## Notes on Annapolis History.

BY W. A. CALNEK.

The Old Scotch Fort and Some of its Remains.

IV.

From the conquest of Argall, in 1613, the province remained nominally in the possession of the English, though no military force had been left in it to secure its allegiance. Eight years after that event, namely, in 1621, Sir William Alexander became the owner of the country, under a patent from James I. He sent over a number of Scotch settlers, under the command of his son, who, on their arrival made a settlement, and built a fort for its protection, in Granville, nearly opposite the eastern extremity of Goat Island. This fortification commanded the north or main channel of the river, and in some degree the southern one also, rendering the approach of ships at Port Royal, both difficult and dangerous. Around this fort the dwellings of the new settlers were built. The French inhabitants, who had rebuilt, some of their houses and resumed their old way of living, took alarm at the presence of those strangers and fled to the woods, through which they found their way to Fort Louis, at Port La Tour, as it is now called, where, a short time previously, Charles Amador de La Tour had established himself in the interests of the king of France, from whom they sought and found protection, and the means of sustenance. An episode here intrudes itself upon our notice, and will not be ignored. Sir David Kirk, who brought some additional English settlers into the basin on his way to Quebec, to which place he was bound, captured a French cruiser, having on board a French gentleman, of the name of Claude de La Tour. This man was the father of Charles de La Tour above named, and having been carried to England he there became acquainted with Alexander, the new proprietor of Acadia, from whom he obtained large grants of lands there for himself and son, on the condition of a change of allegiance. Before leaving England he married a maid of honor to Henrietta the English queen, and was created a Knight Baronet of Nova Scotia. The grant which he had accepted as the price of his treason against his sovereign, included the fort and settlement of his son Charles, at Cape Sable, and all the lands lying between Cape Forchu and Lunenburg, extending forty miles inland from the Atlantic sea-board. The condition of the grant was, that the fiefs conveyed should be held of the crown of England. Its acceptance therefore involved a total change of allegiance, which was made on the spot by Charles, who also pledged himself to obtain the like change on the part of his son, when he should have arrived at Cape Sable—a pledge he was unable to redeem, owing to the inflexible determination of Charles to remain faithful to the French king, his master. These events took place in 1629, during the summer of which, Claude, and his bride-wife sailed for Acadia, where, on his arrival, he communicated to his son the facts above stated, and was surprised and pained at his flat refusal to endorse his treasonable conduct towards his king, and finding that neither persuasion nor threats could change the resolution of his son to remain true to his king and country, he repaired to the English settlements in the basin of Port Royal. Here he spent the winter of 1629-30. The accounts that have come down to us concerning the affairs at this period are scanty and fragmentary, and it is almost impossible to weave them into a connected and trustworthy narrative. That La Tour, on finding his negotiations with his son at Cape Sable a failure, sought refuge in Port Royal, or in the Scotch Fort, there is no doubt, but whether he and his wife resided in Granville, or in the old French Fort above, is uncertain. It would be interesting to know how this Madame La Tour regarded the change, involved in leaving an honorable position in the English court, for a temporary, not to say permanent home in the wilds of Acadie.

It is a matter of regret that so little is known of the sayings and doings, of the wants, wishes and hopes, of these first British settlers in the province, of their relations to the Indians, of their pursuits and mode of living, and more especially of the particulars which attended their ultimate extinction. From a statement made in a letter by the older La Tour to his son, we learn that seventy souls wintered on the shores of the basin, near the Scotch Fort in 1629-1630, and that thirty out of that number died of scurvy and other diseases. The remaining forty, unprotected by the presence of La Tour,—who, in 1631, committed a second treason and removed to his son's fort, and receiving no aid from home, were attacked by the Indians, at the instigation of the French, and fell victims to the scalping knife of the Indians, or the ravages of want and sickness. Thus ended the first attempt at colonization on the part of Great Britain in Nova Scotia.

