Miscellaneous.

ON THE WING.

Digby and Annapolis—the Past and the Present.

THE LAND OF EVANGELINE—DIGBY TO BOSTON BY THE I. S. S. Co.

(Special Correspondence to Times.)

SCENE.—Digby, the jumping-off place of the 'International Steamship Company's direct line' to Boston. Let us climb the hill, which forms the rearward part of the little town, and look about us. Here, there formerly stood a block-house—one of the olden time. It was not a particularly formidable fortress—being intended indeed as only a defence against the Micmac's arrows and globular bullets of the Brown Bess muskets of the period. Now, there is, down near the shore there, a body of Canada's uniformed young soldiery—fine looking lads they are too—being drilled with breach-loading rifles and 64 pounder cannons. We are long past the day of wooden block-houses.

From the point on which we now stand, we look down and around what is, *par excellence* and beyond all other regions, the classic ground of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. To the historical and antiquarian student, alike as to the admirers of the picturesque, this Port Royal, or Annapolis Basin, and its surroundings, are replete with interest. All the land and water that we can now gaze upon, were once comprised within a seignory of one Sieur de Pontraincourt. He held it under a title conferred, in about the first year of the seventeenth century, by Pierre du Guast Sieur de Monts, who, in his turn, had received title—such as it was—of all the eastern part of what is now Canada, and much besides, from the King of France.

From this Digby height, looking eastward, we may perceive a low, dark streak, near the horizon line. That is the Island of Biencourville, now, for no known reason, miscalled 'Goat Island.' Its first name was conferred in honor either of the Sieur de Pontraincourt named above, or of his son and successor, Biencourt, being the family name.

Directly opposite Isle Biencourville—to the left, as we now face—on the now Granville, mainland shore, Pontraincourt made his first clearing and erected his first fort and dwelling. This was in the spring and summer of 1606; and this structure was erected under the immediate superintendance of Samuel de Champlain, another eminent explorer, and afterwards the founder of Quebec, whose name, too, has been conferred upon a celebrated lake which he discovered. This was, in point of fact, the first continuous settlement made by Europeans in America, at any point north of St. Augustine, in Florida. For although the contrary seems to be inferred by some superficial writers, the settlement of Port Royal, upon this spot and elsewhere was continuous from that year, 1806. Captain Samuel Argal came up from Virginia, in 1613 and seized and burned the French Fort, and rather savagely smashed up the monumental stones set up by the French. One of them, however, escaped his iconoclastic temper and remained an evidence of the date of the French settlement. Young Biencourt was nominally in charge at the time, but he and his few companions were roaming about the neighboring fields and woods when Argal pounced on their little fort, and were incapable of making defence. The English marauders took away no captives and did not burn the Frenchmen's mills or barns. The former were upon the stream, now called 'Allen's River;' the latter upon the peninsula formed by the Annapolis (called by the French Dauphins) river, the Basin, and the Riviere au Moulin. This peninsula, at the extreme eastern head of the Basin, Pontraincourt had cleared and brought under cultivation; and here was eventually erected the fortress, and here grew up the town of Port Royal,—now called 'Annapolis Royal.'

The site of Pontraincourt's first fort was not wholly abandoned after Captain Argal's raid. Years afterwards, when this Acadia—now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—having again become British by force, and had its name changed to Nova Scotia, was handed over to the order of Knights Baronets of that ilk, the only colonization expedition ever fitted out by those Baronets, and which was under the command of young Alexander, son of the Earl of Sterling, landed upon this same site, and there erected a new fort. This was upon the Granville shore, directly opposite Biencourville Island, upon the same spot where Pontraincourt's first fort and residence had been, and was thenceforth known as 'the Scotch Fort.' It was soon afterwards suffered to fall into decay and was never rebuilt.

