Springfield.

Miss Elvana Mason, of Lunenburg, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Morrison.

Mr. Herman McNayr spent a few days in Middleton last week.

Miss Cora Durling returned from Boston on Wednesday last.

Miss Susie Marshall, of Middleton, spent Sunday with Rev. Mr. and Mrs. E. E Locke.

Conductor Mosher and wife, of Lunenburg, are the guests of Mrs. Charlie Allen.

Mr. Lewis Beals and Miss Eva Beals, of Beals Mountain, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bent.

Mrs. Segdin and two children and Mrs. Spence, of Boston, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Stoddart.

Mrs. Heisler and daughter Maud, of Lunenburg are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Grimm.

Rev. E. E. Locke returned from convention on Friday last.

Rev. J. Webb returned from New Brunswick on Monday the 29th.

Over 30 teams from Springfield and vicinity attended the tea-meeting held at Albany on the 24th.

Woodbine Division intend celebrating their 11th anniversary by an ice cream party on the evening of the 10th of September.

Aug. 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Keddy, of Mahone Bay, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis last week.

Mrs. James Schofield and nephew Aubrey, of Boston, are spending a part of their holidays in Springfield.

Ambrose Eisenhauer, agent for the Kentville carriage factory, was in town on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Susie White, of Middleton, is spending a few weeks at the parsonage.

L. Gullivan, furniture dealer, of Middleton, was in town on Friday last.

J. C. Grimm spent Friday in Middleton.

Messrs. Alvin and Carl Freeman, of Greenfield, spent a few days last week at Falkland Ridge, the guests of L. H. Stoddart.

Ernest Mason is spending a few days in the valley.

Rev. J. Webb and wife and daughter, Daisy, are spending a few days at Port Lorne.

Miss Britta Stoddart is spending a few days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stoddart.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Walker, of Boston, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bent last week.

Messrs. Frank Freeman and Rupert Hunt, of Greenfield, spent Sunday in Falkland Ridge, starting Monday morning for Aldershot, in company with sergeant L. H. Stoddart.

Mr. Stanley Morrison and Miss Cora Fales, of Middleton, spent Sunday at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Morrison.

Mr. B. Conrad, of Germany, spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Grimm.

As Willie Saunders, agent for N. H. Phinney, was driving over Lake Pleasant road one night last week, his horse carriage and himself were suddenly pitched in a hole gullied in the side of the road by the recent heavy rains. The horse, being thrown, was kicking and plunging and Mr. Saunders was landed head foremost on top of the struggling animal; fortunately he escaped with nothing more than a bruised shoulder.

About three hundred people attended the Union S. S. Picnic, held at Rye Field Hill, on Wednesday, Aug. 31st.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peirce, of Falkland, are the proud possessors of a pair of boy twins.

Simon Grimm, agent for the Bridgetown Larrigan company starts on his agency again sometime this week.

We have heard tell of people having trials and tribulations, but we think that the man who in a ten mile drive last Saturday night ran over three skunks, one dog and last of all was confronted by a bear, beats anything we have heard tell of yet.

During the past week six sheep in the vicinity of Springfield were killed by bears.

Don't forget the ice cream party to be held in the Division next Saturday evening.

Paradise.

Mrs. B. Swenerton, of Halifax, was the guest of Mrs. Fletcher Bent, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Damon and niece, Miss Alice Locke, have returned to their home in East Lexington, Mass.

Rev. Geo. D. Harris was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Fletcher Bent, last Thursday and Friday.

Apple dealers plan to ship to England on Thursday.

Large quantities o lumber are being sent from the station.

The school house and meeting house have each been treated to a new coat of paint.

Mrs. Kinley is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Longley.

Mr. Robbie Starratt has been for some time a visitor with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Starratt.

Mrs. Quinlan, of West Paradise, was buried on Monday.

A committee has been appointed by the Division to arrange for a public lecture in the near future.

Miss Strange of Long Island, N. Y., has been visiting at Mr. B. Starratt's

Miss Helen Bent of N. Y. and Miss Agnes Brown of Hantsport recently visited Mr. and Mrs. A Bent.

Mr. James recently visited Sackville, accompanying his nephew, Kenneth Wolf of Bermuda, who is studying in the institution there.

