General News.

—It is stated that the consecration of Bishop Courtney will take place on St. Mark's day, Wednesday, 25th April. The new Bishop has four sons and one daughter. The latter is at school in England. It is not yet decided in what church the ceremony will take place.—*Recorder.*

Toronto, March 4.—There has been great excitement among the temperance and liquor people over the voting in the supposed banner County of Halton on the repeal of the Scott Act. The returns are not yet completed, but the repeal of the act has been carried by a majority of about 200.

—At New Orleans, at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, at home and abroad, "The Newcombe" piano has become famous for its purity of tone and general excellence. It has no superior and no equal, price and quality considered. Send for illustrated catalogue of valuable information to Newcombe & Co., Toronto, Ont.

—This is the season of the year when everybody old or young should take a bottle of Dr. Norton's Dock Blood Purifier which is very popular in this town, as more of it is being taken than ever before, and the people have proved it to be a good appetizer, tonic, and blood cleanser, also splendid for all diseases of the liver and kidneys.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—At the Acadia Mines, Londonderry, on Wednesday, a young man named Keith Davidson was very severely burned by the explosion of a molten cinder, which he was removing from a puddling furnace. As the explosion occurred he was fortunately able to turn partially around, when his head, back and shoulders were almost completely covered with the red-hot lava. He had the presence of mind to throw himself into a trough of water near by, which probably saved his life.

HALIFAX MARKETS.—The following quotations are dated Feb. 24th, and are furnished us by Messrs. Mumford Bros., Argyle St. Butter, choice dairy, 20 to 21; butter in rolls, in boxes, per lb., 19 to 20; eggs per doz., 23; hams and bacon, per lb., 10 to 12; beef, quarters, 5 to 6; hogs, dressed, per lb., 7 to 7½; mutton, by carcass, 5 to 6; lamb, do., per lb., 5 to 6; veal, do., per lb., 4; turkeys, per lb., 13 to 13½; ducks, pair, 50 to 70; fowls and chickens, pairs, 50 to 60; geese, each, 50 to 60; partridges, pair, — to —; rabbits, pair, 8; apples, bbl., $2.50 to $4.00; potatoes, bbl., $1.50; oats, bush., 40; hay, ton, $14 to $16; wool skins, each, 60 to 70; dried apples, per lb., 7; turnips, bbl., 75; beets, bbl., 75; parsnips, bbl., $1.25; carrots, bbl., $1.15.

Ink for Ten Cents a Quart.

Everybody uses ink. Everybody ought to make ink from Diamond Dyes. One package makes a quart of the best black or colored ink. Ten cents a package. The best dye for all uses.

Commercial Union.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the house of representatives to-day, Mr. Hitt of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution for the promotion of commercial union with Canada. It was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. It provides that whenever it shall be duly certified to the president that the government of Canada has declared a desire to establish commercial union with the United States, having a uniform revenue system, and like internal taxes to be collected, and like import duties to be imposed on articles brought into either country from other nations, and no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those designated to represent the government of Canada, to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the import duties and internal revenue taxes of the two countries and the equitable division of the receipts in commercial union, and the said commissioners shall report to the president, who shall lay the report before congress.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The opposition had a caucus this afternoon. Mr. Scrives was re-elected chairman, and the best of good feeling prevailed. It was unanimously decided to adopt unrestricted reciprocity as the platform of the party, and this evening Sir Richard Cartwright gave notice in the house of commons of the following resolution: "That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of Commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in, or the natural products of either of the said countries should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other (articles subject to duties of exercise or internal revenue alone excepted.) That it is further expedient that the government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain what terms, conditions and arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith."

—In the Dominion Parliament during the past week, considerable discussion has arisen on the question of combines among manufacturers to keep up prices of their products. The combines are generally condemned by the members.

A petition was presented to extend the open session for lobster fishing from 15th Sept. to 10th Nov.

OTTAWA, March 1.—The estimates were submitted to-day. They propose a total ordinary expenditure for the next fiscal year of $35,421,440. Among the grants for works in the Maritime Provinces are:

$19,500 for the Annapolis post office.
$10,000 for the Sydney post office.
$1,500 (?) $2,000 for the Bathurst post office.
$12,000 for the Dalhousie post office.
$1,500 for Dominion buildings at St. John.
$2,400 for the Woodstock post office.
$12,000 for Bay St. Lawrence.
$5,000 for Spencer's Island.
$4,500 for the Arisaig pier.
$10,000 for harbors in P. E. Island.
$8,750 for harbors in New Brunswick.