In the letter of king Charles I. to Sir William Alexander, dated July, 1631, he charges Sir William "to demolish the Fort that was builded there by your son, and to remove all the people, goods, ordnance, ammunition, *cattle* and other things belonging to that colony." This statement makes it evident that the Scotch settlers were possessed of live stock, and in order to their sustenance the soil must have been cultivated, and as the settlement contained about seventy people, and they were in the district nearly ten years, the improvements made must have been very considerable. Two interesting relics have been found on the site of the Fort, which protected this ill-fated settlement, which have been preserved to this day. One of these consists of a fragment of stone, on which is engraved the Free-Mason's Arms, with the date of 1606, possibly the work of Lescarbot, or some other member of the Order of Good Times, who belonged to the craft, and who desired to leave a proof that some of the Fraternity had visited Port Royal or resided in it thus early. The other is also of stone and contains the name "Lebef," deeply engraved, with the date 1643. This relic is in possession of Judge Cowling of the court of Probate and Wills, at whose office it may at any time be seen. The meaning of the inscription is a secret, which no lapse of time will be able to reveal.

I.

Two hundred years ago and more,
Upon Taywoapak's wood-covered shore,
Where Scotland's sons had just before
Erected homes wherein to dwell;
As if a future age to mock,
Some human hand upon a block,
Of compact metamorphic rock,
Engraved the sounding name—*Lebef*.

II.

Two hundred years the secret keep,
And bid it still in silence sleep;
And none are left to mourn or weep,
The name that sung—one loved so well.
Two hundred more may come and go,
With footsteps echoing, hush and low,
And still the story none shall know,
That lingers in the name—*Lebef*.

—A Chandiere woman a short time ago undertook to kill a calf. She laid the animal on a saw-horse, and, with the assistance of her daughter, cut the young heifer's head off with a saw.

A Word of Goodness

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old fashioned home made tea that had done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*London News.*

## Washington Letter.

SOME CANDIDATES. THEIR RECORDS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. A SO CALLED SOUTHERN DELEGATION SNUBBED. THE TARGET GUFFBAG.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22nd, 1881.

In two weeks the regular session will be upon us. The question of questions is, who will be speaker of the House, for, upon this question depends a host of other questions relating to the formation of committees whose influence, increasing yearly, as the Republic grows, are not of inferior importance to a Cabinet office. There is not a shadow of a doubt that the Republicans will control the organization of the House. The independent political element, as has been proved more than once this year, has an inclination toward the strong side, so that it may be set down that the Republicans will have a small working majority. The candidates for speaker, now here are, in the order of this supposed strength, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, Mr. Hiscock, of New York, Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, and Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota. Mr. Keifer is making his head quarters at the Ebbitt House. He is a popular gentleman of fair ability, but, it is said, he lacks parliamentary experience, having been a member of the House for only two terms.

Mr. Hiscock is an accomplished gentleman, and comes as near being what Chesterfield would call "a man of the world," as, it may be hoped, will ever be attained by an American. His fitness as a parliamentarian cannot be questioned, but, it is urged against him that he is from New York, the state that has the Presidency and Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hiscock is a pronounced protectionist, and he will, doubtless, have a strong Eastern support.

Mr. Kasson, though not old, is a veteran politician, a superb parliamentarian, and a decidedly able man, having been distinguished as a leader in the House, even when he had to contend, in friendly rivalry, with such men as Blaine, Garfield, Butler, Hale, Frize and Conger. Mr. Kasson has served four terms, or eight years in the House, and, for most of the time, was on important committees. Since the time of Mr. Blaine's occupancy, it is doubtful if there has been a more thoroughly accomplished and capable man for the office. He is in favor of limited protection, hard money, the Monroe Doctrine, and of building up the Navy through the commercial marine.

Outside the warming canvas for the speakership, there is very little interest in national affairs manifested here. President Arthur's determination, not hasten slowly in the matter of forming his Cabinet, and his successful reticence in the matter of its personel, has brought many a state maker to confusion.

A large number of Southern politicians, who profess to represent the Republican party South, and who spend most of their time around the saloons of Washington, recently held a meeting, and waited on the President, asking that he make a Southern man Postmaster General. It is refreshing to know that they were in no way encouraged as to the objects of their mission. The President snubbed them by saying he did not wish to consult with them relating to the formation of his Cabinet.

I was present at the Guiteau trial last week, and heard Mr. Blaine testify. The trial is certainly not wanting in interesting episodes. The despicable wretch was again shot at on Friday. His detestable anatomy is becoming as popular a target as that of the late Czar of Russia. No woman has yet attempted his life, but, from the number that crowd the court room every day, and from their well-known feeling on the subject, I think such an attempt is far from improbable.

