

POETRY.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.

VERIFIED BY MRS. CLARA DOTY BATES.

A lazy and careless boy was Jack— He would not work and he would not play;

At last his mother was almost wild, And to get them food she knew not how;

A man was under the wayside trees, Who carried some beans in his hands—all white.

He said, "My boy, I'll give you those For the bridle cow." Jack said, "All right."

But, without any gold for the cow he had sold, He went home at night.

Bitter tears did the mother weep: Out of the window the beans were thrown, And Jack went straight to sleep;

High as a tree, then high as a steeple, Then high as a kite, and high as the moon, Far out of sight of cities and people.

At last he came to a path that led To a house he had never seen before, And he begged of a woman there some bread;

He ate as much as would feed ten men, And drank a barrel of beer to the dregs;

She laid a beautiful egg on the floor, And at last the giant began to snore;

But the giant heard him leave the house, And followed him out, and bellowed "Oh-oh!"

He ate as much as would feed ten men, And drank a barrel of beer to the dregs;

Jack got down first, and in a flash, Cut the ladder from under the giant's feet;

And he heard his mother lived with each other In peace away.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, April 21st, (Continued.)

LAND PURCHASE ACT.

Hon. Mr. McGill considered that the House had reason to complain of the Government being so dilatory in bringing forward this important measure which was promised in the speech at the opening of the session.

Hon. Mr. McGill said that the tenants upon the McDonald estate were being vigorously followed up and compelled to pay rent. He admitted that those proprietors who were willing to accept the award and could not get their money were entitled to interest, but those who were harassing the tenants for rent were not.

Hon. Mr. Richards was sorry to see the tenants in such a position. He was aware that many were so harassed that they scarcely knew what to do. It appeared that by law the proprietors could recover the accruing year's rent, and that being the case, they could not claim interest. He believed the proprietors were entitled to the accruing year's rent, and he had advised many of the tenants to pay it, as it would only subject them to trouble and expense to offer resistance.

Hon. Mr. Strong said those proprietors who were willing to accept the award, but by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court, it could not be paid, were entitled to interest. Others, who were unwilling to accept the award, were in a different position.

Hon. Mr. Laird said it was quite evident that proprietors who were receiving rent could not recover interest, but the difficulty was that in cases where the rent was due in the spring it was not expected to be paid till the fall of the year, and as the proprietors anticipated that the property would go from their grasp, were enforcing payment as soon as it was due.

Hon. Mr. Balfour said he was not surprised to find that this bill was necessary, for the bill proposed to be amended was looked upon as a very unusual piece of legislation. It appeared that only sixty days were allowed to notify the proprietors, and the address of some of them, it appeared, was not easily ascertained. One ground upon which the Supreme Court set aside some of the awards was, that the Commissioners did not take into account the number of acres held by the adverse possessor. He understood the Commissioners to decide that lands enclosed for 20 years were to be deducted from the estates on account of these not being enumerated and clearly set forth some of the awards were set aside. The balance of many farms not under fence, would become the property of the Government, but he trusted that they would deal justly and generously with the people, and that they would be confirmed in the occupation of lands which they had held for twenty years and upwards. There was no provision in the bill for re-selling the lands, and he hoped the Government would introduce another bill for that purpose this session.

Hon. Mr. Munn approved of the first clause. It was not for him to say whether professional men were right or wrong, but that the awards should be set aside for such causes, or the Government would not have appointed a non-professional man an arbitrator. He hoped this bill would fully carry out the object for which it was intended.

Hon. Mr. Walker said the Government might have erred, but he was confident that they intended, from the very first, to do everything in reference to the Land Commission fairly and honestly. They could not be held accountable for any defects in the awards, nor yet for the decisions of the Judges. He hoped this bill would satisfy all parties concerned.