All subsidies to steamships plying between ports in the maritime provinces have been dropped. The estimate for provincial subsidies is increased by $19,114. Ten thousand dollars will be voted to meet the expenses connected with the Canada temperance act.

OTTAWA, March 5.—In the commons this afternoon, Sir Charles arose to express regret at the contents of the protocols, which had arrived and would be laid before the house as soon as printed. After leaving Washington he had assented that only formal protocols on both sides should be published, but was then under the impression that those would contain the proposition and reply in reference to the commercial relations of the two countries. Greatly to his surprise the papers received contained only the formal statement of proceedings and omitted the proposals re trade matters. But inasmuch as the proposal made in reference to questions of trade had a direct and important bearing on Cartwright's unrestricted reciprocity resolution, he felt warranted in placing it in the hands of Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright for their private and confidential use. He was moved to do this, as it was very desirable the leaders of the opposition should have information on the subject. In the meantime he had taken steps to secure the consent of the other commissioners to have the Canadian proposal and American reply on the table of the house.

—Mr. Jamieson will introduce a bill to make certain amendments in the Scott Act, at this session of the Dominion Parliament. The bill provides, among other claims, that no repeal vote shall be taken until the Act has been two years and ten months in operation; that venders under the Act shall file certificates and make returns to the collector of Inland Revenue; and impose certain penalties for giving false or colorable certificates; certain provisions are made to simplify the work of prosecuting justice; it gives power to have search warrants issued in the first instance, and at any time.

DEPEND UPON IT.

Accidents will happen despite all care and painful injuries such as Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns result. Every family should therefore keep Hagyard's Yellow Oil on hand, it is the greatest family remedy for all Pains, Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough yield quickly to this excellent remedy.

BOSTON LETTER.

In a recent issue of the MONITOR was a reference to Boston's prospective elevated railroads. These roads are surely coming. The public demands quicker transportation than is afforded by the horse railroads now in use. Thousands of Boston working-men and women live out of town, the majority within 5 or 7 miles, by present horse car time, from 45 minutes to an hour, or even more, is needed to make the journey. Of course, steam surface roads do better than this, but they do not carry people to their own doors as a rule, and street railroads carry the bulk of the traffic. The recent consolidation of all street roads has not helped matters as expected. In some cases the old arrangement gave better service. The need of better facilities is just as urgent. The people are too numerous in certain hours of the morning and evening; too few tracks and horse cars, and the streets too narrow and crowded. Blockades continually occur. These can be lessened by taking off cars; but none too many run now, and every year the demand increases. Sometimes it takes 40 or 50 minutes to go from the Northern to the Southern depots, a distance that can be walked in twenty minutes. This is a very poor service, and with an elevated road it could be travelled in 8 or 10 minutes.

Plans for elevated roads are numerous enough, but opposition from horse roads and other sources has prevented their being built so far. Foremost among the various schemes for elevated roads comes the Meigs' system, named after its inventor, Capt. Joe V. Meigs. This company has an experimental track built at East Cambridge, on made land with soft mud, 12 feet deep underneath. This location was chosen purposely to show what could be done under the most difficult circumstances. Some of the spans are 46 feet long, and 18 feet from the ground. In 1884, experts were appointed by the Legislature to test the strength, etc., of this structure. This 46 foot girder was loaded with a weight of 60 tons, distributed weight, and subjected to a side pressure equal to the force of a hurricane, blowing 110 miles an hour. Both tests failed to show any weakness. This shows its stability. This track has been built with sharp curves, turning at almost right angles and with steep grades, rising as high as 345 feet to the mile. An ordinary double track train could not climb this grade in safety. The trucks of Meigs' railway cars straddle the girder. The wheels that carry the load revolve at an angle of 45 degrees from the vertical plane, and bear both downward and inward on the rail. Each wheel turns on its own independent axle. In experimenting with a train on this road, a wheel has been purposely removed and a piece of the girder broken out and the train run over the gap in safety; the car simply dropped and slid along on the upper boom. Here then is an absolutely safe elevated road on which no accident can throw a train to the ground. Besides these signal merits, the structure is so slight as to offer no obstruction to light; it takes up less than half the room of the New York "L" roads, (an abbreviation of elevated,) it makes less noise in passing than the same number of horse cars. The cars are cylindrical in form, will seat from 75 to 85 passengers, a larger number than an ordinary railway carriage. We need this improved system of travelling, and it must come to relieve the strain. Twelve minutes from the city to any of its suburbs for a five cent fare. This can be done and a fortune made for its promoters. The foolishly restricted charter of 1884 stands in the way, but the subject is being agitated by public meetings and petitions, and the adoption of this, or some other system is in the near future.