DEAR PIPER:—

In your paper of the 23rd inst., I observed a letter from my old friend, Mr P. S. Hamilton, in which he kindly offers a solution to the question,—Wh-re did the French sow the first corn after their settlement at Port Royal? I thank Mr. H. for his suggestion, though I remain strongly of the opinion that he is mistaken as to his facts. There are few men, if any, in the country who are better acquainted with its early history than he, and it is not generally very safe for one to differ from him in opinion upon any subject connected with it. With your permission, however, I will state as succinctly as I can, some of the reasons and considerations which lead me to believe that the earliest French fort and settlement were on the Cape, at which is now called Annapolis Royal, and not as he states in Granville.

1. The old descriptions of Port Royal always place it near the confluence of two rivers, on one of which, shortly after, a mill was built; and I know of no place *within the basin*, which fills these descriptions, except the peninsula of Port Royal. It seems to me that Demonts and his fellow adventurers would never have chosen the spot at or opposite Goat Island, as the site of a fort, after they had visited the site of Annapolis, and, that they did visit this spot in the summer of 1604, there is abundance of proof, besides the fact, of what Mr. H. intimates was an after selection, is evidence of its greater strength, and therefore probably of its antiquity.

2. Since Lescarbot and Champlain spent only one winter in Port Royal, and that the second one after its foundation, it was simply impossible that the peninsula occupied by the present town and old fort of Annapolis Royal, could have been "occupied by fields and gardens," no orders having been given to cut away the forests which surrounded the infant fort and dwellings until the summer of 1606. Now since corn *was* sown in that year, for the first time, it could not have been sown on these clearings, for the season would have then been too late. Is it not probable that some rye—perhaps wheat—was sown that autumn on some of the sandy uplands or dry marshes, two leagues, (about five miles) up the river, near Wadeville, or on *la grre route*, or at Belleisle, and that a winter variety of grain was used. This supposition will account for the reported visit to their corn fields up the river, in January, 1607, and will also yield an explanation of that other fact,—that full grown stalks and perfect fruit were taken up in *July* following, by Lescarbot, in order to take them to France.

I believe there can be no doubt but Lescarbot justly deserves the honor of having made this experimental test of the practicability of raising cereals upon our soil, and as he did not arrive early enough in the year to have performed it with the *spring cereals*, it is reasonable to suppose he tried the winter kinds, besides we are told, that soon after his arrival, he commenced exploring the river to the eastward. If this supposition be correct, the "peninsula" could not have been the scene of the experiment, because it afforded no *dry marsh* and no *cleared land*, one of which was required for it.

The story of Champlain and Lescarbot about the caps having been cultivated, and of "fields and orchards" having existed there, in "their time," is sheer nonsense, if by the phrase "their time," they mean the period between their arrival in 1606, and of their *final* departure in 1607. The circumstances in which the settlers were placed, their not having been a year and a-half in Acadie, not having received orders to clear away the forest until the year of the arrival of these men, prove the incredibility of their statement. I put but little confidence in the maps of that period, or rather of those which have come to us *as of that period*.

Let me again thank Mr. H. for his letter, for I am very desirous to know the truth, as I have a direct interest in the knowledge of it; and if it be a fact that the first French fort and settlement were made at Goat Island, I should like the proofs and will welcome it a favor if Mr. H. will collate and collect for me every proof in his power, against my return to the capital, towards the close of the next month.

W. A. CALNEK.

Granville, 30th Nov., 1881.

*(To the Editor of the Bridgetown Monitor.)*

DEAR SIR,—

As we are getting enquiries respecting the deep water pier and frost proof warehouse which have been erected by the Acadia S. S. Co., this season, at the port of Annapolis, I would state for the information of your subscribers and the public generally, that the pier which is 650 feet long, with 100 feet front on the river, having 22 feet water at low tide, is now completed, and ready for business. The loading berths at either side where large vessels may lay aground at low water, have level bottoms of hard clay and gravel. Two tracks of the W. & A. Railway, run on the pier to its end, one of these, though the warehouse, which is built on the west side of the pier, is 250 feet long, and can hold about 10,000 barrels, besides 8 loaded cars, *all perfectly frost proof*, without it would be impossible to continue the export business in apples, potatoes, eggs and other farm products to England and the United States. The frost proof warehouse will be ready to receive goods on 10th December next, when parties having apples, potatoes, &c., to forward to ports in Great Britain or United States by steamer can send at any favorable time, and rely on their property being taken care of.