Hon. Mr. Laird observed that the clause before them referred to awards already made, or that may be made. In reference to the Rennie Estate, Lot 23, the Commissioners were put in possession of all the evidence and information that could be procured, and yet no award had been made. There should be some provisions to meet such cases. Dame Runcer said the Commissioners differed so widely that no two of them could agree. He had observed a notice in the papers calling for rent. Perhaps it was to soon to begin to legislate to meet such cases, but there were several estates yet to be adjudicated upon, and this was the third session that this principle had been before the Legislature. The Commissioners should aim at making an award, as well as at arriving at a fair valuation in each case. If they did make an award they should not receive indemnity, and the Government should have power to appoint other commissioners.

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Hon. Mr. Balfour said it was very strange that three men could not devise some means of coming to a decision. It was a very unfortunate case, as the tenants were now called upon to pay a year's rent, which they otherwise would not have had to pay. Was the inability of the Commissioners to come to a decision to frustrate the intention of the Government? There was some small estates which did not come under the operation of the act of last session, and he hoped to see some measure introduced to purchase those estates.

Hon. Mr. Strong said it was a very uncommon occurrence that three men could not come to an agreement. It was natural to suppose that the commissioners upon the part of the proprietors and the tenants would differ, but the third was supposed to be the umpire—to be in a position to take a clear and unbiased view of the question—and it was very remarkable that he could not agree with either of the others. With regard to responsibility which the Supreme Court had assumed in setting aside the awards, and delaying the payment of monies awarded—monies which the Government were ready and willing to pay, and the proprietors to receive—there was going to be an extraordinary item of expense connected therewith. The Supreme Court had assumed great responsibility in delaying the operation of the Act. It had been reported that the Government had drawn the money, were using it for their own purposes and keeping the proprietors out of it. There was no doubt but the proprietors would claim interest from the time the awards were made, and though the Government were receiving five per cent. for the money, yet there would be a heavy loss to the country. Both rent and interest could not be kept from the proprietors. He did not wish to say anything disrespectful of the Supreme Court, but the Judges had assumed great responsibility, and he hoped their decisions would not be sustained by the higher tribunal. They were only men, and he was of opinion that they had not taken that view of the question which they should have taken. He hoped a broader view of the question would be taken elsewhere.

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and evils complained of, and that the Commissioners would conclude their work in a satisfactory manner, for the country would not prosper till this question was finally settled.

Hon. Mr. Balfour said that unless the proprietors produced their titles, leases, &c., it would be very difficult to ascertain how much land was held by squatters. There were many parties holding land adversely—many who would not attend to the proprietors—and the quantity of land so held upon each estate should be clearly ascertained before the Government would pay the proprietors. The proprietors might represent themselves as owners of land which was held by adverse possession, and cause a great deal of trouble to the Government.

Hon. Mr. Laird asked the Leader of the Government what means or machinery would be adopted to ascertain whether the Government had placed all the deeds, leases, &c., in the Prothonary's office.

Hon. Mr. Strong could not say that there was any machinery provided for that purpose, but he could not see what interest a proprietor could have in retaining a copy of the documents. He would naturally hand in the documents to make his own claim good.

Hon. The President was not disputing the titles of the proprietors, but they should give a correct statement of the quantity of land held by their independent of what was held by squatters.

Hon. Mr. Strong presumed that the proprietors would have to send in their plans and rent rolls, with the names of all parties from whom they were receiving rent. He did not think there would be any disposition upon the part of the Government to deal harshly with squatters must have the land actually enclosed. It was not likely that the unenclosed parts of farms occupied by squatters would be sold to other parties. There might be difficulty where parties had not the shadow of a claim, for the Government would stand between the interests of the squatters and of the people of the Province at large. Still, if the claims of parties were acknowledged by their neighbors he did not think any Government would deprive them of their holdings.

Hon. The President remarked that the Government should be careful not to get involved in difficulties between the squatters and the proprietors.