Centreville.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Nott of Lynn who has been visiting relatives and friends have returned to their home.

Mrs L. M. Saunders of Lynn is visiting Mrs. Judson Messenger.

Mrs. S. A. Johnson of Waterford is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Weston Messenger.

Miss Ida Paterson, the telegraph operator at Round Hill spent Sundsy with her aunt Mrs. Chas. Messenger.

Miss Ora Messenger who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. A. Patterson of Wilmot, has returned to her home.

The Misses Piggott are attending Bridgetown School.

Miss Lucy Bishop who has spent the past few months in Boston, Mass, has returned to her home.

Miss Gertie Brooks who has been spending a few weeks in Bear River, is home again.

Mr and Mrs Geo. Babb are spending two weeks in P. E. Island.

Miss M. M. Messenger is spending a few days in Halifax.

Miss L. B. Messenger who has been visiting friends in Granville Centre, Granville Ferry and Annapolis has returned to her home.

Mrs. Weston Messenger, Mrs. Arthur Messenger, Mrs. D. Cogswell, Mrs. A. Hutchison, Mrs. Amelia Phinney, Mrs. E. Armstrong, and Mrs. E. Hicks, are entertaining the delegates who are visiting Morning Dawn Lodge, of I. O. G. T.

West Paradise.

Mrs. A. Hindon, of Annapolis, was the guest of Mrs. J. E. Moore, one day last week.

Mrs. Herbert Daniels returned to her home at Bedford Springs, Mass., on Thursday last.

Miss Lena Whitman returned from the States one week, and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs Albert Whitman.

Mr Fred Phinney, of Lynn, Mass., is visiting friends and relatives in this place.

Rev. A. H. Morse arrived on Monday from Lockeport and is the guest of his mother, Mrs. H. H. Morse.

Death has again visited our quiet community, taking from us this time Mrs. Thomas Quinlan, who died at her home on Saturday last, after four weeks illness.

Hampton.

The Rev. H. Achilles and wife, of Parker's Cove, were visiting friends here last week.

Misses Annie and Edith Mitchell have been visiting at Harbourville.

Our former pastor, the Rev. Josiah Webb, occupied our pulpit on Sunday evening last, speaking with his old time vigor.

Misses Effie and Mabel Mitchell have been on a pleasure trip to St. John per packet Maudie.

Evangelist Linendale held an open air meeting on the grounds of Adoniram Foster on Friday evening last. A large number of people gathered and the spirit of God was present.

Mr. John E Farnsworth has fitted up a threshing machine and is doing good work.

Lower Granville.

Capt. V. J. Young, who was taken ill on the barque *Cedar Croft* in Rotterdam arrived home on Saturday per S. S. *London City*, via Halifax. He is considerably improved in health.

Mr. John K. Winchester, of Lowell, Mass., is spending his vacation here.

Miss Ada Oliver returned from Halifax on Saturday.

We regret to hear that Mr. Thomas E. Wood is very ill with typhoid fever.

A number of the folks enjoyed a clam bake at Thorne's Cove, Monday evening.

The steam thresher is kept busy these days and grain is turning out very well.

Great Soudan Battle.

GEN. SIR HERBERT KITCHENER ACHIEVES A SPLENDID VICTORY.

Omdurman, opposite Khartoum, on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 2, by camel post to Nasri.—The Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the Khalifa's black standard, captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Madhism, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completely routing the Dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism.

Roughly, our losses were one hundred, while thousands of dervishes were killed or wounded.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian army camped at Agaza, eight miles from Omdurman. The Dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn to-day our cavalry, patrolling toward Omdurman, discovered the enemy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered over their masses and the copper and brass drums resounded through the ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unwaveringly, with all their old time ardor. Our infantry formed up outside the camp. On the left were the First Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, the Second Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, and the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, with the Maxim manned by the Royal Irish Fusiliers. In our centre were the First Battalion Warwickshire, First Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and the First Battalion Lincolnshire regiment, with Maxims worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Major Williams. On our right were the Soudanese brigade, commanded by Gen. Maxwell and Gen. MacDonald. The Egyptian brigade held the reserve and both flanks were supported by the Maxim-Nordenfeldt batteries.