It is reported from Washington that the Democratic members of the Way and Means Committee will place fish on the free list. The new treaty has had nothing to do with this. The question has been talked over in every tariff debate for years. Maine and Massachusetts men oppose this, but members from interior States say no article can be placed on the free list with less disadvantage to the industries of the country and greater advantage to the people than fish. The Democrats have a majority in the House of Representatives, where the new tariff bill originates, but the chances are that the bill will be killed by the Republican Senate. Lumber, salt and wool will also be added to the free list. Iron and coal will remain unchanged. The total reduction will amount to $90,000,000 or $95,000,000. Of this sum $30,000,000 will come from the internal revenue, and the rest from a reduction of customs duties.

A statistician has reckoned that the President of the United States shakes hands with over 200,000 people every year and Mrs. Cleveland probably grasps the hands of at least 100,000. In every other country of the world the nation's ruler limits this greeting to a very few favored ones. The Queen of England extends her gloved hand to be kissed, and when our post Longfellow shook her hand her Majesty was much offended. The Czar of Russia does not receive a score of strangers in the year. In France, the wife of President Sadi-Carnot, just extends the tips of her fingers in a very gingerly manner. Even President Washington and his consort rewarded the privileged few who were admitted to their presence with the most frigid salute. Jefferson introduced the presidential hand shake, but only to a limited extent. Lincoln's grasp was crushing in thoughtless moments, and sometimes brought tears to the eyes of luckless callers. A good story is told of a drunken man who reached the side of President Grant on one of his tours through the country; he got a terrible grip on the President's hand, who was standing on the car steps, and kept it against all the scowls and exertions of its eminent owner, who finally lost all patience and kicked the drunkard in the chest. The fellow, to the day of his death, swelled out and pointed with pride to the breast that Grant kicked.

President Cleveland holds in the east room of the White House, 150 receptions in a year, with an average attendance of 200 persons at each. He also receives in his library for two hours every week day morning, and grasps the hand of every one, rich and poor, black and white, clean and dirty. This, taken with his New Year's callers and his journeys through the country two or three times a year will foot up at least 200,000 palms he has crossed per annum. He values very much the interest shown by the people in these journeys, when every little station platform is crowded with a multitude cheering him and all anxious for a chance to reach his hand. Though not one in a hundred succeeds, as stops are only for a minute, just a glimpse of the President and his wife, and the train is gone. He sits for miles by a window to acknowledge the salutations of people at crossroads. These he always returns by a nod or a wave of the hand, and is sometimes deeply affected by the regard of these plain people. Cleveland is a man with a large, kind heart, and his constant thought is to keep within the reach of the common people.

D.

Boston, March 1st, 1888.

—Detective Power received a telegram Saturday from Weymouth stating that Taylor's safe was blown open during Friday night and $100 stolen. Mr. Taylor is a merchant, whose office is in the same building with the agency of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. The latter's office, so far as known here, was not molested. The store of G. D. Campbell, merchant is also in the same building. There is no clue to the burglars, but it is suspected that the gang is the same that operated so extensively and successfully throughout the provinces last summer and fall. They have a good chance of making their escape from capture in this instance, as the steamer left Yarmouth Saturday evening for Boston. A special despatch to the *Chronicle* says: "George Taylor's store at Weymouth Bridge was burglarized last night, undoubtedly by professionals. Moore's blacksmith shop and Foote's carriage factory were entered and the necessary tools taken to effect the entrance into Taylor's store. The safe was drilled and blown open, and between $100 and $200 in cash taken."—*Chronicle.*

—Use Seavey's East India Liniment.

—Potter's Liniment, for sale at Palfrey's.

Correspondence.

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

More About Hens.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice the date of my articles on winter care of hens came out wrong; it should be January 31st instead of 1st, for I could not tell how many eggs they laid in January before the month expired. I would have your readers to understand my hens laid 18 doz. eggs in Jan., and 25 doz. and 8 eggs in Feb.

I believe hens will lay as well in winter as in summer, if they are supplied with everything they need. I have added bone meat to their bill of fare, and find it makes the shell much thicker. I hope to report 30 doz. for the month of March.

JOEL SLOCOMB,
Mount Hanley, March 1st, 1888.

HALIFAX, FEB. 27th, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—

The following is from the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day:—

"The Canadian Pacific Exhibition Car, with the products of Manitoba, is to do Annapolis and Kings counties next month."