The rate for storage, wharfage, sidewharfage, &c., which will be reasonable, will shortly be published.

Meantime, through the politeness of Mr. Innis, manager of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, a special train will be run from Kentville, (at an early day to be announced), to Annapolis, returning same day at a single fare, so that the public may have an opportunity to inspect for themselves the deep water pier and frost proof warehouse of the Acadia Steamship Company, at Annapolis.

It is the intention of this Company to put on a *first class Steamer* between Boston and Annapolis, at an early a day as possible.

THOS. S. WHIMAN
Secretary.

Annapolis, Nov. 28th, 1881.

## General News.

—Newspaper men do sometimes get their reward in this world—but not often. A recent exception to the case is the appointment of W. C. Milner Esq. of the *Chignecto Post* to the collector of Customs for Sackville, in place of James Dixon, Esq., superannuated. Mr. Milner will no doubt make an efficient officer.

At a Loss for Words.

The pleasure which I hereby attempt to express cannot be half conveyed by words. Physicians of every high character and notoriety have heretofore declared my rheumatism to be incurable. Specifics almost numberless, have failed to cure or even alleviate the intensity of the pain, which has frequently confined me to my room for three months at a time. One week ago I was seized with an attack of acute rheumatism of the knee. In a few hours the entire knee joint became swollen to enormous proportions, and walking rendered impossible. Not willing to remained for me, and I intended to resign myself as best I might to another month's confinement to my room and bed, whilst suffering untold agonies. By chance I learned of the wonderful curative properties of St. Jacobs Oil. I clutched it as a straw, and in a few hours was entirely free from pain in knee, and shoulder. As before stated, I cannot find words to convey my praise and gratitude to the discoverer of this king of rheumatism.

CHAS. S. STRICKLAND, *Boston.*
9 Boylston Place and 156 Harrison avenue.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers is an elegant, safe and reliable article, cheap, and convenient for use; will not rub off. Try it!

### Guiteau.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—In the Guiteau trial this morning Scoville resumed his argument for the defence, which was more in the nature of a familiar address than an oration to the Judge, and was devoted to varieties of insanity, illustrated with many cases derived from the reports of insane asylum superintendents and others. He took up the history of the Guiteau family, who were of Hugenot extraction, and who had, he said, retained to the present day the marked characteristics of the sturdy adherence to their religious convictions of the expatriated Hugenots. He asserted that insanity was hereditary in the family and had to some degree affected Guiteau's father. During the progress of Scoville's argument Guiteau leaned back in his chair, stroked his beard and apparently followed him closely. Scoville alluded to the prejudice which undoubtedly existed against the plea of insanity generally, and especially in the case of the prisoner. He said that newspapers had intimated that Guiteau was only feigning insanity, and such seemed to be the general theory of the public. Guiteau turned uneasily in his chair and with quick, nervous articulation said, "I never feign. I am myself, sane or insane." During the course of his remarks the counsel was frequently interrupted by Guiteau, who would excitedly deny certain statements and approve of others. He accused Scoville of breaking faith with him, and the Court was obliged to sternly rebuke him. Scoville introduced and read several letters 15 or 20 years old to show the bent of the prisoner's mind at that time. The case was then adjourned.

The next day Scoville concluded the opening address, in which he made a formal demand for depositions that were taken from Guiteau at the time of his arrest saying they had an important bearing on the case. Witnesses were examined on this and following days for the defence, whose line of action throughout is the insanity plea.

New York, Nov.—The *Herald* says there is a feeling that the prosecution is nervous and uneasy as to the result of the Guiteau trial. As the case now rests, the defence has a good showing. It is believed that Mr. Scoville has gained the first point over passion and prejudice. The fact that he was twice applauded yesterday is regarded as significant of a change in the public mind regarding the mental condition of the prisoner.

### No good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters.—*Albany Times.*

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK

Washington, Nov. 18.—The Superintendent of the Census Commission shows the population of the United States, by the last census, to be 50,155,783.

Vienna, Nov. 23.—Some Turkish officers have massacred a Christian family at Lucca and carried off sixteen men, women and children and £200. Anarchy is reported throughout Macedonia.