At 7.30 p. m., the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7.40 our artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish riflemen. The attack developed on the far west, and in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside with the design of rushing our flank. But the withering fire maintained for fifteen minutes by all arms in our line, frustrated the attempt, and the dervishes, balked, swept towards our centre, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack.

A large force of horsemen trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire regiment and the Soudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewed the field.

The bravery of the Dervishes can hardly be over estimated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of our fighting line, while the mounted Emirs resolutely threw their lives away in bold charges.

When the dervishes withdrew behind the ridges in front of their camp, the whole force marched toward Omdurman. As our troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile, the Soudanese on our right came into contact with the enemy, who had re formed under cover of a rocky eminence, and had massed beneath the black standard of the Khalifa, in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass, fifteen thousand strong, bore down on the Soudanese. General Kitchener swung round the centre and left of the Soudanese and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto held in reserve, joined the firing in ten minutes and before the Dervishes could drive the attack home.

The flower of the Khalifa's army was caught in a depression, and within a zone of withering cross fire from three brigades, with the attendant artillery. The Mahdists strove to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mowed down by a sustained deadly fire.

Directly the dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies, and companies to driblets beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with jibbah-clad corpses, like a snowdrift dotted meadow.

At 11.15 the Sirdar ordered an advance and our whole force in line drove the scattered remnant of the foe into the desert, our cavalry cutting off their retreat to Omdurman.

Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge of the 21st Lancers under Lieut. Col. Martin. Galloping down on a detached body of the enemy, they found the dervish swordsmen passed behind, and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The Lancers hacked through the mass, rallied and kept the dervish horde at bay. Lieut. Grenfel, nephew of Gen. Sir Francis Grenfel, was killed, four other officers were wounded, twenty-one men were killed and twenty wounded. The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. For a short period the enemy captured and held one gun, but it was brilliantly retaken.

The heroic bravery of the dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time their dispersed and broken forces re formed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo Egyptians, their Emirs conspicuously leading and spurning death. Even when wounded and in death agonies, they raised themselves to fire a last shot.

Among the wounded is Col. Rhodes, the correspondent of the London *Times*, and a brother of Cecil Rhodes.

London, Sept. 5.—The war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* with the Anglo-Egyptian forces says: "The Khalifa Abdullah, with Digna, managed to escape; but Abdulah's banner and thousands of prizes are in our hands. It is estimated that 15,000 of the enemy was slain. Our total casualties were about 500."

The war correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "Our victory was not easily nor cheaply won. Dervish losses were enormous. It is estimated that the killed of the enemy were no fewer than 8,000. Our whole force were engaged in the fighting from 6 30 a.m., to sundown."

The official list gives the number of British officers killed in the capture of Omdurman as two, while 13 were wounded. Of the men, 23 were killed, and 99 wounded. Loss sustained by the natives was: Officers, 1 killed 8 wounded; men, 20 killed, 221 wounded.

Michigan Letter.

FLINT, Genesee Co., Mich., September 2, 1898.

MR EDITOR—The time seems to have come for another letter.

Most of the month of August was hot and dry, shortening crops such as corn and potatoes, and some wild fruits.

The farmers are having an excellent time for threshing, as wheat, oats and peas are turning out grandly. Beans are good in many places, of which some farmers have 10 to 20 acres. Buckwheat looks well in many places. Apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes are turning out bountifully.

Some are making cider now, while many are preparing their ground for winter wheat.

This place is 40 miles south-west of North Branch and is the county seat of Genesee county, over 60 miles west of Port Huron. Here I am visiting Dea. Nelson Van Buskirk, past 99, who is rather feeble, but joins me in singing the good old tunes better than some folks. His son-in-law, Samuel Mills, jr., died here on the 6th ult., of cancer in the face, aged 67. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church. The widow, Jemima, is quite well, as are also her family of eight children, all but two of whom are married.

A number of Baptist associations have lately been held; also some Methodist camp meetings, and picnics and annual gatherings of the Grand Army of the Republic. State and county fairs will soon be held. Respectfully, WM. E CHUTE.

Port Lorne.

Mrs. Isaiah Shaw and son, and Mrs. Thomas Anthony and son, of Berwick, paid a flying visit to friends here last week.

Miss Beatrice Elliott, who has been visiting friends at Mt. Hanley, has returned home.

Miss Bertie Sabean is visiting relatives in Hampton.

