IF.

[Margaret E. Sangster in Harper's Magazine.]

If she were dead, how I would grieve
To think she never knew how dear
And sweet her very presence was;
How ever she brought summer near,
And made the home to music move,
And brightened life with her rich love!

If she were dead, my tears would fall
Above her silent beauteous clay—
She lives, thank God! shall I not shed
Love's sunshine o'er her patient way?
And daily tell her how I prize
Her voice, her touch, her faithful eyes!

A Prayer.

Lord God, Thou letteest the green things start
A new life every year;
Out of their sunken selves they rise,
Erect and sweet and clear.
Behold the lilies' pure, white leaves
Unfolding by each mere!

Again the sap mounts in the fir
Thro' every swelling vein;
And the clover stirs and thrills,
Responsive to the rain;
Again the tender grass makes green
The lone breast of the plain.

Hear the new, golden flood of song
The lark pours to the blue!
Behold the strong, undaunted shoot
Pushing its brave front through
The fallen tree! Lord God, Lord God,
Let me begin anew!

Out of my own self let me rise!
For, God, if it can be,
A new and noble growth may spring
From yon decaying tree,
Surely a strong, pure life may mount
Out of this life of me.

—*Ella Higginson.*

Terrified by Trifles.

QUEER INCIDENTS THAT HAVE TURNED THE TIDE OF BATTLE.

It is a peculiar circumstance that hardened and trained troops will go through a long fight surrounded by all the horrors that are inseparable from war, without flinching, and with the utmost apparent callousness; and the same men will be struck terrified by a single trifling incident.

Every war of any importance, particularly wars between civilized nations, is prolific in incidents of trivial character in themselves, but so unusual and unnatural that they appeal to the natural instinctive horror of men more suddenly and intensely than appear the main terrors of days of carnage and surrounding seas of suffering. Such an incident is the one, for example, which occurred at the battle of Worth, in the early days of the Franco-Prussian war.

In the heat of the great battle a wing of the Prussian army was charged by the regiments of French cuirassiers, in the hope of turning the wing and facilitating the falling back of the French infantry. But the cuirassiers were driven back by the unflinching Prussians. Again the cuirassiers charged, and again they were driven back by the withering fire of shot and shell.

For a third time they came down again, and the enemy waited for them to draw nearer, a horrible, blood-freezing terror seized the Prussians, and for the moment it looked as if they would turn and fly, or be cut down without defending themselves. But in a moment they had pulled themselves together and beaten back for the third and last time the gallant cuirassiers.

The sight that terrified the Prussians appears nothing very much in black and white. It was a regiment of cuirassiers led at a dashing rate toward them by a headless officer sitting upright in his saddle and apparently encouraging on his men. It was no less a person than Futzuud de Lascarre of the 3rd Regiment of Cuirassiers, whose head had been carried completely off his shoulders as the troop broke into the third desperate charge by a cannon ball, which also took off an officer's hand and cut the bugler in two.

It is remarkable and singular that at the battle of Forbach, which took place the same day at Worth, a very similar incident occurred, and did more to shake the nerves of the Germans than hours of roaring cannon and fighting had done.

While a regiment of Prussian infantry were standing in reserve, watching the fight as well as they could from their positions of shelter, a charger belonging to a regiment of of French dragoons (one which was practically destroyed in the battle) galloped right into the midst of the men, who rushed to arrest it, and immediately fell back in alarm; for swinging to the bridle was the whole left arm of the charger's rider, the fingers of the hand firmly grasping the reins. The arm appeared to have been severed a few inches below the shoulder, and was certainly that of an officer, but who the officer was has never been satisfactorily established.

So moved were the hardened men of battle at the horrible sight that no one would touch the horse, and the animal was allowed to gallop off, to be killed a few minutes later in crossing before some Prussian guns. Trifling as the incident was, many of the brave fellows, who witnessed it, declared that their first, almost irresistible, impulse was to throw down their arms and bolt. Yet it was with the help of just such men that General von Goben routed the French that memorable day in August, 1870.

It is a well-known fact that the finest and bravest troops the world can produce (in which class we believe our own Tommy occurs) have no immunity from that strange and mysterious madness known to military history as "war panic." A heavy war, frequent sanguinary engagements, night marches and surprises sometimes play havoc with soldiers' nervous systems and render them more like high-spirited colts than men who have taken the field prepared to suffer immeasurable horrors and take death cheerfully.