London, Nov. 27.—During the hunt of Kildare hounds, three hounds were poisoned at Sallins. The master of the hounds consequently stopped the hunt and cancelled fixtures for the future.

A mob of 500 attacked the Armagh Hunt Club, at Ballymenabb. Many of the horses were severely stoned.

London, Nov. 27.—Boyd, the oarsman has written to the *Sportsman* accepting Hanlan's challenge, and, saying that he will row Hanlan on the Tyne championship course early in May for £200 a side.

Falmouth, F., Nov. 27.—Steamer Somalia, Boston, Nov. 12, for London, has arrived. She encountered terrific weather. Decks were swept, boats smashed, and all the cattle except 45 head were washed overboard.

London, Nov. 27.—It is stated that Lefroy has fully confessed the murder of Gold, and also of Lieut. Hoper, murdered in Chatham Barracks, some time ago.

London, Nov. 22.—Sixteen houses have been burnt at Ayr, Scotland, and thirty families are homeless.

London, Nov. 24.—The iron ship Gulzean, whilst being towed to the Clyde from Dundee, was wrecked, and seventeen persons drowned.

New York, Nov. 22.—Five thousand panes of glass were shattered by a dynamite explosion up town yesterday afternoon.

The *Whitehall Review* is responsible for the so *dit* that the Marquis of Lorne and his illustrious spouse may shortly replace Cowper and the Countess at the vice-regal Court, Dublin.

Commander Cheyne states that Lieutenant Schwatka and himself hope to start for the North Pole next Spring. He advocated the use of a balloon when at the end of the journey, saying that after they passed the Pole it might land in Russia, and the discovery could be made known to the world in a week after its accomplishment.

Professor Lawson has received a cable message from Mr. John Thornton, London, to the effect that the Polled-Angus cattle (9 in number) ordered by the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, under sanction of the Provincial Government, were shipped at Liverpool on Tuesday, on board S. S Hibernian. At last meeting of the Board a special committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for landing the animals at Halifax and having them placed in quarantine as required by law. It is intended to offer them for sale by public auction, under the usual restrictions, during the next sitting of the Provincial Legislature.—*Chronicle.*

Constantinople, Nov. 26.—A correspondent, recently imprisoned in Merv, arrived in Stambouli. He says the Russian trains are running on the Caspian Railroad to within five days' march of Merv.

RACKED BY INNUMERABLE PANGS restless, by day, sleepless at night, rising unrefreshed in the morning, without appetites and pestered by varying and perplexing symptoms, the dyspeptic takes indeed a gloomy view of human existance. For him the zest of life seems gone. Heartburn, oppression at the pit of the stomach, and the attendant annoyances of constipation and biliousness, combine to render him utterly wretched. But there is, if he will but take advantage of it, a reliable source of relief from all this misery. Normuse & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is, as its name imparts, a botanic preparation, free from mineral poison, and an all sufficient remedy for indigestion in its most obstinate form. It not only enriches the blood by enabling the digestive organs to convert the food received into nutriment, but deputates it by increasing the action of the bowels and kidneys, the natural outlets for its impurities. But while it relaxes the bowels, it never does so violently and without pain, like a drastic cathartic. It aids, but never forces, Nature, invigorating as well as purifying and regulating the system. It thoroughly removes those diseased humours which tend to vitiate the blood, purifies the urinary secretion, and promotes a flow of healthy bile into the natural channel, besides expelling it from the circulation. Experience has proved that this standard medicine is a thorough remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, costiveness, kidney complaints, scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, lumbago and all impurities of the blood. Price, $1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTHROP & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a *fac-simile* of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church.....7. p. m.
Methodist " .....7. p. m.
Presbyterian " .....Uncertain.
Baptist " .....11. a. m. & 7. p. m
Roman Catholic Church....4th Sunday of every month.