Mr. Frank Starratt has returned home from a trip to South America.

Rev. J. Webb, wife and daughter, Daisy, are spending a few days here visiting friends.

Rev. Mr. Webb occupied the pulpit on Sunday last, preaching from Luke 9:11.

Mr. S. N. Jackson, of Clarence, gave our Sunday School a call on Sunday last.

Rev. E. P. Coldwell will preach next Sunday, 11th, at Hampton, 10 30; St. Croix, 2 30.

The Premiers of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria met recently to consider the great pacific cable project. They decided that if Great Britain and Canada would guarantee five-ninths of the cost, they would each contribute one ninth, and New Zealand would be asked to contribute the other ninth.

The new mail route between Great Britain and Canada via Avonmouth was utilized for the first time on Saturday last.

Anglo-Saxondom.

STRONG PLEA FOR CLOSER RELATIONS.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The following address on the proposed Anglo-American alliance was delivered before the American Social Science Association at its annual meeting in this city to-day by Mr. Charles A. Gardiner, A. M., Ph. D., counsel for the elevated railways of New York city. Mr. Gardiner began his speech by pointing out the aggressive attitude of Russia in the Far East, and citing the importance of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States in order that their immediate interests might be protected.

"Thousands of miles away from their seat of government on the other side of the globe two great Anglo-Saxon races have met face to face for the first time in history, for England has been in the Orient for a century, and America now holds the Philippines. If America intends to hold the Philippines, then, an alliance with Great Britain becomes the most important problem of our new world relations. It has taken the United States nearly a century to push her domain across the continent and along four thousand miles of the Pacific coast, and now the question presents itself, 'Why turn back from the Philippines?'

"More powerful than formally articulated alliances and more enduring than written treaties is the bond of interest and sentiment that united the two branches of the Anglo Saxon race. Next to giving us the Philippines, the greatest blessing of our late war was to rediscover Britain and America to each other. The two peoples now, for the first time in a century, earnestly desire each other's friendship. Nor is this a sudden aspiration born of emergencies in the Spanish-American war, but the result, as we have seen, of slow-moving, political and racial forces which have been at work for centuries. The great unwritten and natural laws, the laws higher than human institutions, are asserting their supremacy and are drawing the two peoples together with an impulse that no human power can safely resist. That alliance is even more now than a theory. It is just becoming an actuality, and woe betide any man or party that disregards that fact and gets in front of an inexorable racial movement backed by a hundred and twenty five million enlightened sovereigns.

"America contains to-day seventy five million of the most ingenuous, intelligent and active producers in the world. Production is far exceeding consumption. The result is that we must find additional markets or curtail our products. Hence our intense and increasing interest in the world's commerce, to which we gave scarcely a thought when the country was young. And wherever we go, in whatever direction we expand our trade, sooner or later we find Great Britain already established, maintaining open markets, forcing wide the doors of commerce and developing trade interests identical with our own. The area of Great Britain and her colonies is 16,062,073 square miles, more than four and a half times the size of the United States, and the population is 361,825,000. These possessions, too, are constantly increasing. In the past twelve years Britain has acquired 2,600,000 square miles, more than twenty times the combined area of the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, and all this territory is open to America on practically the same terms as to Great Britain. Even in remote British possessions and markets we are pushing our commerce, and discovering untold possibilities. The African Cape Colony imports from British dominions aggregated last year $32,670,362, and nearly later times larger than the imports from any other country were those from the United States, of $13,151,071. Our total exports to Africa in 1888 were only $3,000,000, but for the fiscal year 1898 they were over $17,000,000. And in China, where Great Britain single-handed, is opposing Russia, we pass through the doors she forces open, and in her own sphere of influence compete with her own merchants for their local trade. Our commerce amounts to a seventh of all China's foreign trade. Last year it was three times as great as in 1895, four times as great as in 1890, fifty percent greater than that of Germany, and second only to that of Great Britain. In fact, in Great Britain's own territory, as well as in the ports held open by her diplomacy and arms, we are her chief rival. Our trade ranks second to her own, and often aggregates more than the combined continental imports. These facts need no comment. They establish the corollary, however, that if you curtail British territory or British influence you necessarily curtail American commerce. All that trade is now seriously menaced by Russia and her allies in the East. In the present anxious position of affairs may we not greatly assist Great Britain and incalculably benefit ourselves? What right have we to stand supinely by and let Great Britain fight our trade battles? Is it just? Is it becoming in a great nation? What, if, unaided, Great Britain should fail? When the trade interests of the two nations are identical, as in China, and those interests are imperilled, are not temporary trade alliances both justifiable and necessary?