This same Port Royal has had, in a certain sense, an amount of history not experienced by any other spot in the Western Hemisphere. Authentic history tells us that Port Royal, with such defences as it happened to possess from time to time, has endured no less than twelve arduous assaults and seiges. To wit,—besides the raid of Argal, already mentioned, that place was forcibly taken possession of four other times by the English; that is, by Sir David Kirk, in 1628; by Major Sedgwick, in 1654; by Sir William Phipps, in 1680; and by Colonel Nicholson, in 1710. Soon after each of these occasions, except the last, the place was abandoned, or restored to the French. As a French fortress, it was three times unsuccessfully attacked by the English: by Col. Church in 1704; by Col. March, in June, 1707; and by Col. Wainwright, in August, 1707. As an English post it was unsuccessfully attacked by the French and Indians twice: under the direction of the Abbe du Loutre, in July, 1744; and by Duvivier, in September of the same year. It was taken, sacked, partially destroyed, and abandoned, by pirates, 1690; and again by United States Revolutionary forces, in 1781. In several of these assaults, or sieges, but especially in the last three in date, the contest was fierce and bloody. Besides these above-named, there fought and bled others whose names are, or ought to be, famed in Acadian and Canadian history—three generations of LaTours and D'Entrements, the Barons De St. Castine, father and son, Bonaventure, Boularderie, and others. All these have figured and fought around these now peaceful shores of Port Royal. The names of others, or traces of their names, but wofully corrupted, still linger about these shores. There, for instance, still looking from Digby height—on our right, is Isle Imbert, and flowing into the Basin, opposite to it, Riviere Imbert—so named from an old servant and follower of Pontraincourt,—now—horror of horrors!—called 'Bear Island' and 'Bear River.'

So much for historical associations. The natural attractions of Port Royal—take them in all,—are such as must commend themselves to every visitor. In dimensions, it is about the size, and somewhat the shape, of the Sea of Galilee. The ordinary reader will now, at once know all about the capacity of the Annapolis Basin: his Digby and Annapolis Royal preside at its extreme—West and East—ends. Both are peacefully pretty, but unpretentious. The trip between the two, whether by steam or sail, is delightful. So is the drive by land, which follows very closely the southern shore of the basin, through the township of Clements. This land route from Digby to Annapolis has heretofore been a 'missing link' in the Nova Scotia railway system. The 'Western Counties Railway' has terminated at Yarmouth and Digby. Now, however, the 'missing link' is being welded with all possible speed; and before the expiration of another twelve months, the 'Western Counties' will be connected with the other railways to the Eastward.

I see that a recent correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, who professes to be an enthusiastic angler, and who has lately been indulging in his favorite pastime in Nova Scotia, highly recommends Digby as a basis of operations for the sportsman. He is right; it is a good basis. From this point, the visitor, whether sportsman or tourist in search of the picturesque, may strike out to his right, by the Western Counties line, and soon make himself happy amid the almost numberless lakes and streams of Digby and Yarmouth counties. He will always find them charming to the view and always teeming with game fish. Here, too, if his self-indulgence lies in that direction, he may, in the proper season, make a goodly bag of grouse—by the natives miscalled 'partridges;' or under the like requisite conditions he may light upon a moose. On the other hand, from his base, at Digby, he may wend his pleasant way, by land or waters to old Annapolis; strike in thence for the famed Fairy Lake Rosignol, and other tributaries of the Mersey and Medway.

Digby—formerly Conway—has already become a favorite resort of the citizens and citizenesses especially of St. John, N. B., and of some United States towns, seeking their annual *villagiature*. Their numbers must increase immensely. Indeed it seems but reasonable to expect that the time must soon come when the whole of the shores of this lovely, mountain-girt Basin of Annapolis will become the resorts of seekers of pleasure and health.

But we have to leave Digby and its many pretty attractions; the little summer sea upon which it looks; its fine beach, where the tidal water is deliciously tepid, and which requires only a few bathing machines to make it a favorite resort; its cherry trees everywhere, in orchard, grove and avenue,—trees, too, whose portly poles and breadth of branches are suggestive rather of venerable oaks than of common place cherry-trees. Here comes the plucky International Company steamer New Brunswick, ploughing her glassy way down from Annapolis. She is soon at the pier head, and we are on board. We find in the New Brunswick an old acquaintance, and one which we have known under circumstances well calculated to test her excellent seagoing qualities. We are soon on board and away. A few minutes more and we are ploughing through the watery gorge, which was long ago, named St. George's channel, but which vulgarity persists in calling 'Digby Gut.' By a like misapplication of the term appropriate to the internal animal viscera, the charming Annapolis Basin might be called 'The Paunch.' Good taste rebels at such offensive nomenclature.