What is the object of sending this car through Nova Scotia? Is it not for the purpose of inducing our young people to emigrate to the great West in order that the Canada Pacific Railway Co., may get customers for their land? Now, sir, the products of Manitoba are all very well as far as they go, but they cannot compete with the products of our own Province. Certain crops can be raised in Manitoba in certain seasons, but the climate is such that there is more uncertainty than certainty in the growth of such products as the C. P. R. Co exhibit, and, moreover, there are certain products that will not be exhibited in the C. P. Car. Notably, grasshoppers, mosquitoes, locusts and blizzards. Will the company exhibit apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches and open-air grapes and melons, such as we can raise in Nova Scotia?

A good variety of products will of course be exhibited, but there may be reason to doubt that all are the products of Manitoba. What guarantee will our people have that some of them at least did not come from the State of New York? I do hope our people will not be fooled. Neither the Province of Manitoba nor any part of the North-West can compete with our little Province in anything conducive to the comfort of the people.

BLUENOSE.

VICTORIA VALE, MARCH 5th, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—

In looking over the columns of your paper, I noticed with regret, an account of the "fracas" which took place in the Salem school section.

In justice to the trustees and myself, I will ask for a brief space in your paper to state the facts of the case.

In regard to the trouble, your correspondent F. A. A. says that it was because the boy was "honest and did not wish to tattle," also "that he was diligently pursuing his studies," which I *firmly* deny. This boy came that morning without books or lessons, and would not study. I spoke to him while in the class regarding his ridiculously learned lesson, he replied "this is my last day at school——" Immediately after this, the school was disturbed by a boy rolling a wooden stopple up the aisle. I asked one scholar who did that, he replied "I do not know." I enquired of the boy who has caused this dispute and he impudently answered, "I know, but won't tell you." I then tried to reason with him, not wishing to use any harsh means. He still remained stubborn. Then I shook him, still he was disobedient. Now, in order to make him obey, I had to whip him. I positively deny using my fist, placing my knees on his neck, or using a club. I chastised him with my ruler. Still further, F. A. A. states the trustees "set me on," which is utterly false, as I had no instructions from them in this matter.

Immediately after the school was opened in the afternoon, the father of the boy came in with him, making a great disturbance, using very profane and abusive language, grabbing me by the collar, and offered to strike me. I ordered him out of the school, and he left shortly after. On the following Monday, the mother of the boy came in before the school was opened and made an assault on me. I took the weapons away from her and ordered her out. They then threatened me with law if I did not leave the school. I told them to proceed if they wished, as I intended to fulfil my agreement. Finally they agreed to drop the case if I would. I continued the school that week, having seven scholars the last day. The reason for closing the school was, some person or persons, between Friday night and Monday morning, broke the lock on the door, entered the school house and carried away the loose part of the stove. I will also state that the majority of the section are in sympathy with me.

The correspondence on this matter in your two previous issues, are both misleading and untruthful, F. A A. not daring to sign his name, but using the initials of another person.

The above statement I am prepared to prove, thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space in your valuable paper

ALONZO FALES,
Teacher.

Mr. F. has given the names of parties concerned, but as they have not appeared in previous communications, we cannot permit them to appear now, unless the parents of the boy wish to give their side of the story over their own signatures.—[ED. MON.

[*To the Editor of the Monitor*].

The last issue of the Annapolis *Spectator* clearly shows that that journal, while endeavoring to deprive Bridgetown of the June Term of the Supreme Court, has been speaking in the interest of Annapolis Town, and not of the County as it has pretended. When at first it urged the removal of the Court, it was solely with a view of preventing the County being amerced in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and it has rung the changes on that sum. Now, that the people of Bridgetown have come to the front and virtually say, we will relieve the County from being amerced, and nobly subscribe their own money to pay for what ought to be a County charge, the *Spectator* meanly suggests that the County should not pay rent for the use of the Court House to be built in Bridgetown, although the action of the Bridgetown people in undertaking to build own Court House has relieved the County from amercement. Would it not now be in order to suggest that the town of Annapolis should be required to pay the interest on the $2000 of County money which was taken to pay for a street in Annapolis, an affair which was clearly in the interest of only a few, while the holding of the June Term of the Supreme Court at Bridgetown, is in the interest of the entire eastern people of the County.