"Another utilitarian basis for alliance is the maintenance of peace. The attitude of the European powers is now best described, not as anti-American, nor even anti-British, but as broadly hostile to the Anglo Saxon race. They all dread concerted Anglo-American action. And Great Britain knows, and America knows, that all the nations together could never stand against it. Europe will invite no open breach with two gigantic world powers, conscious of their innate strength and elated by the recent victories of American arms, backed by the moral support of Great Britain.

"An alliance between Great Britain and America to adjust their controversies by means of enlightened arbitration has already been introduced into practical politics. The time is opportune for its reintroduction. If the friendly sentiments at Westminster and Washington should be promptly utilized to enact a treaty of arbitration, such an alliance would be justified on every ground of common and reciprocal interests, would have the moral and political support of both nations, and would establish a most beneficent precedent for the international adjustment of the affairs of man kind."

Want Closer Trade Relations.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 31.—A special meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce was held here yesterday for the purpose of considering ways and means to bring about closer trade relations with Canada. The president, Mr. W. T. Robinson, presided, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that the chamber re-affirm its position as set forth in resolutions adopted on Jan. 18, 1898, in favor of having reciprocal trade relations established between the United States, Canada, and the colony of Newfoundland, and asserting that in the opinion of its members, the commercial, manufacturing and industrial prosperity of this country will be greatly promoted by the nearest practical approach that can be obtainable to the establishment of complete reciprocal trade relations between the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. It was resolved that the committee of the chamber on reciprocal trade with Canada be instructed to present their resolutions to the American commissioners now at Quebec, and to enforce them with such arguments as may seem best adapted to convince the commissioners of the merits of the proposition.

To Encourage Soldiering.

Toronto World: A beautifully illustrated supplement to the militia lists will shortly be issued by the department of militia and defence as a means of increasing the enthusiasm of the country districts in militia affairs and inducing young men to join the rural battalions. The undertaking has met with the approval of military men all over the Dominion. Dr. Borden, the Minister of Militia, who promulgated the idea, is to be complimented, as the first head of the department who has had the wit to evolve really good movements for the advancement of the volunteer service, and which at the same time are popular. The publication will be widely circulated through Great Britain and her colonies, as well as in the United States, and there is a strong feeling among local officers that the crack regiments of Toronto should have distinguished notice in its pages, both by illustration and reading matter.

Strength of U. S. Army.

Washington, Sept. 2.—In order to keep the regular army up to the maximum of 61,000 men the war department will have recruiting officers at all stations where volunteers are mustered out with a view of giving the men an opportunity to enlist in the regular service. The time which they have served in the volunteer service will be allowed them as a part of the continuous service in the regular branch. It is estimated that the regular army is some four or five thousand below the maximum allowed by the board which provided for the increase.

Swollen by the expenses of the war with the United States the public debt of Spain will now foot up to more than $2,000,000,000, the annual interest on which will amount to $140,000,000.

Correspondence.

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

Individual Responsibility in the Coming Plebiscite.

It is not my intention to discuss the advantages or disadvantages of a prohibitory law in our Dominion, or the readiness of our Canadian people for such a law. Perhaps too much controversy of that kind has taken place already. What impresses me most deeply at this stage of the proceedings—and what only leads me to write further on this voluminously treated (or, rather, ill treated) question—is the lamentable indifference and inaction shown by even the warmest votaries of temperance.

Assuming that the principle striven for is in the interests of justice, truth, morality and prosperity, and taking no further responsibility in making that assumption than the knowledge of the difference between right and wrong possessed by every intelligent being under Heaven—it seems the most important points to be considered by those who are anxious that the ballots marked "Yes" may on the 29th of September aggregate a strong majority of the total lists, are the significance of the coming crisis and the best means of swelling the affirmative ballot.

