled and faded before the material is half worn, and only require cleaning and dying to make them look as good as new. *Carpets, Feathers, Curtains, Dress Goods, Shawls, Waterproof Mantles, Silks and Satins, Gentlemens' Overcoats, Pants, and Vests, &c, &c,* dyed on reasonable terms. BLACK GOODS a specialty.
AGENTS.—Annapolis, W. J. SHANNON, Merchant; Digby, Miss WRIGHT, Millinery and Dry Goods.
may '76 A. L. LAW.

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.

CARD.
G. T. BOHAKER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.,
Middleton, Annapolis Co., N. S.
n4 6m t29

FLOUR.
300 BBLS. FLOUR just received, including the well known brands of:—

Gilt Edge,	Star,
White Pigeon,	Manna,
Major,	Milford,
Avalanche,	Middleton,
Clarksburg,	Rosewood.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
30 1y Portland Bridge, St. John, N.B.

Bags, Bags, Bags!
We have now on hand a large invoice of
Paper Bags,
direct from the Paper Mill, made to our order.
The stock comprises all sizes used by the trade viz:—¼lb, ½lb, 1lb, 2lb, 3lb, 4lb, 5lb, 6lb, 7lb, 8lb, 9lb, 10lb, 12lb, 14lb, 16lb, 18lb, 20lb, 25lb, 30lb, 35lb.
Store Keepers supplied at
LOWER PRICES
than they can import them. Send in your orders.
SANCTON & PIPER.
Monitor Office, Bridgetown, Jan. 23rd, 1878.

New Stock!
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockeryware,
AT LOW PRICES, to suit the times.
FRED. LEAVITT.
Lawrencetown, Nov. 7th, '77 y

KNOW THYSELF
By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.
HEAL THYSELF

W. WHYTAL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Sole, Harness, Grain, Wax, Buff, Polish, Oil Pebble, Welt, Rigging and Split
LEATHERS,
Importers and dealers in French Calf, C. D. Fronts, English Fitted Uppers, Shoe Findings, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c.
Being the Oldest Established Leather and Finding Business in the Province,
we are enabled to offer Cash Customers the MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.
☞ The highest cash price paid for Hides.
228 Hollis Street, Halifax.
Tannery, Three-mile House, Bedford Road
jy y

S. Dennison,
Queen St.,
Bridgetown,
Has now completed his Spring Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Ready-made Clothing, &c.,
to which he invites the inspection of the General Public. In the
GROCERY DEPARTMENT
will be found all articles usually in use. In addition to the above I have a stock of
Crockeryware.
Farming Utensils,
Paints'
Paint Oil,
Flour,
Meal,
Zinc,
Oilcloths, &c.
All of which will be sold to meet the hard times.
S. DENNISON.
Bridgetown, May 15th, 1878. n4 y

SPRING STOCK.
New Goods.
LOWEST PRICES.
WE have re-stocked all our retail Departments with a large stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
of British and Foreign Manufacture, personally selected by our Mr. ALLISON, and have much pleasure in offering them to our friends and the general public as
Extra Good Value.
All goods marked and sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
No Discount! No Second Prices!
Manchester, Robertson & Allison.
St. John, N. B.

Dental Notice.
Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,
WOULD respectfully informs his friends that he is now in
BRIDGETOWN,
to fill engagements previously made, persons requiring his professional services will please not delay.
Jan. 10th '77. n36

BETTER STILL
THE Subscribers have lately received per "Atwood":—
100 bbls. Choice Flour.
100 do. K. D. Corn Meal, "Gold Drop,"
100 Bags Fresh Graham Meal,
50 " Cracked Corn.
Arrived to-day per "T. B. Harris," direct from Mills:—200 bbls Flour, "Mistletoe," "White Eagle," and "Avalanche." Also in stock—50 Boxes Layer Raisins, do. ½ boxes. "Porto Rico" Sugars, Teas, Biscuits, Spices, &c. Salt, coarse and fine, Pickled, Dry and Smoked fish. A few casks of Kerosene, by cask 25 cents. Agent for Higgins, Crow & Co's. Confectionery.
RANDALL, HIGGINS & CO.,
Opposite Railway Station.
Annapolis, Jan. 16th, 1877.

S. R. FOSTER & SON'S
STANDARD
Nail, Shoe & Tack Works.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
(Formerly W. H. ADAMS' CITY NAIL WORKS.)
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CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE AND SIMILAR MONOLITHS.