Now, sir, I have heard that many of the rate-payers of the upper part of the County, even those who were opposed to the amercement, regard the action of Bridgetown in this matter as deserving of all praise, while it remains for the *Spectator*, the organ and champion of Annapolis Royal, to meanly belittle the noble effort which Bridgetown is making to preserve her rights. Furthermore, it seems that repairs and additions are much wanted on the old and ill-adapted (for the purpose) Court House at Annapolis Royal, and the Council will probably be asked very soon to make an appropriation for that purpose. Ought not the people of Annapolis Royal be asked to furnish the money for these repairs and additions, with as much propriety as Bridgetown is now asked by the *Spectator* to furnish a free Court House to the County? Will the people of Annapolis be as ready to subscribe their money for that pupose? Let the *Spectator* answer, or forever after hold its peace. I regret very much that the *Spectator*, in its efforts to champion the side it has espoused, should stoop to the baseness of uttering a contemptible falsehood, and which it must have known to be a falsehood, when it wrote the article in its last issue. Referring to the formation of a joint stock company, it says: "In other words, the burden against which the rate-payers have petitioned the Legislature is to be imposed, only in a different form. *The joint stock company is to borrow the money.*" I have reference to the words in italics. They are utterly untrue, as I have been shown the stock list and the amount is subscribed by the shareholders. Not a dollar as I am credibly informed has been borrowed, nor is it the intention to do so, therefore the statement that the joint stock company is to borrow the money, is a falsehood, worthy only of the source from whence it emanated. Now, Mr. Editor, as this action of the Bridgetown people in providing a Court House has relieved the County from amercement by the Supreme Court in the sum of ten thousand dollars, I think that the *Spectator* ought to let the matter drop. The holding of the term at Bridgetown in June, is a great convenience to the people of the eastern end of the County, and provided the cost is not too great, they will not be willing to part with it.

ANOTHER EASTERN RATE PAYER.

LITERARY NOTICES

JACK FROST BEATEN.—Frost, insects and birds are the worst foes of both the practical and amateur gardener. So Mr. Charles Barnard—florist, economist and one of the editors of the *Century* magazine—has invented a very practical and exceedingly simple arrangement for the protection of plants, which can by made for about fifteen cents. In a recent test in February, the temperature beneath it was 65° outside. This invention is not patented, but has been purchased by *The American Garden* of 751 Broadway, New York, who will present it gratis to the gardening public of America. Better send a dollar to the publisher and learn all about Barnard's invention and get the best of all the gardening magazines for a year.

—Diphtheria is now such a common disease that it is of the utmost importance for every mother to have some idea of its symptoms and character. An article in the March number of *Babyhood* supplies all the information which it is possible to give in a popular form concerning that scourge of the nursery. The article is by Dr. Chaplin, Professor of Diseases of Children at the Woman's Medical College, of New York, and is thoroughly practical. It gives plain directions for the examination of the throat, which it is insisted should be made in *every case of illness* in children. A number of illustrations help to make clear the difference between simple tonsilitis and diphtheria, and the changes in the appearance of the tonsils in both diseases. The March number is for sale by newsdealers everywhere at 15 cents.

THE WRITER FOR MARCH.—"The writing of speeches" is charmingly discussed by Hon. John D. Long, in the March number of *The Writer* (Boston). George Alfred Townsend writes on "The Newspaper for To-Day," and Rev. Dr. Lorimer has a bright article in the series entitled "How I write my sermons." "Marketable literary goods," "What of Dictation?" "Some Newspaper Bores," "Rejected Manuscripts and "Requisites for Writers," are titles of some of the other articles in an unusually interesting number. A score of questions about literary work are answered in the department of "Queries," and in addition there are book reviews, helping hints and suggestions, news and notes, and a unique reference list of literary articles in periodicals. *The Writer* is edited and published by William H. Hills and Robert Luce both editors on the *Boston Globe*, and costs but one dollar a year. Address: *The Writer*, P. O. Box 1905, Boston, Mass.

The March number of *Wide Awake* has a short war-story less than two pages long so good—we are almost ready to say there never was so perfect a little bit of a story. Two little children got between two hostile bands of soldiers just as they came together. After the scrimmage, the mother coming in search of them, all the men there were left began to hunt for them. How they found them and carried them home is the story. We shall not spoil it by telling.

Sidney Luska's story "My Uncle Florimond" takes little Gregory two or three years along in his queer New York life. He is going to school and getting ashamed of the kind old Jew who is going to make a man of him.

Mrs. Sherwood's party of girls are at Newport. Her story is how to behave at such places.

Miss Seaward's paper is on life in Java, a Coaching Party.