Those who have read deeply about the peninsular war will perhaps recollect that one or two British regiments, the very pick of our army engaged in the war, were so terrified that they were absolutely routed during one night's march by nothing more tangible than a false rumor.

The troops were marching along in good order, cheerfully chatting as if they were on the way to manœuver on Aldershot Plains, when a rumor ran down the lines that the enemy was at hand. The next moment the line of orderly soldiers was changed into an elongated mob of armed men throwing away arms, baggage and all they carried, running away in every direction, blind terror in their hearts, their faces blanched and their ears deaf to the thundering commands of their officers.

For the moment they think but one sentiment; one emotion; a sudden, passionate, blind terror, and they fled without thinking whether they were running into the arms of that thing they dreaded or not. It was a terror that was madness, and only its madness redeems it from dishonor. If anything were necessary to demonstrate the unnaturalness of the panic it would be done by the grand fact that the moment it became known that the enemy was really at hand the men instantly fell in and showed the utmost eagerness to attack. The rumor when false set the men flying like a horde of nervous women; the rumor being true, unquestionably, made the women of steel again.

Such "war panics" are mysteries; even the most experienced military officer cannot satisfactorily explain them. There is something so unnaturally—almost uncannily—unreasonable about them which eliminates any dishonor; and it is particularly remarkable that "war panics" have mostly occurred among regiments whose fearlessness and prowess have made the hearts of their countrymen heave with pride.—[*Tid Bits.*

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Origin of the Red Cross Society.

SOMETHING ABOUT A NOBLE INSTITUTION AND ITS WORKS.

Just now when Red Cross nurses are so prominently before the world through their work in the Transvaal, and in fact wherever the needs of humanity call them, it might be interesting to know something of the society and how it originated. The story is that on June 24, 1859, a terrific battle took place near the village of Solferino, Italy, between the allied French and Sardinian forces and the Austrian army. The army of the allies consisted of four divisions of the Sardinian army under King Victor Emanuel, and four French army corps, led by Emperor Napoleon III. They were opposed by a large Austrian army under the command of Emperor Francis Joseph. The battle raged for sixteen hours, and ended with the defeat of the Austrians. It was a dearly bought victory, for the allies had lost 18,000 men, while the loss of the Austrians was no less than 20,000, besides 6,000 prisoners and thirty cannon. What a scene of carnage and bloodshed! Thirty-eight thousand men killed or wounded, covering the field of battle, with scarcely any provision to attend the wounded, rescue the helpless and comfort the dying. It is true there were some small field hospitals, but their equipment was of the scantiest sort and in the face of this overwhelming catastrophe their help amounted to but little. Untold numbers of wounded that might have been rescued from an early grave, perished miserably on the field of battle. Eleven years later, June, 24, 1870, the bones of the slain on that field of battle were gathered in three great ossuaries which were consecrated in the presence of representatives of France, Italy and Austria.

The scenes of carnage and suffering on that day were witnessed by a true philanthropist, a Swiss gentleman, Henry Dunant, a physician, whose name, as has been aptly observed, deserves to be inscribed in letters of gold. He published a ghastly account of what he had seen on the battle field and in the two scanty military hospitals of Solferino and appealed to all civilized nations, that if men must fight the horrors of battle should at least be ameliorated by some rules of amenity. Dr. Dunant, in conjunction with his friend, Moynie, chairman of the Geneva Society of Public Utility, conceived the idea of having the permanent neutrality of the sick and ambulance service acknowledged by all civilized nations. They formed associations for the promulgation of this idea, and at length pressed it upon the governments of Europe, nearly every one of which sent representatives to a conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, in the month of August, 1864. As a result of this conference a convention was drawn up, known as the Geneva Convention, by which is meant an international agreement, the purpose of which is the amelioration of those evils that are invariably in war, the prevention of use less cruelty and the establishment of a voluntary service to nurse, comfort and tend the wounded and disabled. By this convention, and the declaration of the neutrality of the military sanitary service, the Red Cross movement displayed its international character; apart from that it is a strictly national institution, each country having its own Red Cross Society, serving its own army. The emblem of this society is everywhere a red cross, with the exception of Turkey, where it is a red halfmoon, and Japan, where it consists of four red squares.