Hon. Mr. Balfour said the object of the act was to settle the differences between proprietors and tenants, and he presumed the Government would only take into account the unoccupied portions of land and that occupied by tenants who had attempted to purchase. He did not fear the action of the Government might take against squatters. The greater number of squatters were in possession for more than twenty years. It was not the object of the Government to make money out of the transaction but to give the tenants, an opportunity of becoming freeholders.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that as far as the proprietors were compelled to place their titles in the office it just amounted to this that the Government would take what the proprietors would give them and ask for no more. There was something lame about the matter. A proprietor should at least be required to make an affidavit that all the documents were produced. What was the use of sending a law with out a penalty? His honor the Leader of the Government said the proprietors could not have any objection in withholding any of the papers, but he could easily see that a proprietor might have special favors among the tenants who would perhaps occupy valuable farms, and if the proprietors should keep back the leases of those farms what could the Government do? They would be helpless. No man was bound, under the British Constitution, to condemn himself. There should be some more stringent means adopted to compel the proprietors to place their titles in the Prothonary's office.

Hon. Mr. Strong could not see the force of his honor's arguments. A proprietor would have to show the number of farms and the number of acres, and it would be impossible for him to keep back documents for the purpose of favoring particular persons. The Government obtained possession of the land and conveyed it to the Commissioner they would care very little about those documents. When they would get possession of the land and the titles, they would have an end of the matter. There might be some difficulty about the prices to be put upon the lands and about the squatters, but it was the intention of the Government to carry out the spirit of the law. If the Judges had endeavored to carry out the spirit of the law there would not now be as much trouble as there was. It was true that some might be dissatisfied with the prices, but the journals of Europe. It was considered by some that we were a little short of communists in Prince Edward Island. Our land question, and the means adopted to settle it, had given us an international question in other countries. He believed there was a bill to be introduced to make provision for reselling the land, and also a bill to enable the Government to purchase some small estates of land, which had been offered to the Government, and it would be imprudent to bring them under the operation of the Compulsory Bill if they could be purchased voluntarily upon advantageous terms.

Hon. Mr. Balfour was glad to hear that such a bill was to be brought forward. Where he saw the difficulty in reference to the proprietors desiring their titles was in reference to wilderness lands. The proprietors might retain some very valuable land. There would be necessity for strict examination to see that they had given up all their titles.

Hon. Mr. Strong said it was meeting trouble half way. A proprietor, who would act as his honor said, could not be trusted even upon the titles of his own property.

Hon. Mr. Richards observed that it was distinctly said the proprietor must produce all the plans which would show whether all the lands had been given up. If he had otherwise done so, it would be considered fraud, for the bill distinctly said "the lands in his possession."

WEATHER PROVERBS.

Throughout the northern countries of Europe July is always regarded as the hottest month of the year, although the sun has already commenced its downward course. As is well known, the so called Dog Days begin on the 2d of July and continue into August, during which time great heat and un frequently prevails. The husbandman looks for calm and bright weather diversified by mild showers of rain to bring on his crop in due season.

"July, God send the calm and fayre, That happy harvest we may see, With gentle tyms and hoarshness ever; And man to God may thankful be."

"A shower of rain in July, when the corn begins to bill, Is worth a plow of oxen and all belongs there still."

"No trapeze, good July, Lead us out of blue by (midway)."

There is a general belief that during July a spell of fine or wet weather may be expected—the former of the spring has been wet, the latter if dry. This is the result of accurate observation and cannot be gainsayed; but unfortunately the proverb embodying this idea have been attached to particular days, which in themselves cannot, of course have any exact on the succeeding weather. The special days are July 13th, 16th, and 27th, the latter of which is "Old" Saint Swithin's Day. They all point out to the particular weather on those days heralding a duration of summer weather.

"If the first of July (13 x 3) be rainy weather, It will rain more or less for four weeks together."

"If Billion's Day (16) be dry there will be a good harvest."

"If the deer rise dry and lie down dry on Bullion's Day, There will be a good harvest."

The last special day is sacred to St. Swithin on whom great reliance is placed by the common people. Observations during several years prove, as might be expected, that this confidence is not warranted so far as the particular day is concerned, but that a spell of dry or wet weather is very common about this time. Consequently, if the proverb connected with this day are transferred to the three or four days collectively on each side of it, the general weather experienced throughout that week is no bad index to that of the future.

"St. Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain, For forty days it will remain; St. Swithin's Day, if thou be fair, For forty days 'twill rain nae mair."