We are soon past the lighthouse and out upon the Bay of Fundy, celebrated, the world over, for the elsewhere matchless volume and velocity of its tides. Strange to say, the two local, semi-diurnal tides which have the greatest rise and fall of any in the world, are both to be found in the Dominion of Canada,—those of the Bay of Fundy, and of Ungava Bay, Labrador, just off Hudson Strait. In due time we know through Faith, which is 'the evidence of things unseen,' that we have coasted Digby Neck, Long Island, and, passing Briar Island, are fairly upon the Atlantic. We see nothing, however, without our great ship; for darkness is upon us. Out upon the western cliffs of the same Briar Island, there is a rare opportunity of hearing 'what the waves are saying.' Sir J. W. Dawson speaks in almost rapturous terms of the unmatched ocean views from these same cliffs.

A comfortable night's sleep brings in a delightful, sunny day, with not a ruffle upon the water; and we speed on our way without any noteworthy incidents—except indeed the incidents of mealtime. Here, we must observe that the tables, on board the New Brunswick, are ever beautifully spread with everything in season, which can either create or allay an appetite. Even the most delicate of sea-stomachs might here be tempted. At the same time, the prompt attention of the waiters, and indeed the courteous and obliging manner of all the steamer's officers and company, leaves nothing to be desired in the way. At the same time the general fittings up of the boat are both comfortable and elegant; and the state-rooms and the berths are of the tidiest. We reach the wharf in Boston in just twenty-four hours from the time of leaving Digby pier, which we presume is an average passage.

Just a note or two, for tourists, or others tending towards Nova Scotia by this Digby route. From Annapolis, the railway passes directly through what were formerly the principal settlements of the Acadian French, and Wolfville, Grand Pre, &c., have come to be often called 'the Evangeline country.' So great a hold has Longfellow's charming idyl taken upon the public mind, that many persons really suppose the Evangeline story to be historical. It is as well to assure the reader that this beautiful poetic tale is all a myth, and is nearly as foundationless in its characters as its narrative. The shore of the Bay of Fundy, from Brier Island up to Blomidon—most easily reached by this route—forms the base of the North Mountain, which is a ridge of Trap; and this shore is a sort of paradise to the mineralogist, as it abounds in native gems and fine specimens for the cabinet. It has been much resorted to by mineralogical students, and some of its coast scenery is of the grandest description. The best places for witnessing the celebrated tidal phenomena of the Bay of Fundy, are Maitland, at the mouth of the Shubenacadie river, and in Cobequid Bay about five miles below Truro. No place else can the famed tidal *bore* so well be seen *from the shore*. It may be well to assure the reader that no case has ever been known of even a solitary hog, or any other domestic animal, having been swept off to sea by this ferocious tide, notwithstanding the thousand times repeated statement that such a catastrophe is of frequent occurrence. This story is like Sir Charles Coldstream's crater of Mount Vesuvius: 'There's nothing in it.'

CHILDE ERRANT.

Boston, Aug. 20th, 1889.

Rely on This.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for the last three years, and can always rely upon it as a speedy cure for diarrhœa and all summer complaints. I can recommend it highly and I wish you every success. MRS. W. FOWLER, 12 Oxford St., Toronto.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Diamond Dyes

Brilliant! Durable! Economical!

Diamond Dyes excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None other are just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials, and give poor, weak, crocky colors. To be sure of success, use only the DIAMOND DYES for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond* and take no other.

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FINER THAN EVER.

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T & B

IN BRONZE on EACH PLUG and PACKAGE

Tall Tower for London.