There are many stories and sketches and pleasant bits of verse and pictures. Altogether *Wide Awake* is as good as it can be, $2.40 a year; 20 cents a number at your news-stand. In this number is announced a series of ninety-four prizes for contribution, suitable for publication in *Wide Awake*. The contribution may be an essay, story, anecdote, poem or humorous trifle. In total these prizes foot up $2000. You can get a back number by sending five cents to D. Lothrop, Company, Boston.

THE CENTURY FOR MARCH.—The March *Century* has several features of romantic interest. First in uniqueness, perhaps is Mr. Kennan's continuation of his revelations in regard to the Russian state prisons, the details of which are remarkable for interest and bear every evidence of authenticity. An interesting incident related by Mr. Kennan is the celebration in the House of Detention at St. Petersburg of the Centennial Fourth of July.

A narrative paper of thrilling details is Captain Frank E. Moran's account of the planning, mishaps, and finally successful execution of Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison, the narrator having been one of the party who escaped. The article is illustrated.

In "The Home Ranch," Mr. Theodore Roosevelt gives a continuation of his graphic papers on the daily life of a ranchman, accompanied by illustrations by Frederick Remington, done from the life, and of striking faithfulness in detail.

The fiction comprises the conclusion of Mr. Cable's "Au Large," and thus of his trilogy of novelettes, the other two being "Caranco" and "Grande Pointe"; also Edward Eggleston's novel, "The Graysons," in which Abraham Lincoln appears as a character; and a short story by Miss Helena Gray Cone, entitled, Hercules: A Hero."

The Lincoln story deals with "The Call to Arms," the story of Sumter being retold authoritatively, the narrative as before, with the aid of unpublished material.

The poetry of the number is as usual, excellent.

In "Open Letters" are several timely especially with educational questions: "The Public School Problem," "Mind Training," a reply to the articles on "The Education of the Blind" a paper "To the Deaf," and other suggestive letters.

The Century Publishing Co., Union Square, New York.

The U. S. Tariff Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that the tariff bill has been agreed upon by the ways and means committee, and will probably be printed to-day. It is understood by the provisions of the bill raw materials of every kind, utilized in our manufacturing industries, are placed on the free list. The duty on coal and iron ore has not been changed. There will undoubtedly be a cut of not less than five or more than seven dollars in steel rails. The most important schedule in the bill is wool. It is claimed that the bill, if passed as drawn, will give to the manufacturer of woollen and worsted goods at least 20 per cent, ad valorem more protection on their products than they now have. It will also practically open up the markets of the world to them. The sugar schedule is reduced 22 per cent. The aggregate reduction on imports will be from $50,000,000 to $55,000,000. The reduction on internal revenue will amount to from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. This will be principally upon tobacco and licences and taxes on distillers. The rumor that fish is to be placed on the free list is untrue. The proposition, was never seriously considered.

WELL WORTH TRYING.

A medicine which has stood the test of time for many years and always given the best satisfaction as has Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is certainly well worth trying for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and all Throat troubles for which it is so highly recommended.

ONE GOOD POINT.

Out of the many possessed by Burdock Blood Bitters is that it may be taken at all seasons of the year, and by either young or old. In this way the three busy B's are always at work doing good.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—My horse was so afflicted with distemper that he could not drink for four days and refused all food. Simply applying MINARD'S LINIMENT outwardly cured him.

Feb., 1887. CAPT. HERBERT CANN.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for bronchitis and asthma and it has cured me. I believe it is the best.

MRS. A. LIVINGTON.

Lot 5, P. E. I.

Births.

MCGILL.—At Dalhousie, Feb. 28th, the wife of John McGill, of a son.

MAINWARING.—At Paradise, Feb. 29th, the wife of Rev. Geo. F. Mainwaring, of a son.

MC[illegible].—At Bridgetown, March [illegible] to Donald McLean, of [illegible]

Marriages.

DONLEY—PARKS.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Middleton, March 1st, by Rev. T. H. Robinson, Samuel Donley, and Eliza Parks, both of Port George, Annapolis county.

Deaths.

MAINWARING.—On the 3rd inst., at Paradise, the infant son of Rev. Geo. F. Mainwaring.

ROBINSON.—At Lake La Rose, on the 28th ult., of consumption, Norman, second son of Mr. James Robinson, aged 25 years.

KENT.—At Bentville, Feb. 8th, 1888, Miss Eliza J. Kent, aged 84 years.

WARWICK.—At Lawrencetown, on the 24th ult., Isabel, wife of Mr. Robert Warwick, aged 72 years.

LONG.—At Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 3rd, Caroline Amelia, wife of John H. Long, and third daughter of the late James Sproul, of Nictaux, Annapolis Co., N. S., aged 55 years.