Cleopatra's Needle was raised to its position on the Thames embankment without a hitch. When the signal had been given the monolith began slowly to move on an iron axis, and with no apparent strain on any point, the giant block of stone gradually raised its head until at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees from the perpendicular it came to perfect rest, suspended on its centre of gravity. It was then easily moved into its proper place. Within the pedestal had been placed an earthenware jar containing Bibles in French and English, an Arabic Genesis, a Hebrew Pentateuch and a verse from the third chapter of St. John in 215 different languages. It has been pointed out that this enterprise is only the second instance since the time of the Roman Emperors of the transport of a colossal obelisk from the shores of Africa to any other part of the world. The first instance was the memorable enterprise of Louis Philippe in removing the Luxor monolith of Rameses II. to the centre of the Place de la Concorde in Paris. It was set on its pedestal on the 25th of October, 1836, in the presence of the king, the Royal Family and an immense concourse of people. Some sailors climbed to the top when it was firmly in place, and placed the tri-color there amid the shouts of the multitude below. When the obelisk at St. Peter's, in Rome, was set up in 1586 it required the joint labor of 1500 men and 140 horses, straining for a month at blocks, ropes and tackles. But in contrast with this, only a dozen men were working at the cranks in London the other day and they raised the obelisk in half an hour. There are only twelve colossal obelisks now standing on the face of the earth. Five are in Egypt, four in Rome and one each in Paris, London and Constantinople. It costs about £15,000 to remove Cleopatra's Needle to London and to set it up, but Louis Philippe's Government expended between £80,000 and £90,000 to secure theirs.

LARGE FAMILIES.

Some persons have given themselves a good deal of uneasiness lest from the paucity of children born to American parents of late years, the native race should die out. Certainly, the size of families, from whatever cause, has been greatly reduced in this country during the present generation. Where there used to be 8, 9 and 10 children, there are now not more than 2, 3, or 4 at most, 2 being what may be called the regular number. There are many exceptions, however, to this rule. A conspicuous exception is Mary, wife of William Austin, now a resident of Washington, who has had 44 children, only 11 of them born alive. She had twins 13 times and triplets 6 times. Her sister, Mrs. Carry Kinney, aged 43, has had 26 children, and her husband's sister has had 41 children, making a total of 111 for three women. This seems almost incredible, though the figures are vouched for. Mrs. Austin, a native of South Carolina, and reared in Tennesseee, is the daughter of John G. Klind, a printer. She was extremely loyal during the civil war, and rendered excellent service to the cause by nursing and administering to the sick and wounded in the Army of the Cumberland, often going on the fields and taking wounded soldiers from the front, where they had fallen. She is a regular physician, and has practiced for twenty-five years, having been one of the first women doctors in the country. She studied medicine in New Orleans under the well known Dr. Stone. She lost an eye while with the army in the valley of Virginia, received a medal for the able and fearless manner in which she had discharged her duty and was granted, likewise a regular commission. She is 54, of good proportions and apperance, and as may be inferred of vigorous constitution. Her husband was also in the Union Army, and must have been a gallant soldier, for he bears the marks of a score of serious wounds which would have killed any man less tough.—*New York Times.*

— One of the most unnexpected things a thorough explorer finds in both Western and Eastern Palestine is the number and high state of preservation of roads built during the Roman era. They were laid out on all main routes and were constructed so perfectly that in many sections they endure to-day as well as if finished not long ago. Nor do they exhibit a better than Oriental art alone, for in the matter of engineering they are high examples of scientific success. The country of Palestine was one of the most difficult sort to carry a system of roadways over, and yet its obstacles were surmounted with the least possible expenditure of labor. Every route was curbed on each side by lines of stones projecting from one to two feet above the surface of the soil; between these boundaries the avenue was paved; streams were crossed by bridges, whose style remains preserved alone in those of Italy to the present hour—as, for example, those of Venice; valleys were travered by viaducts; and causeways carried the line up or down mountain-sides, either by piers of masonry or in channels sufficently wide, cut out of living rock. Often zig-zags and steps were resorted to in climbing steep ascents. Whenever the streets passed over solid rock, the wear of chariot-wheels in the course of time made ruts, which remain to-day as plain aud deep as when the last car passed over, and which will remain forever as clear and permanent there. When Palestine shall be re opened by Christian civilization, these very Roman roads will be followed by modern routes, and many sections will scarcely require repair for commodious and easy travel.

— A young man made his appearance in Deadwood last week in a pair of white pants. He was promptly escorted to the cars, put on board of them, and an injunction placed upon him never to revisit the place. "We can stand a biled shirt, you know," a miner explained, "but when it comes to wearin' biled drawers we just make them git up and git."—*Andrews Bazaar.*

— An observing young gentleman of almost three years said, during a pause in the conversation; "Mrs. Jones, let your teeth down again."

A bright little girl who knows all about doll anatomy, on hearing that her grandma had broken her leg, wanted to know if the sawdust all came out of it.

Joker's Corner.

NOT A GOOD WITNESS.