There are now Red Cross societies established in thirty-three different countries, and they are no longer considered merely a privileged and tolerated institution, but an exceedingly useful aid in time of war, and as such, highly appreciated and carefully nurtured by every government. It may not be generally known that in England, as well as in Russia, a red enameled cross is bestowed on ladies who have rendered conspicuous service in time of war.

Fortunes in Rejected Books.

MANY SUCCESSES HAVE AT FIRST GONE BEGGING TO THE PUBLISHERS.

There is plenty of encouragement for young authors who get their manuscripts "declined with thanks." The publishers are an eccentric race, and very far fromm infallible.

It is not easy to understand how a book like "Vanity Fair,, could go through the hands of 20 publishing houses, to be refused by all. Fortunately Thackery had sufficient belief in his own work to risk bringing it out himself, the result being a moderate fortune and a great name.

A later instance of the density of publishers was the treatment of Miss Marie Corelli's "Romance of Two Worlds," her first work which was as nearly as possible lost to the world through the want of belief in its merits by Mr. Bentley's readers. Carlyle's great work, "Sartor Resartus," was rejected by all the chief publishers of London, who treated it with something approaching scorn.

"Tom Jones," the novel which opened up a new field in English fiction and to which Dickens always acknowledged the greatest indebtedness, failed altogether to attract a publisher untill Fielding had made a name as a dramatist.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin was refused by a dozen publishers, to be at length brought out in serial form by a Washington paper.

"Lorna Doone," which by some critics is said to be the book which will live out of this age, went around to more than half a dozen publishing houses before one undertook to bring it out. Curiously, the marquis of Lorne did much to bring the book before the public.

"Mr. Barnes of New York" was rejected by all American and London houses alike to whom it was offered. Mr. Gunter's last resource was to publish his story himself. It is said that out of that tale and "Mr. Potter of Texas" he netted as much as $50,000 in one year.—*Odds and Ends.*

—Chaplain Hardy (of "How to be Happy Though Married" fame) has some interesting things to say in his just published book concerning Mr. Thomas Atkins. "The strongest and most consistent Christians I have ever known." writes the clergyman, "have been soldiers. When these men are religious at all they are very religious. Humbug and hypocritical professions cannot conceal themselves from the somewhat fierce criticism of the barrack room. Perhaps it is owing to this compulsory earnestness that officers and men in the army are generally inclined to be fanatical when they are religious. . . . When bluff old Sale, Havelock's commanding officer, heard the soldiers whom Havelock had influenced ridiculed as saints he said: "I wish to God my whole regiment were "Havelock's Saints." for I never hear of one of these saints being in the guard-room or his name in the defaulters' book." One one occasion Lord Clive asked his officers to pick out the bravest men from his small army before Delhi, to form the forlorn hope in a desperate attack. It was on Sunday evening. The reply was: "There is a prayer meeting going on now in the camp. If you go there you will find all the bravest men."

—The creases may be removed from papers intended for binding by sprinkling them with water, throwing it on with a whisk broom; then putting the papers under heavy weight until dry. A crease in a picture may be damped, then covered with a cloth and ironed.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

Important to Know.

It is important to know that tuberculosis can be introduced into the human system by drinking the milk of a cow infected with this dread disease. It is on this account a matter of vital importance to be careful as to the milk we drink. Now, there is one point on which all keepers of cattle should be informed, and that is this: tuberculosis can be given to a healthy cow by a consumptive attendant. Neither a man nor a woman nor a child suffering from consumption should be allowed to go into the stall of a cow or any other animal housed in that way. Neither should a consumptive person be permitted to milk a cow, even in the open, because the breath of a consumptive, as well as the saliva and nasal secretions, all contain the bacilla of tuberculosis, and the cow either inhales the one or takes the other up with her food. This fact is not so widely known as it should be. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on this rule, namely: "Do not allow a consumptive person to care for or in any way handle healthy horses, cows, calves or other stock," because the disease is transmissible from the human being to the cattle, and *vice versa.*

Consumptive persons should not be allowed to make bread, cake, pies, butter; in fact, they should not do the cooking of a family. All this may seem hard lines for the person who is already afflicted but when such persons duly reflect on the fact that they may make themselves a source of danger to others, they will cheerfully submit to its reasonableness.