CHUTE.—At Bear River, March 3rd, of scarlet fever, Frankie E Chute, the dearly beloved child of W. A. and Etta May Chute, aged 2 years.

This lovely bud, so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise could bloom.

New Advertisements.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

THIS Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

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WINDSOR, MARCH 5,
8 A. M., to 5 P. M.
HANTSPORT, MARCH 6,
8 A. M., to 6 P. M.
"GRAND PRE," MARCH 7,
8 A. M., to 6 P. M.
WOLFVILLE, MARCH 8,
8 A. M., to 6 P. M.
KENTVILLE, MARCH 9,
8 A. M., to 12 P. M.
WATERVILLE, MARCH 9 & 10,
1 P. M., to 6 P. M., March 9th,
8 A. M., to 1 P. M., March 10th.
BERWICK, MARCH 10 & 12,
1 P. M., to 6 P. M., March 10th,
8 A. M., to 1 P. M., March 12th.
AYLESFORD, MARCH 12 & 13,
2 P. M., to 6 P. M., March 12th,
8 A. M., to 1 P. M., March 13th.
KINGSTON, MARCH 13 & 14,
2.10 P. M., to 6 P. M., March 13th,
8 A. M., to 2.10 P. M., March 14th.
WILMOT, MARCH 14 & 15,
2.30 P. M., to 6 P. M., March 14th,
8 A. M., to 2.15 P. M., March 15th.
MIDDLETON, MARCH 15 & 16,
3 P. M., to 6 P. M., March 15th,
8 A. M., to 3 P. M., March 16th.
LAWRENCETOWN, MARCH 17
8 A. M., to 3.18 P. M.
BRIDGETOWN, MARCH 19,
8 A. M., to 3.55 P. M.
ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 20,
8 A. M., to 1.40 P. M.

All are cordially invited. Don't fail to see the products of 1887.

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

Acadia Organ and Manufacturing Co.

(LIMITED.)

Beg to announce to the public, that they intend to add, and have now on the road, one of the latest improved MOULDING MACHINES; also, Tenoning and Mortising and other Machinery, which they will add to their already well-fitted up establishment, and will, during the coming season, be pleased to supply their patrons with the latest style, in Kiln Stock, of

MOULDINGS, DOORS, SASHES, STAIR RAIL,

Newell Posts (either fancy built or turned), Balusters, Etc.

PLANING DONE BY THE THOUSAND.

Will keep in stock MATCHED SHEATHING. FLOORING, matched and kiln-dried, supplied at short notice.

The Company intends giving special attention to the above line of goods, and shall use every effort to please customers; and, by strict attention to the wants of the public, hope to merit the patronage of those that may be in want of Building Material.

They will still continue the manufacture of the celebrated ACADIA ORGAN, the reputation of which is too well known throughout our Valley to need any further comment. This Department will still remain under the management of Mr. Sulis.

PIANOS, of the leading makes, will be supplied, at prices to suit, and OLD ORGANS taken in exchange.

DINING TABLES will be kept in stock, made of the best material, and at prices to suit the times. Also, the celebrated and improved SCHOOL-DESK which is giving universal satisfaction, and is recommended by Superintendents, Inspectors, and Teachers, to be the best in the market. If you are repairing or building your School-house, call and see the Improved Desk before using any other.

Orders promptly filled from carefully selected stock.

All orders addressed to the ACADIA ORGAN and MANUFACTURING COMPANY will receive prompt and careful attention.

Queen and Water Streets, Bridgetown, N. S.

A. E. SULIS. E. P. RAYMOND.

NOW, SEE HERE!

WE'RE STUCK,

YES, BADLY STUCK!

OWING TO THE BAD ROADS DURING DECEMBER WE HAVE NOT SOLD HALF OF THE

Beautiful Goods bought for Xmas,

AND THEY ARE NOW ON OUR HANDS.

BUT WE DO NOT INTEND TO KEEP THEM,

AND NOW OFFER THEM TO THE PUBLIC AT A

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR CASH.

JUST CALL AND ASK US WHAT WE WILL SELL YOU ANYTHING IN OUR LINE FOR,

AND SEE IF YOU CANNOT GET BARGAINS.

J. E. SANCTON.

HOMESTEAD

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED about 2 miles from Middleton, containing about 200 acres of land. It being proportionately divided between

Hay, Pasture and Woodland.

The Dwelling House is well furnished throughout. There is also a good Tenant House, two Barns, Horse Stable and other outbuildings, all in good repair.