**St. John Country Market Prices.**

Beef, ℔ lb, 3. @ 6c.
Beets, ℔ bbl., 00c. @ $1.50..
Butter, in firkins, ℔ lb. 18c. @ 22c.
Butter, roll, ℔ lb, 22c. @ 26c.
Buckwheat Four, grey, ℔ cwt., $1.60 @ $2.00.
Buckwheat Flour, yellow, ℔ cwt., $0.00 @ $0.00.
Cabbage, ℔ dozen, 50c. @ $0.75.
Carrots, ℔ barrel, 80c. $1.00.
Celery, ℔ dozen heads., 00c. @ $0.00
Cheese, ℔ lb., 0c. @ 00c.
Calf skins, ℔ pair, 40c. @ 50c.
Calf Skins, ℔ lb., 12c. @ 14c.
Ducks, ℔ pair, 75c. @ 80c.
Eggs, ℔ doz., 20c. @ 25c.
Geese, each, 55c. @ 75c.
Hams and shoulders, smoked, ℔ lb, 10c ℔ 12½c.
Hens, ℔ lb, 0c. @ 00c.
Hides, ℔ lb 7c. @ 8½c.
Lamb, ℔ lb, 6c. @ 8c.
Veal ℔ lb 5c. @ 6c.
Lambskins, each, 75c. @ 90.c.
Lard, new, ℔ lb, 14c. @ 16c.
Pork, ℔ lb 6½c. @ 7½c.
Mutton, ℔ lb, 5c. @ 7c.
Oats, ℔ bus., 45c.
Onions, ℔ bbl., $4.50.
Parsnips, ℔ bbl. $1.00.
Partridge, ℔ pair, 00c. @ 00c.
Peas, per bus., 60c. @ 80c.
Potatoes, (new) 60c. @ 100c.
Socks, ℔ doz., $0.00 @ $0.00.
Turkeys, ℔ lb, 12c. 13c.
Tallow, rough, ℔ lb, 4½c. @ 5c.
Tallow, rendered, ℔ lb, 0c. @ 0c.
Turnips, ℔ bbl, 80c. @ $1.00.
Yarn, ℔ lb, 55c. @ 60c.
Hay, per ton $14 @ $15.

## Marriages.

OLIVER—OAKES.—In Lynn, Mass., Nov. 8th, by Rev. Henry Hinckley, William Oliver of N. B., and Miss Eunice A., fourth daughter of Charles Oakes, Esq., of Albany, Annapolis County, N. S.

WALKER — THOMAS. — At the Methodist Parsonage, Digby, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Wm. Ainley, Mary S., daughter of Mr. Thomas Walker, of Sandy Cove, to James E., son of Mr. James H. Thomas, of Bear River.

JORDAN — BROTHERS. — At the Methodist Parsonage, Annapolis, on the 22nd inst., by Rev. E. B. Moore, Mr. Geo. W. Jordan, of Truro, to Miss Mary E. Brothers, of Annapolis.

HILTZ—YARMOUTH.—At Hillsburg, 19th inst., by Rev. J. A. McLean, Mr. Rupert B. Hiltz, to Miss Lorinda Yarrigle, both of Bear River.

JOHNSON—BUNTING.—At the residence of the bride's father, Granville Ferry, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Strothard, Mr. Geo. Johnson, of the Toronto "Globe," to Sarah A. Bunting, daughter of Robt. Mills, Esq., of Granville Ferry.

## Deaths.

BURNS.—At Port Lorne, Oct. 11th, Mary, widow of Peter Burns, in the 66th year of her age.


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

*D. Sullivan,* Malcom, Ontario, writes:—"I have been selling *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* for some years and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure."


New Advertisements.


# BARGAINS

Are offered in our Large Stock

VALENCIA,
London Layers & Layer Raisins,
CURRANTS. Etc.

150 prs. Men's, Women's and Children's

OVERBOOTS,
Snow Excluders, &c
OFFERED LOW.

WE HAVE a Large Stock of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, and intend to continue the business. It being the order of the day to cut on prices, and not wishing to be behind the times, we beg herewith to submit to our patrons, and the public in general, the below quotations, given only for Cash.

—0—

IN LADIES.

Real Kid Button Boots: $2.70, 2.50, 2.25, reduced to 2.50, 2.25, 2.00.

Polished Calf B. Boots, 1.95, 1.75, Reduced to 1.70, 1.50.

Real Kid But. Shoes, 2.00, Reduced to 1.80.

Pebble Bal. H. Cut, 1.35, 1.55, Reduced to 1.15, 1.30.

Pebble Button, 1.25, 1.75, reduced to 1.10, 1.55.

Pebble Shoes, 1.00, reduced to 85c.

Carpet Slippers, 57c, reduced to 50c.