SOMETHING TO SURPASS THE EIFFEL STRUCTURE.—SIR EDWARD WATKIN ASSOCIATED WITH THE SCHEME.

LONDON, August 25th.—If New York wants the tallest tower in the world it will be necessary to enlarge such plans as have been discussed, as London is pretty certain to have a tower 2,000 feet high. The projected London tower is assuming definite shape and form in the minds of the promoters. Mr. Herks, solicitor to the company, sees it an accomplished fact. So enthusiastic and confident is he over the enterprise that he anticipates no difficulty that will not be overcome by negotiation, and as a financial speculation he thinks it will be a successful venture. "Sir Edward Watkin," he said, "must have the sole credit of the inception of the tower. The idea of constructing a tower 2,000 feet, that shall eclipse every other tower, first occurred to him." The tower will not be far from the Metropolitan railway, which carries over it upwards of 90,000,000 of people per annum. It would be almost impossible to calculate approximately how many persons would ascend the tower per day. There are 5,000,000 of people in London. We have a fixed population five times the size of Paris to work upon.

This would give our tower an immeasurably superior chance over the Eiffel tower. The passengers would be taken up by one lift from the bottom to the top with no change, as in the Eiffel tower, though the passengers could alight at the different stages.

The Age We Live in.

GREAT PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY—HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS INVESTED IN IT.

It is little more than a dozen years ago, says an exchange, that electricity began to be used in lighting streets, two Russians with the usual fortuitous concourse of vowels and consonants that distinguished that nation for surnames, having in 1874 invented the electric light in London. It was in 1878 adopted in Paris. The year before that the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal used it. Edison's famous experiments were talked about in 1878.

Within twelve years the progress that has been made may be gauged from the fact that at a recently held convention of the National Electric Light Association of the United States there were nearly 300 accredited delegates, representing over two hundred million dollars invested in the production and distribution of electric light and power, and in manufacturing interests pertaining thereto.

There are cities in Canada whose growth has been so rapid that their first public street lighting has been done with the electric light. They have never had the experience of older cities, first with oil and then with gas.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—That Canada, compared with the leading nations of the present day, is remarkably temperate is the use of intoxicating liquors, is shown by the following statistics, which have been prepared by the American National Bureau of Statistics. The figures denote the consumption in gallons *per capita* in the countries named:—

Countries.	Spirits.	Wines.	Malt.
United States	1.28	0.49	12.48
United Kingdom	0.98	0.38	32.88
Germany	1.09	....	24.99
France	1.24	26.74	....
Denmark	4.23	....	....
Canada	0.84	0.10	3.50

—The amounts per capita under the Civil List of Europe are as follows:—Russia, Prussia, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Portugal exceed five pence per capita; Austria and Sweeden exceed four pence; France exceeds three pence; while England alone pays only one farthing per head. These facts were announced in parliament by Mr. Dixon Hartland, M. P., on a recent occasion.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 60 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Sold by Drs. DeBtois & Primrose, Bridgetown, and Dr. Morse, Lawrencetown.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.
		P.M.	A. M.	A. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 10	6 10	.....
6	Round Hill	†1 28	6 35	.....
14	Bridgetown	1 47	7 05	.....
19	Paradise	‡2 00	7 25	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 08	7 40	.....
28	Middleton	2 23	8 05	.....
32	Wilmot	‡2 33	8 23	.....
35	Kingston	2 40	8 37	.....
42	Aylesford	2 55	9 12	.....
47	Berwick	3 08	9 35	.....
50	Waterville	3 15	9 50	.....
53	Cambridge	‡3 20	‡10 00	.....
54	Coldbrook	‡3 25	10 10	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	3 35	10 20	.....
	Do—leave	3 50	11 10	5 45
64	Port Williams	4 03	11 30	6 00
66	Wolfville	4 09	11 40	6 06
69	Grand Pre	4 18	11 55	6 16
70	Horton Landing	‡4 21	12 00	‡6 19
			P.M.	
73	Avonport	‡4 27	‡12 10	‡6 25
77	Hantsport	4 40	12 30	6 40
82	Falmouth	4 55	12 52	‡6 55
86	Windsor	5 03	1 00	7 03
90	Newport	5 20	1 50	7 26
93	Ellershouse	5 27	2 05	7 35
103	Mount Uniacke	5 50	2 45	8 05
113	Beaver Bank	6 13	3 20	8 33
116	Windsor Junct	6 20	3 30	8 40
121	Bedford	6 37	4 20	8 55
129	Rockingham	6 47	4 33	9 10
129	Richmond	.....	4 45	9 20
130	Halifax—arrive	7 00	4 50	9 25