It is important to know, also, that because certain diseases only become developed in an organism as a result of the weakening of the nervous system, which has thus ceased to regulate the functions of nutrition, that such diseases cannot be cured untill the nervous system is restored to its natural condition. For this reason it is most unwise and sometimes fatal to allow one's health to give way without earnest inquiry into the cause, with a view to finding the proper course of treatment. The nerves perform a very important mission; they are virtually the feeders, the builders of the body. Just as soon as the nerve of a tooth becomes diseased toothache is established as a warning; and toothache is a warning heeded by most intelligent persons. They go to a dentist, and he doctors the tooth. It is strange that other aches are not so well understood and acted upon. When a person has neuralgia of the heart great alarm is felt and the doctor is sought. Neuralgia in any part of the body is an important symptom and should send the sufferer to a competent physician. The system of a person who has neuralgic pains is ready for a break-up in some organ. The lesson of neuralgia is, make haste to build up the vital energies lest some incurable condition sets in.

It has been very recently discovered that psoriasis and eczema are minor diseases of the same type as leprosy, and that leprosy results from pretty much the same conditions. All this goes to show the very great importance of keeping the body well nourished by suitable food, living in apartments that are flooded every day with the generous sunshine and pure air, and not allowing one's health to run down until nervous exhaustion sets in. Nervous exhaustion bewilders the best physicians and taxes all their resources. Not one physician is there in a hundred but would rather treat ten acute cases than one chronic sufferer, for physicians of repute glory in bringing a patient through an illness. Acute cases get well or die, but the chronic cases are a torment to themselves no less than to the kindly, well-intentioned and skillful doctor. Keep up the strength of the nervous system whatever else you do, is my advice to all women, and if your efforts are not successful, go to your family doctor, ask his advice as to your proper course, and follow it to the letter.—*Ladies' World.*

How Lemons May be Used.

This fruit has a variety of uses besides that of the culinary department, and no household should be without them at the approach of spring. Keep one on your toilet table. Rubbed into the finger nails it cleanses them more quickly than anything else can do. A slice of lemon rubbed over the face after washing and before drying cleanses and whitens the skin. A dash of lemon juice in the water is an excellent tooth wash and, besides removing tartar, sweetens the breath. Glycerine and lemon juice is said to remove freckles. Glycerine and lemon juice half and half on a bit of absorbant cotton is the best thing in the world wherewith to moisten the lips and tongue of a fever-parched patient. The juice of a lemon in hot water on awakening in the morning is an excellent liver corrective, and for stout people is better than any anti-fat ever invented. A teaspoonful of juice in a small cup of black coffee will relieve a bilious headache.

The Small Belongings of Dress.

The minor accessories of dress go far toward making a complete costume and form the finishing touches of what the French all call harmonious dressing. She is the woman the various articles of whose attire are becomingly and suitably as well as fashionably chosen harmoniously combined, carefully put on and who realizes the value of having the little details of dress correct. A Worth gown, a diamond stomacher or a sable wrap cannot atone for a torn corset cover, a frowsy petticoat, a torn glove or a pair of crooked heels.

There is an old saying that a lady may be known by the gloves and shoes she wears. That most woman are very particular about the shoes they wear and expect great things from the merchants who cater to their needs is evident in the extensive, varied and choice selections of footwear from which women may choose what pleases them best.

—"A word to the wise is sufficient." Wise people keep their blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and make sure of health.

The Ultimate Success

of the treatment of consumption depends altogether on the strength of the patient. The diseases of the lungs might be cured a great many times if the system had the strength to cast off the poisons and to bear up under the strain of the cough.

PARK'S Perfect Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and Guaiacol renders this possible. It begins by building up the system, correcting and improving the digestion and gradually eradicates the disease. It tones up the entire body and enables the patient to take on firm, healthy flesh and strength. Park's Perfect Emulsion is composed of the purest Cod Liver Oil combined with the chemically pure Hypophosphites and Guaiacol, a combination that is being universally prescribed by the foremost medical men of nearly all countries for the treatment of all pulmonary diseases. It is prepared in such a way as to entirely eliminate all bad taste or ordour, and can be retained by the most capricious stomach.

Price 50 cents per Bottle, of all Druggists.

—Manufactured by—

HATTIE & MYLIUS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

For sale by S. N. Weare, Bridgetown.

CONSUMPTION CURED

In many cases this disease is arrested, and in all the healing, soothing properties of

Puttner's Emulsion

give great relief & comfort to the sufferers.