Some four years ago a similar vote was taken, and resulted, let us say, in a majority of "Yeas." But compare the circumstances with those of the coming ballot. Interest, excited by the novelty of the question and movement, vigorous action on the part of enthusiastic, optimistic prohibitionists, who felt that a holy and virtuous government stood ready to strop the golden apple of successfully-prohibiting prohibition into their hands as soon as the people faintly breathed a majority of "Yeas,"—the coincidence of date with a civic election which relieved the voter of the necessity of repairing to the polls for the sole purpose of signifying his desire for a prohibitory law, but only requiring the added trouble of putting a mark on a piece of paper at the time of voting for his implicitly believed-in, virtuous government. All these advantages, which rendered it natural, easy—yea, almost imperative for every man to add his quota to the mass of influence which was confidently expected to sweep off the face of Canada, at least, this "monster drink," brought a unanimous and hearty affirmative from the people. No! True, a majority—but not overwhelming.

Has the coming contest these advantages? The second time one gives a child a toy to play with, especially if the anticipated pleasure of possession resulted in disappointment in the first place, the gift will not be as eagerly appropriated.

Men, who are but "children of a larger growth," would scarcely, even under the same favoring circumstances as those of '94, put forth as much effort now that the novelty has disappeared. But the circumstances are not as favorable. True, the government has changed, and doubtless new hope inspires the breasts of those who are sanguine of success in their efforts for the banishment of strong drink from Canada. It surely must be a just, temperance-loving government which sets aside a special day with the appropriation of half a million dollars to help the people of Canada to show that they want Prohibition. Would it not, then, be maligning this virtuous, law-making body if we breathed a suspicion that the temperance people were given this great privilege in order that the passive, but nevertheless powerful, hand of Indifference may effectually crush out the question of prohibitory law? Where ten men voted in favor of the question before, will more than one now take the trouble to go to the polls solely for that purpose? But in obtaining the results of the general vote the number on the lists who do not vote at all will be added to the "Nays,"—or the "Nays" and the indifferent ones counted against the "Yeas."

Knowing this, it is not rash to say that unless more pressure is brought to bear on individuals than that exerted through the medium of formal meetings, sermons and newspapers, the 30th inst. will witness a most ignominious defeat for the temperance people.

That the present crisis is a most important one is easily seen, for another failure will be attended with discouragement on the part of the prohibition party while the government will be unwilling to undertake another campaign of the kind for at least a generation.

I have tried to show where the danger to the temperance party lies and it seems imperative that something more than the present methods should be adopted. If a voter were asked by a friend to promise to take an hour on the day set aside for this vote and cast his ballot for a law which was calculated to improve his country, he must be a mean man who would refuse. Why then could not a meeting be held in each ward or division of a county and one or two persons appointed in each section or subdivision to personally canvass every voter and if possible obtain from each a promise to vote for prohibition on the day in question.

We have reached the stage where the most important thing to do is to get men to the poll to overcome the indifference of those who would not otherwise take the trouble to vote, and surely the most effective way of doing this is by active personal canvass. A few hours in the next three weeks spent by one or two persons in each section would insure of every voter being spoken to and influenced to vote "yes," and thus help to swell to a large majority the ballotts which will ask for the removal of the drink traffic from "our Canada."

NUNTIUS.

Births.

MARSHALL—At Bridgetown, Aug. 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Burpee Marshall, a daughter.

WILSON—At Granville Ferry, Sept. 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson, a daughter.

Marriages.

BENTLEY—MASTERS—At Kentville, August 30, by Rev. E. N. Nobles, Percy Randall Bentley, of Middleton, and Nellie Louise, youngest daughter of Charles Masters, Kentville.

Deaths.

WALKER—At Bridgetown, Sept. 5th, Mrs J. Edwin Walker, aged 74 years. Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Church Services, Sunday, September 11th.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. F. P. Greatorex, Rector. In St. James', Bridgetown: Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon at 11.00. Sunday School at 2. Evening service at 7.30. In St. Mary's, Belleisle, service at 3. All seats free.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. M. Young, Pastor. Bridgetown: Bible Class and Sabbath-school, 10 a.m.; Preaching Service at: 11 a.m.; Evangelistic service 7.30 p.m. B.Y.P.U. Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. General social service Friday evening at 7.30. Service at Centreville on Sunday afternoon.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. Strothard, pastor; F. B. Curry, assistant pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 2 p.m. General Class every Monday evening at 7.30; Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. All are cordially invited.

Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.

Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., alternately. Epworth League on Tuesday and prayer meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

Mountain Mission: Preaching fortnightly, Durling's Lake at 10.30 a.m., Hill at 2.30 p.m.

ROUND HILL.—Rev. J. Coulter White, pastor Preaching service on the 1st Sunday of the month at 11 a.m., and on other Sundays at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday-school after morning service, other Sundays at 2.30 p.m.

Use in place of Cream of Tartar and Soda.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

More convenient, Makes the food lighter and more healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The Welsh coal miners strike is ended.

A number of deaths from heat occurred in New York last week.

Japan will borrow $80,000,000 to complete important public works.

Great Britain has not yet formally replied to the czar's peace note.

A Milwaukee brewery shipped 67 car loads of beer to Manila last week.

2200 deaths from cholera reported last week in Bombay Presidency.

The International conference at Quebec has adjourned to September 20th.

The loss of her colonies will mean a cutting off of $40,000,000 of revenue to Spain.

Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, has sailed for New York.

The Labrador fishing for the season just closing is reported as the worst on record.

It is reported that a new Alglo German treaty, offensive and defensive, has been signed.

There are 9,191 post offices in the Dominion of Canada to-day. Of these 3,198 are in Ontario.

A fierce storm raged throughout Georgia last week, doing much damage to rice and cotton crops.

The death of Dr. Ubald Laurier, at Arthabaskaville, a brother of the premier, occurred last week.

The crop failure in Central Russia is causing much distress and the government is instituting relief measures.

Mr. Mulock has reduced the deficit in the Dominion post office department from $586,539 in 1896, to $46,000 this year.

American coal mine owners are anticipating a great strike early next year, following a general reduction in wages.

The Canadian imports for the month of July were very large, $17,083,266, as against $9,387,131 in July a year ago.

A special committee of United States naval officers is engaged in withdrawing about 100 auxiliary cruisers from the navy.

The St. John *Gazette* says that over 200 head of cattle have been received from P. E. Island, for the St. John Exhibition.

Failures for last week have been 171 in the United States, against 191 last year, and 22 in Canada against 25 last year.

The profit on mission work of the Methodist Church in Canada closed with receipts of $243,000, compared with $236,000 for last year.

Austria is the only empire in the world which has never had colonies, or even transmarine possessions, in any quarter of the earth.

Spain borrowed $175,000,000 from the Bank of Spain, and gave as security $150,000,000 of Cuban securities, which may be worthless.

Two British infantry regiments and field batteries are to be sent to Vancouver, and three additional regiments are to go to Bermuda this fall.

Spanish papers predict that the American intrigue in Jamaica will ultimately extend to Canada and result as similar intrigues in Cuba have resulted.

Lieut.-Col. H. E. McCallum, R. E, C. M. G., Governor of Lagos, will succeed Sir Herbert Murray as governor of Newfoundland in October next.

A London newspaper, says the Canada Pacific Railway Company have decided to develop mountaineering as an attraction for tourists in the Rockies.

Wm. Campbell, Conservative, defeated Dr. Robertson, Liberal, by 75 votes at the bye-election in the first district of Queens, P. E. I., last Wednesday.

A young man named Samuel Foreston, living near Woodstock, N. B., was instantly killed last week by falling on a circular saw which cut through his heart.

The Canadian government is calling for tenders for the carrying of mails between England and Canada for two years. A fourteen knot weekly service is demanded.

A. Henderson, from Charlottetown, P. E. I., who left for Dawson City several months ago with 32 head of cattle, disposed of the animals at from $400 to $800 a piece.

A special conference on Friday of the Adams, American and United States express companies decided that the companies stand the war tax instead of the public.

A big find of white sapphire, a valuable mineral, is reported from the Labrador coast by two Halifax men named McBain. The find was near Hamilton's inlet on the Labrador coast.

The relations between the Americans and Filipinos at Manila are much strained in consequence of the collision at Cavite last Wednesday. The insurgent general at Cavite has been ordered to evacuate the place and remove his troops two miles into the country in order to prevent further disturbances.