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00	.....	3 15
1	Richmond	.....	7 25	3 20
5	Rockingham	7 12	7 40	3 30
9	Bedford	7 22	7 55	3 40
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 35	8 10	3 55
17	Beaver Bank	‡7 47	8 50	4 15
27	Mount Uniacke	8 10	9 25	4 45
37	Ellershouse	8 34	10 00	5 10
40	Newport	8 42	10 15	5 20
46	Windsor	8 55	10 35	5 35
48	Falmouth	‡9 04	11 10	‡5 47
53	Hantsport	9 19	11 32	6 03
58	Avonport	‡9 32	‡11 50	‡6 18
60	Horton Landing	‡9 38	12 00	‡6 24
61	Grand Pre	9 41	12 10	6 27
64	Wolfville	9 51	12 26	6 38
66	Port Williams	9 57	12 40	6 45
71	Kentville—arrive	10 00	1 00	7 00
	Do—leave	10 25	2 40	
76	Coldbrook	‡10 35	‡7 55	.....
78	Cambridge	‡10 40	‡2 05	.....
80	Waterville	10 46	2 15	.....
83	Berwick	10 52	2 30	.....
88	Aylesford	11 05	2 45	.....
95	Kingston	11 20	3 20	.....
98	Wilmot	‡11 27	3 35	.....
102	Middleton	11 37	4 00	.....
108	Lawrencetown	11 52	4 24	.....
111	Paradise	‡12 00	4 37	.....
		P.M.		
116	Bridgetown	12 13	4 57	.....
124	Roundhill	‡12 32	5 25	.....
130	Annapolis—arrive	12 50	5 50	.....

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour added will give Halifax time. Trains run daily, Sunday excepted. (†) Indicates that Trains stop only when signalled, or when there are passengers to set down.

Steamer "City of Monticello" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis. Returning, leaves Annapolis same days for Digby and St. John.

Steamer "Evangeline" will make daily connection each way between Annapolis and Digby.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 5.30 a. m., and 2.45 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.15 a. m., and 2.30 p. m.

Steamer "New Brunswick" leaves Annapolis for Boston every Tuesday and Friday, p. m., direct.

Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday evenings for Boston.

Steamers "State of Maine" and "Cumberland" leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leave St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 6.10 a. m., and 8.55 a. m. and 8.30 p. m., daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

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The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

STRETTONVILLE, P. Q., May 8, 1887.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen.—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavin and also in a case of lameness and Stiff Joints and found it a sure cure in every respect. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES J BLACKALL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ST. THOMAS, P. Q., April 22, 1887.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gents:—I have used a few bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on my colt, which was suffering from lameness in a very bad form, and can say that your Kendall's Spavin Cure made complete and rapid cure. I can recommend it as the best and most effective liniment I have ever handled. Kindly send me one of your valuable books entitled "A Treatise on the Horse." Yours respectfully,
L. P. WILKINSON.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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Gentlemen:—I always keep your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blister on hand and they have never failed in what you state they will do. I have cured a bad case of Spavin and also two cases of Ringbone of horses standing on mares which I bought to breed from, and have not seen any signs of disease in their offspring. Yours truly,
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"Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few weeks since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was promptly

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the same remedy. I gladly offer this testimony for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."—F. H. Hassler, Editor *Argus*, Table Rock, Nebr.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of whooping cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1251 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved remarkably effective in croup and is invaluable as a family medicine."—D. M. Bryant, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

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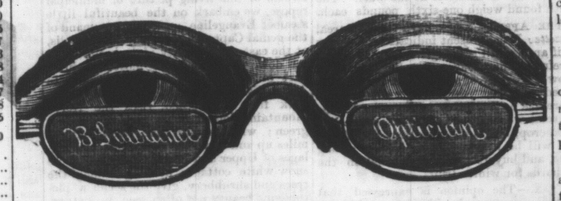

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Now don't complain about your Bad Sight when you have so Good a Sight to Improve Your Sight.