The ORCHARD yielding annually from 100 to 350 bbls. of grafted fruit, beside Plum and Cherries.

The Water Supply is good.

If not Sold by the early spring the same will be to RENT.

For further information inquire of

ISAIAH DODGE,

Middleton, Jan. 5th, '88. 3m

NOT SO!

IT has been reported that MRS. R. L. GUNTER, has gone out of the

Millinery Business.

This is *not so*. On the contrary she is carrying on a larger business. You can be sure of obtaining

NEW GOODS,

as she is constantly ordering and receiving the newest styles and shades in this line.

Call and see the fine display.

MRS. R. L. GUNTER,

Middleton, Nov, 29th, '87. 3m

W. H. MILLER,

—has a few—

OVERCOATS,

left on hand, and will sell them

LESS THAN COST.

—Will also sell—

Ready Made Clothing and Boots & Shoes

at greatly reduced prices for one month only, to make room for Spring Stock.

WANTED:

A quantity of DRIED APPLES, at the highest price going.

Farm for Sale!

Pleasantly situated about two miles from MIDDLETON, in

Nictaux, Annapolis Co.,

FORMERLY owned and occupied by the late C. E. SPINNEY, containing about 25 acres—16 acres of which are in Hay and Tillage land, the remainder in Woodland—there is a good large dwelling house, barns, woodshed and other outbuildings; also a

Fine Orchard of 165 Trees,

of fine fruit, all in bearing; beside Plum Cherry and Pear Trees.

The water supply is good. For further information apply by letter to

H. A. SPINNEY,
280 Dudley Street,
Boston Highlands,
Mass.

tf

Coal! Coal!

TO ARRIVE NEXT MONTH.

A LIMITED quantity will be sold here if required. Any wishing to be supplied will please leave their orders soon with the subscriber.

"First Come, First Served."

I shall also take orders for Steam Coal.

For particulars apply to

H. FRASER.

H. H BANKS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION AGENT,

Parker Market Building,

Halifax, N. S.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Produce Sold on Comsionmis.

THIS PAPER [illegible] Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for IN NEW YORK.

New Advertisements.

BRIDGETOWN

HARNESS STORE.

We will sell for next SIXTY DAYS balance

WINTER GOODS BELOW CASH.

Consisting of

GOAT ROBES, RUGS, BELLS, ETC.

A good stock of

HARNESS

on hand, or made to order.

TRUNKS, VALISES, AND HAND SATCHELS

Always in Stock.

Thanks to my many customers for their liberal patronage to me for the last eight years. Hoping for a continuance of the same,

I remain, yours respectfully,

J. W. ROSS.

January 25th, 1888. 2m

ANOTHER GREAT CHANCE!

—Now is the time to—

BUY WINTER GOODS

MORRISON, the Tailor,

MIDDLETON,

—is selling the balance of his—

Winter Stock at a Great Reduction.

A FEW GOAT ROBES LEFT, WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN;
WOOLLEN UNDERWARE & SHIRTS AT A GREAT REDUCTION;
GENUINE PLYMOUTH BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS;
BALANCE OF WINTER CLOTHING & OVERCOATS SOLD CHEAP;
A GREAT BARGAIN IN OVERSHOES;
WILL MAKE SUITS TO ORDER CHEAP DURING THE DULL SEASON.

A. J. MORRISON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Middleton, N. S.

SHELF & HEAVY

Hardware!

Paints, Oil, Varnishes

—: AND :—

Family Groceries

The public will find that I have a

Large Stock

—in above Lines, at—

Bottom Figures!

RICHARD SHIPLEY.

OUR STOCK

—: OF :—

Canadian,
British, &
Foreign

Dry Goods

FOR AUTUMN, 1887,

—: IS :—

VERY LARGE & COMPLETE,

—EMBRACING LEADING LINES IN—

Mantle Cloths and Cloakings,
Fancy Berlin Wool Goods,
Gents' and Ladies' Wool Gloves,
Gents' and Ladies' Wool Hosiery,
Scotch Shawls,

A Very Large Variety of

Berlin Wool Shawls

In all the New Colors.

MOURNING

AND COLORED

Dress Goods,

We call especial attention to our Large Assortment of

Trowserings,
Coatings,
Flannel Shirtings,
Outside Flannel and
Top Shirts,

Men's and Boys' Underclothing.

—Our Stock of—

BOYS' AND MEN'S OVERCOATS,
BOYS' AND MEN'S SUITS,

Is Large and the Best Value we have ever shown.

Runciman,
Randolph
& Co.

Bridgetown, N. S., Oct. 22nd, 1887.