"If Swithin greets, the proverb says, The weather will be foul for forty days."

"In this month is St. Swithin's Day, On which if that it rain, they say, Full forty days after it will rain; One more or less some rain dit-it."

The same day belongs to two other saints, Processus and St. Martin; and a Latin proverb tells us that "it suffices the corn if it rain on the feast of St. Processus and Saint Martin." The homely saying, "St. Swithin is christening the apples," applied to reason that day is a fitting conclusion to the proverb of this month.—Lectur Hour for July.

"MOTHER."

It is the cry of the infant, just from the cradle; it is the only balm that will heal the wounded heart in youthful days. Mother, I'm tired, "I'm tired," mother, sing to me, rock me tell me stories. It is always "mother" with the child and the lad. No one like mother. No hand that falls on the fevered brow so softly as hers; no words so sympathetic as those that pass her lips. The house would be a grave without her. Life would be a dreary, thorny road without her warning voice and guiding hand. A father may be stern, but he never stands behind the weariest child wants the mother's arms, her lullaby songs; the caresses of her gentle hand. All childhood is a mixture of tears and joys. A word and a smile a hand and a sigh, a fall is pain, a fall is joy. The first footsteps walk and trembling grow stronger by the guidance of a mother's love. The little words, the torn clothes, the little wounds, the little pains, all vanish at the words of a mother, and there is built up in the heart of every man an edifice of love and respect that no crime can topple down—a dungeon can effect, and that mother is the man only to find that mother is the same. If he errs, she weeps; if he is good and manly she rejoices. Her is the only love that lasts—endures forever. The wolf of starvation may enter the door, but the mother's love will shine the brighter. All the world may call her son a criminal, but the mother only believes it not. Trial may beset you, storms gather over you, vexations come, rain drag you down, but there is one who ever stands firm in your cause, who will never leave you. The criminal on the scaffold has suffered in feeling because his bad deeds would cause a pang in mother's heart. The low and wretched dying in some dark abode of sin, have died with that name on their lips. There is no praise like her praise, there are no sad tears that pain us so much as hers.

WHICH SHALL I TAKE?

This is often a serious question to the invalid. He seeks the market flooded with purgative medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, and hears, and almost, he finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. In his perplexity, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free traders, it is not surprising to find some competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice to settle it, and give an incentive. In such a case, perhaps, the only absolute remedy is a remedy is what it claims to be to try it. The test of the pudding is in the eating of it. "From all I have tried, which is a good, is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than another and this should be also to all who use them. I can say that I have made a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence, I can say that I have tried medicines, the proprietor desires to say, that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Dissolver or Expectorant. The proprietor desires to say, that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Dissolver or Expectorant. The proprietor desires to say, that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Dissolver or Expectorant.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE Dull Times,

Slighs, Tiresome Machines, Farmers, &c., in King's County, has rendered it necessary, in order to supply the rapidly increasing demand, that I should extend my business into that County. I have, therefore, at the request of a large number of my friends and patrons, opened a BRANCH FACTORY AT CARDIGAN BRIDGE, which is conducted by a competent mechanic, who served his time in the "Nonpareil," and has since worked for several years in the United States—a mechanic who knows his business, and has such an interest in the work as to allow nothing but a faithful job to pass. He and several competent workmen will attend to the wants of the public in that County.

The stock used in the construction of the work will be of the best imported, viz: American Hickory, Oak, Ash, Elm, Bass, Whitewood, &c. The iron will be of the best English refined; and Norway and Swedish iron will be used for the parts requiring extra strength and durability. Also, in connection with the said branch is a PAINTSHOP, which is conducted by a first-class carriage-painter, who will attend to the painting of new and second-hand work for the public.

N. B.—Persons wishing work done in the Carriage, Sleigh, or Farming Implement line, will please call, and they will be treated courteously and fairly dealt with. All kinds of REPAIRING, including Mowing Machines, done. Prices Moderate; Terms Easy.

ANGUS GREGOR, Proprietor. "Nonpareil," New Glasgow, } 9m Feb. 21, 1876.

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\$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. May 17, 1876.

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