A lawyer who was defending a case of assault and battery in the Police Court the other day was given to understand that he would secure a valuable witness in the person of a woman near where the "battery" had occurred, and he therefore made a call at the house and requested her to detail the circumstances.

'Well, sir,' she began, 'I sot right here, holding this 'ere baby on my lap, and I was singing: "Darling, I am growing old." The baby he was squalling great guns; my boy William was making up faces at himself in the glass, and the man what owns the house was trying to get in to tell us that if we didn't pay up we would be bounced.'

'Yes,' remarked the lawyer.

'Well, sir, all of a sudden I heard a rumpus on the street, and I pitched this 'ere young one on the bed, gave William a cuff on the ear, and ran to the window. Such a sight as I seed, sir!'

'Describe it, madam — describe the affair just as you saw it.'

'Well, sir, there was Mrs. Perkins, who never had half the husbands nor eddecashun I've had, sailing right by my door with a calico train four feet long, and never as much as looking at my house, though I lent her a summer squash and two onions only last night at dark!'

'And the fight?' queried the lawyer.

'Was there a fight, sir? If there was, I'm not to blame, sir. I did think at first I'd go out and put a new eyebrow on the old jade for putting on style over her betters; but William he got the tack hammer fast in his mouth just then, the baby kicked hisself off the bed, and she sailed out of sight around the corner. I'm an innocent woman, sir, and if I'm tooken up I'll sue for damages—the worst kind of damages, sir.'

THEM FEET.

From the Detroit Free Press.]

For half an hour before the circus opened yesterday an anxious-looking middle-aged man was observed walking around nervously as if he had a free ticket and was afraid the show was on the point of bursting up. When the ticket waggon opened he made a rush for it and bought a paste-board, but while on his way to the tent, ticket in hand, a woman dodged into the procession, seized his collar, and for half a minute the air seemed full of heels.

'Going to the circus, eh?' exclaimed the woman as she slammed him around. 'Sneaked out of the back way and made a bee-line for here, did you?'

'Let up on me—stop—for Heaven's sake! stop this disgraceful conduct!' he ejaculated, as he tried to keep her at arm's length.

'Gentleman,' she said to the crowd, as she held up one foot and then the other—'See them shoes? I've worn 'em better nor a year, and there hain't nothing left but heels and shoe-strings. All the children are just as bad off, and we don't have half enough to eat. That explains why I'm bouncing him—why I'll make his good for nothing heels break his good for nothing neck!'

They fell over a rope as she grasped him and in the confusion he broke away, leaving the ticket on the ground. A boy handed it to her, and wiping the mud off her nose with her apron she said:—

'I hain't seen no giraffes, nor clowns, nor snakes, nor hyenas for twenty-five years, and being this 'ere ticket is bought I'll walk in and view the gorgeousness, and the children shall come to night if I have to pawn the wash-tub to raise the money!'

The Whitehall *Times* didn't half finish that story about the trout in a gentleman's trout pond saving the life of a little girl who was accustomed to feed them and who had accidently fallen into the pond, by forming themselves into a solid body and supporting her in the water. We have later advices about it. The trout not only raised her to the surface but they took her on their shoulders and carried her up to the house, over half a mile, accross lots, being compelled to take down several fences in order to do it. When the father of the little girl came to the door in answer to the bell (rung by one of the trout), he discovered a lot of the trout rolling the child on an old salt barrel to get the water out of her. When she was finally resuscitated the trout united in giving three cheers, and declining to step into the house and take suthin', they trotted back to the pond. Why don't you finish a story when you begin it?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

At a happy spot where a number of negroes reside, an old negro was heard calling out to his wife:—

'Manda, is you got dem chickens shut up in de smoke-house, like I told yer?'

'No; an' I like to know what's de matter wid you, dat you's so mighty tickler 'bout dem chickens all at once?' she replied.

'Nebber you mind, I know what's the matter, and dat's nuff till them chickens is housed. When I hears dat dem niggers ober dar in de next yard gwine to have a party to-morrow night, I wants to be shore dat my chickens dosen't tend it; you hear me?'

The chickens were at once locked up.

Why does lightning so rarely strike in the same place? Professor Wortman asked the new boy in the classing natural philosophy. 'Huh!' said the new boy, 'it never needs to.' And it is a little singular that nobody had thought of that reason before.

Ida Lewis, the Grace Darling of America, has had a baby. The way in which she rescues it from drowning itself in its wash-tub is one of those sights which make one long for the time when downtrodden woman shall pool her issues in the full view of tyranny and oppression.

'I can't hold this baby any longer,' called out the young husband and father, 'it's getting too heavy.' 'Pshaw, Edward,' replied a muffled voice from the other side of the room; 'you used to hold me for hours, and never complain, and baby is but as a feather compared to what I was.' 'I was a fool,' said Edward. And she was too sleepy to dispute him.