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BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING, no matter whether deafness is caused by colds, fevers, or injuries to the natural drums. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear. Music, conversation, and whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book of proofs *free*. Address, F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y. 17y

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Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—

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THE BEST STOVE IN THE WORLD

POLISH

MORE IN CAKE THAN OTHER MAKES.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Samuel Daniels, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Esquire, are requested to render the same duly attested to with the undersigned within six months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CHARLES M. DANIELS,
EPHRAIM BOCKMAN,
Executors.

Bridgetown, June 4th, 1889. 6m

SEND TO THIS OFFICE FOR BILL HEADS, CARDS, TAGS, ETC.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Old Maids.

BY REV. MADISON C. PETERS.

Marriage is Heaven's holiest ordinance, and the home earth's best picture of Heaven: wifehood and motherhood is the ideal state of woman, as marriage and fatherhood is the ideal state of man. Yet marriage is not the one goal of woman, and without it her life a failure; there is a place and a work for a sister and daughter and friend as well as for wife and mother.

Nothing causes so many ill-assorted marriages and mischievous results as making 'old maid' a term of reproach. Light-minded people only make fun of one. Many girls have been hurled into matrimony by the dread of being so stigmatized, who repented the step to their dying day.

This is a free country. If a woman remains single it is her own affair, and outsiders need not concern themselves about it.

Many women can give more honourable reasons for living outside the temple of Hymen than their foolish sisters who rushed into it. Some have never found their other selves; providential circumstances may have prevented the junction of these selves, and is not a life of loneliness more honourable than a loveless marriage? is not single blessedness preferable to double cursedness? Is it not better to live alone than in bad company, or live a lie?

There are hundreds of women who laid down all their hopes of wedded bliss for the sake of accomplishing some good work. Some of the brightest, prettiest and most interesting women are so much interested in the serious work of life that they regard husbands as unnecessary inconveniences. They are satisfied and useful. In such cases singleness is an honourable estate. It is a good thing. It is right. The Bible says it is not good for a man to be alone, but never says it is not good for a woman to be alone. The fact is, thousands of women would be ten thousand thousand times better off if they were alone. Many a bride, instead of wearing orange blossoms, might wear nettles, and instead of the wedding march, a more appropriate tune would be, 'The Dead March in Saul.' The frogs in Æsop were extremely wise. They had a great mind to some water, but they would not leap into the well because they could not get out again. Look before you leap.

Hints to Housekeepers.

An egg beaten up with sugar and a little cream, and added to a breakfast cup of tea, makes in itself a light but nourishing meal that an invalid may sip with pleasure and profit.

An authority says that fish sauce should always be thick enough to adhere to the fish. It is better to be too thick than too thin.

If you find that your stoves that are put aside for the summer are rusting, rub them over with a little kerosene. Apply it with a flannel cloth. This will prevent rust.

Cooking-holders of ticking are made nearly as long as a towel, so that both hands can be used with them. Fully a dozen should be on hand, and they should be washed frequently.

The little red ants, that are so troublesome in the house, may be caught in sponges into which sugar has been sprinkled; then the sponge should be dropped into hot water.

If you have trouble to get your last years's catsup bottles perfectly clean, after washing them thoroughly in suds and rinsing in clear water, chop a potato quite fine, mix it with a little warm water, put this in the bottle and shake it well; it will surely remove any foreign substance.