IN MEN'S:

Kid Congrss, 1st, 3.75, reduced to 3.40.

Calf Balmoral, H. C., 3.75, reduced to 3.45.

Buff Alexis, 2.00, reduced to 1.65.

Leg Wax, not split, Tap Sole, 2.75, reduced to 2.40.

Carpet Slippers, 75c, reduced to 65c.

Leather Fine Buff, 1.00, reduced to 85c.

Grain Knee Boots, heavy, 5.00, reduced to 4.50.

Fine Buff Leg, 2.90, reduced to 2.40.

Men's Shanty Larrigans and numerous other lines equally Cheap.

IN BOYS.

Boy's Leg Tap Sole. Size: 13 to 5; 2.60, reduced to 2.40.

Boy's Leg, Single Sole, Size: 13 to 5; 2.25, reduced to 2.00.

Youths' Buff single sole, Size: 10 to 13; 1.45, reduced to 1.25.

Child's Buff, single sole, Size: 6 to 10; 1.25, reduced to 1.10.

IN MISSES.

Kid Button, best, 1.50, reduced to 1.30.

Pebble, button, 1.25, reduced to 1.10.

Pebble Lace, Sew'd and Pegged. 1.10, reduced to 85c.

Kid Button Shoes. 1.50, reduced to 1.35.

CHILD'S, size. 6 to 10, Pebble and Buff, Copper Toe, from 60 to 95c., reduced to 50 and 75c.

RUBBERS,
All kinds, equally reduced in in prices.

Men's French Calf Uppers
Congress and Lace, with Cloth Tops, at Wholesale Prices.

100 Pairs Lasts.
6 Bus. Pegs. Shoe Findings in General.

Murdoch & Co.

Bridgetown, Oct. 19th, 1881.

DENTISTRY.

JAMES PRIMROSE, D. D. S.,
(Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.)
OFFICE.—Lawrencetown.



JAMES & ABBOT
Commission Lumber Merchants,
13 KILBY ST., BOSTON, U. S. A.

Consignments and correspondence solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. a24ly


New Advertisements.


# "Bee Hive."

THE Subscriber feels it his duty to offer to his patrons, and the general public, an apology for his neglect in not having long since placed before them a full description of his large and varied assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES.

I now, however, (although somewhat on in the season) with pleasure and confidence, beg respectfully to lay before them for their careful consideration my catalogue of varieties, with prices attached. In so doing I likewise wish to state that I do my utmost to ascertain and buy in the lowest and best markets, and by selling at the very lowest possible advance, my patrons receive the full benefit of my exertions. I know nothing of conflicting prices in business, (or cutting, as it is by some termed) but base my transactions with the public at large upon sound fundamental business principles, standing upon my own simple merits, serving each and every one alike, thankful to all for their favors, and feel by principle bound to do them ample justice in every particular.

It is true, selling at such significantly small profits admits me and my staff of employees to much additional labor, as it gives me a large increase of customers on whom to wait. I very much prefer a lively business to a dead one, and shall so far exert myself to please and satisfy all who may favor me with their patronage, as I trust will merit a continuance of their favors.

Below please find catalogue of Lines in Stock.

Twenty-five Cases
ADDITIONAL ARRIVING.

IN LADIES:

Real French Kid Button Boots, From 2.25, to the finest lines made, $4.00.

American Kid Boots, Always sold at the "Bee Hive" from 1.75 to 2.50.

Polished Kid Calf Button Boots, From 1.50 to 1.60.

Pebbled Bals., From 1.10 to 1.15.

Pebble Buttoned, From 1.05 to 1.50. A liberal reduction on wholesale orders.

Prunella Button, with tip, extra value, for 1.25.

Prunella Bals., Faced and tipped, for 1.00.

Polished Leather But. Boots, For 1.25.

Pebbled Fox Congress, For 1.25.

Pebbled Fox Bals., For 1.10.

Felt Fox Bals., & Felt Fox'd Congress, From 1.50 to 1.75; strong, warm and comfortable.

Enamelled Fox, Side Lace, "The old ladies' friend," for 1.40.

Pebbled Fox Congress, Wide and easy for elderly ladies, for 1.25.

All Wool Prunella Congress, Tip'd, well finished, firm and strong; a discount will be allowed to wholesale buyers.