A trolley car laden with 35 people was struck by a Delaware and Hudson train, going at full speed, at a grade crossing in Cohoes, N. Y. last Monday and cut in two. Ten persons were killed outright, 8 died soon after from the effects of their injuries, and the remainder of the passengers were all injured, and some of them may die.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

DEAR SIRS—I have *great faith* in MINARDS LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone, with five bottles. It blistered the horse, but in a month there was no ring bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MUNCHISON.

Four Falls, N. B.

New Advertisements.

Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." MRS. SUMMERVILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

WALTER FORD,

Fruit Broker,

BOROUGH MARKET,

LONDON, S. E.

All Fruit sold by Private Sale.

AGENTS:

W. A. KINNEY, Bridgetown and Tupperville.
ARTHUR HARRIS, Annapolis.
F. W. BISHOP, Paradise.
C. L. G. HERVEY, Round Hill.
W. E. PALFREY, Lawrencetown.

25 tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE!

We now offer for sale that valuable property situated in Bridgetown known as the

W. Y. Foster Property.

This is a most desirable property, containing about two acres of land with a number of apple trees, producing between 30 and 40 barrels of apples.

There is a fine hay field on the south side, cutting between four and five tons of hay.

This property contains one of the finest flower and fruit gardens in the Town, and the buildings are in good repair.

Terms made to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

S. S. RUGGLES, E. RUGGLES, H. RUGGLES, } Executors.

Bridgetown, July 23th, 1898. 19 tf

GRAND

SLAUGHTER SALE

OF

Summer Goods..

FOR CASH ONLY.

DRESS GOODS.

		Regular Price	Sale Price
1 dress length	FAWN CANVAS CLOTH	$4 20	$2 95
1 " "	BROWN CANVAS CLOTH	4 20	2 95
1 " "	FANCY MIXTURE	4 25	2 95
1 " "	Light Grey SILK AND WOOL MIXTURE	4 50	3 50
1 " "	Blue Grey " "	4 50	3 50
1 " "	LIGHT GREY SERGE	4 50	3 25
1 " "	BLUE GREY SERGE	4 50	3 25
1 " "	BLACK FIGURED LUSTRE	5 25	4 00
2 " "	GREEN SILK AND WOOL MIXTURE	5 00	3 75
1 " "	FANCY SILK AND WOOL MIXTURE	6 25	4 75
1 Lot	ALL-WOOL COLORED SERGES (Fawn, Brown, Navy and Cadinal	25c	20c
1 Lot	LIGHT MIXTURES	30c	22c
" "	" "	28c	22c
" "	" "	35c	27c
1 Lot	COLORED SERGES (fine make) Green and Navy	30c	25c
" "	" Green, Cardinal, Navy, Brown	45c	35c
1 Lot	FANCY CASHMERES (light colors)	60c	30c
1 Line	PLAIN BLACK LUSTRES	32c	23c
" "	" "	40c	32c
" "	" "	65c	49c
"	FIGURED BLACK LUSTRES	30c	22c
" "	" "	45c	30c
" "	" "	58c	40c
"	BLACK AND WHITE LUSTRES	60c	45c
1 Lot	CAPE CLOTHS (Fawn, Green and Black	$1 25	95c

PRINTS. PRINTS.

		Regular Price	Sale Price
1 Lot	LIGHT AND DARK COLORS	7c	5c
" "	" " "	8c	6c
" "	" " "	9c	7c
" "	" " "	10c	7½c
" "	" " "	12c	9c
" "	" " "	14c	10c

SHIRT WAISTS.

1 Lot (assorted)	Regular prices—65c., 75c., 85c.	Your choice for	49c
" "	" " 90c., $1.00, $1.10.	" "	59c

LADIES' SUMMER GLOVES.

	Regular Prices.			Sale Prices
Black and Colored Taffeta Gloves	25c. and 30c.			18c. and 22c
Black and Colored Silk Gloves	30c., 45c., 60c.			20c., 35, 48c

LADIES' FAST-BLACK COTTON HOSE.

Regular price	15c	20c	25c	30c	
Sale price	12½c	15c	20c	25c	

LADIES' VESTS.

Regular price	12c	20c	25c	28c	35c	50c
Sale price	10c	15c	20c	22c	25c	40c

LADIES' PARASOLS.

Regular price	85c	$1 25	$1.35	$1.50	$2.25
Sale price