And I know of no way of cleaning chimneys quite so easy and effectual as the steaming process. Have a teakettle boiling at a lively rate, and hold the chimney over the spout to receive within it the column of ascending vapor, or rather to serve as a tunnel through which it may pass. A minute's rubbing with a large, clean, soft cloth will produce a most satisfactory shine. *Portland Transcript.*

Bride Dressed in Man's Attire.

DENVER, COL., August 25th.—A newly married couple is at the present time enjoying a novel bridal tour. Several months ago Charles Fisby, a clerk in a San Francisco store, while attempting to board a ferryboat, made a misstep and fell over some ropes into the arms of Mary Rathburne, daughter of a retired merchant. With an apology the young man departed. A few nights afterward the pair met at a party, and from that time on a friendship sprung up between the two. Finding the girl's parents were opposed to the match, the couple a few weeks later, eloped and were married at Sacramento. The young man having only $33, told his wife if they could manage to reach New York all would be well, as he had wealthy relatives there. This proved satisfactory. The girl took off her dresses and adorned herself in man's attire. Their adventures since then would fill a book. From Sacramento the pair beat their way over the Central Pacific road, by riding on freight trains and on the trucks of passenger coaches. A week ago Odgen was reached, and, being desirous to see some of Colorado's scenery, the Rio Grande was selected. After having been put off a half dozen trains the couple reached Denver yesterday morning. As it happened, the Union Pacific ran a Grand Army excursion train out last night and by strategy the couple managed to go on the train in the capacity of porters. By to-night Omaha will have been reached, and it is more than probable that the pair will get through to Chicago, reaching New York next month. The girl is extremely pretty, scarcely 19, while her husband is three years her senior.

Why?

Why suffer a single moment, when you can get immediate relief from internal or external pain by the use of Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure. Nerviline has never been known to fail. Try a 10 cent sample bottle. You will find it just as recommended. Neuralgia, toothache, cramps, headache, and all similar complaints disappear as if by magic when Nerviline is used. Large bottles 25 cents. Test bottles 10 cents, at druggists and country dealers.

—A Canadian exchange in reply to an article in the New York *Sun*, which says that Canada must wait outside the great republic "in her present condition of social and religious turmoil and material stagnation" until "Uncle Sam" is willing to receive her, says: "The Canadian people are more prosperous, more progressive, better educated, more intelligent and happier than the people of the United States," and we believe it substantially affirms a truth, though it is by no means apparent to our brothers over the border.

A Corrupt System.

Bad blood may corrupt the entire system and cause scrofulous sores, swellings, ulcers, salt rheum, erysipelas, sore eyes and skin diseases, as shingles, tettes, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood and cleanses, tones and strengthens the entire system.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Joker's Corner.

Mark Twain's Drollery.

Mark Twain at home is not more serious than his writings would lead one to expect. He has always been fond of perpetrating jokes for which his wife has only of late years, through practical education, been able to prepare herself.

When, for instance, Mr. Clemens, on the lecture platform, once drew out a dilapidated handkerchief, worn to shreds, and after gazing at it in an astonished fashion apologized, saying that he had been 'obliged to borrow one from Mr. ——,' naming some important personage of the town, his wife, sitting with a friend in the audience, has turned to her neighbor in the most distressed way and said:

'People will think I do not properly take care of my husband's clothes.'

It is true that Mr. Clemens has no tendency toward dudishness, and that he sometimes appears in a costume more befitting a poor author than a publisher millionaire; but everybody to his taste. He is careless and absent minded, and sometimes forgets some of the requirements of the age for the embellishment of mankind.

At any rate he is said to have called upon Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe without a necktie one day after her return from the south. When he came back from his visit he hurried to his wife to tell her how their neighbor had withstood the journey and of the present condition of her health. But he was stopped in the midst of his story by the horrified look in his wife's face.

'You don't mean to say that you have been to see Mrs. Stowe?' said she. 'Why, you haven't got on any necktie.'

He professed great chagrin at his carelessness and rushed up stairs apparently to remedy the defect in his toilet. When he came back, some time later, he laughingly tossed his wife