Skating Bals., Seal Skin lined, Gordian Seam, warranted not to rip, 2.00. We call special attention to this line, as they are extra value.

Slippers, In pebbled Leather, Royal Cord, Tapestry, Felt, Prunella, Goat Skin and Kid, from 55c. to 1.25.

Coarse lines from 75c. to 1.00.

☞ My motto is small profits, quick sales and no losses.

IN MISSES.

Kid Button, Same style as ladies, from 1.25 to 1.30.

Pebbled Button, From 1.00 to 1.10.

Leather Lace, 75c. Wholesale and Retail.

Skating Bals., Same as Ladies, 1.75, warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

A large variety in Child's, in enamelled ankle ties, strapped, strapped heeled, Pebbled Bals, Buff Button, Bismarck Bals, Sandals, & Patent Laced, from 40c. to 1.00.

IN MEN'S:

Kid Congress, For $3.25. Comparison in quality invited.

Patent Fox'd Congress, (Dress) For 4.75, not equalled.

French Calf, (Bal) High Cut, for 3.25.

Split Congress, For 1.60, competition defied.

Split Bals., For 1.50, extra strong.

Calf Congress, 2.75, extraordinary value.

Calf Bals., 2.75, Perfect fit.

Long Legged Boots, From 4.00 to 2.25, price for quality cannot be approached.

Long Legged Kip Hungarian, 3.25, inspection of this line specially invited.

Long Grained Knee Boots, Highly recommended by numerous customers who proved the durability of this line a year ago, only 4.50. A written guarantee given with each pair.

Heavy Grained Fishing Boots, For 4.35.

Heavy Grained Napoleon, For 4.00.

In Boy's & Youth's, Long Boots, From 1.25 to 2.35. Heavy Tap Sole and Long Leg.

A Large Stock of Larrigans and SHOE PACKS, at prices that will be given in due time, and which cannot be beaten.

A Heavy Stock of Rubbers. As I have bought a heavy Stock of Rubbers direct from manufacturers at lowest possible prices for Cash, I am in position to sell at wholesale rates.

The fact of my having purchased in such large quantities has given me the advantage of the most prices, which advantage I will pleasure bestow to the patrons of the "Bee Hive."

J. W. Beckwith.

Bridgetown, Oct. 26th, 1881.


New Advertisements.


NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has just opened a good stock of

Ladies Dolmans and Mantles,
MANTLE AND
ULSTER CLOTHS,
DRESS GOODS
And Trimmings,
Laces, Millinery,
Fancy Goods,
Gloves, Hosiery,
HABERDASHERY. ETC.

Mrs. L. C. WHEELOCK

Lawrencetown, 2nd Nov. 1881.



# Acadia Organ Co'y.

BRIDGETOWN, - - - N. S.

The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the above establishment.

FIRST-CLASS CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS are now being turned out, which are UNRIVALLED in WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANT IN STYLE, AND ARE UNEQUALLED IN TONE.

All Lovers of Music wishing to purchase a First Class Instrument will do well to call and examine those of our manufacture at our Warerooms. MR. J. P. RICE is now canvassing the County, and will take orders for instruments at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Tuning and Repairing
Promptly and Thoroughly Attended to.

N. B.—Strict attention paid to correspondence. Address, Acadia Organ Co., Bridgetown, N. S. B. O. Box 18.

FACTORY:—At Bridgetown, in connection with Beal's Steam Furniture Manufactory. All instruments manufactured solely by the proprietors.

J. P. RICE. A. E. SULIS.



PARLOR AND DRAWING-ROOM
FURNITURE!

The subscriber makes a speciality of Parlor and Drawing-Room FURNITURE, and notwithstanding the advance of fifty per cent. in the price of walnut is prepared to furnish first-class goods at prices NEVER BEFORE APPROACHED IN BRIDGETOWN.

Chamber Suits, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture always on hand.

THOMAS KELLY.

Bridgetown, September 7th, 1881.



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BELOW THIS CUT!

WHY ARE
MILLER BRO'S
SELLING THE
Improved Raymond Sewing Machines Faster Than Ever?

Because the people are finding out that it is *THE BEST* Family Machine.

All kinds of S. Machines kept in Stock, (having about 20 different kinds, American and Canadian) and if after trying the Improved Raymond it does not give perfect satisfaction will exchange for any other kind.

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