Always get Puttner's, it is the Original and Best.

We are showing for the first time

TWO LINES OF

DOWN CUSHIONS!

Size 20x20 inch, at 75c and 90c.
Size 22x22 inch, at 95c and $1 15.

Feather Pillows

at $3 50, $4 50, $5.00, $5 25 and $5 50.

Wool and Fibre Pillows made to order.

MATTRESSES

Cotton Top, $3 50, cotton tick.
Cotton Top and Bottom, $4 50, satin tick.
XXX Cotton Filled, $5 50, linen tick.

We have a full line of Excelsior, Wool, Fibre and Hair Mattresses.

Also agents for the celebrated Ostermoor's Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses.

REED BROS.
(Successors to H S Reed.)

1900. A. No. 843.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

BETWEEN ROBERT MILLS, *Plaintiff,*
—AND—
ELIZABETH MacLEAN and NORMAN R. BURROWS, administratrix and administrator of the estate of Hector MacLean, deceased, *Defendants.*

To be sold at **Public Auction** by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the residence of the late Hector MacLean, in Granville, in the County of Annapolis, **On Saturday, the 12th day of May, A D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,**

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein the 10th day of April, A. D. 1900, unless before the time of sale the amount due to the plaintiff herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to him or his solicitor, all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, demand and equity of redemption of the defendants or either of them, and of all persons claiming or entitled by from or under them or either of them and the late Hector MacLean, of, in, to and out of all that certain lot, tract, piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in Upper Granville, in the County of Annapolis, on the north and south sides of the main Granville highway, being that portion of the late Isaac Phinney's estate conveyed to Perry Phinney his son by will, and which said piece or parcel of land is bounded and described as follows, namely: On the west by lands owned by Hector MacLean and Phineas D. Phinney; on the south by the Annapolis River; on the north by the cross road or Wardfield road, and on the east by lands of David B. Phinney and Phineas Walker, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less, subject to a life maintenance out of the premises in favor of Matilda M. Phinney, or out of one-half of the estate as it was before division.

TERMS: Ten per cent deposit at time of sale remainder on delivery of the deed.

EDWIN GATES,
High Sheriff of Annapolis County.

O. T. DANIELS, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Annapolis, April 10th, 1900. 3—5i

1900. A. No. 843

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

Between SAMUEL W. W. PICKUP, *Plaintiff.*
—AND—
ELIZABETH MacLEAN and NORMAN R. BURROWS, administratrix and administrator of the estate of Hector MacLean, deceased, *Defendants.*

To be sold at **Public Auction** by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the residence of the late Hector MacLean, in Granville, in the County of Annapolis, on

Saturday, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein the 10th day of April, A. D. 1900, unless before the time of sale the amount due to the plaintiff herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to him or his solicitor,

All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, demand and equity of redemption of the defendants or either of them, and of all persons claiming or entitled by from or under them or either of them and the late Hector MacLean, of, in, to and out of all those certain lots or parcels of land situate in Granville aforesaid, being the homestead farm of the late Phineas Phinney, and consisting

FIRST, of all that portion of the homestead beginning at a certain point on the east side of the Phinney Mountain Road southward of the Orchard Hill and where the south boundary fence of the back farm meets the said Mountain Road; thence eastwardly along the said south boundary fence (of the back farm as it now stands) till it comes to the western line of homestead farm of the late Perry Phinney; thence southwardly along said western line of said Perry Phinney and the several courses thereof to the Annapolis river; thence westwardly along the several courses of the said river to the Phinney Creek, so-called; thence northwardly along the eastern side of said creek to the highway; thence crossing the said highway northwardly along the eastern line of lands of late Daniel Felch to the north-east corner of the same; thence westwardly along the northern line of said lands to Bay road; thence northwardly along the eastern side of Bay road to place of beginning.

Also all of one certain and undivided half part of all that certain tract or parcel of land on the mountain now or formerly owned jointly by and with the heirs of the late Isaac Phinney and bounded on the north by the lower cross road; on the south by lands of the late Benjamin K. Dodge; on the east by lands of Thomas Eagleson and others, and on the west by lands of William Walker.

THIRDLY, All that other tract or parcel of land being a part of the homestead farm of Phineas Phinney, deceased, and bounded on the south by the new east and west road near the mountain; on the north by lands now or formerly owned by Benjamin Chesley; on the east by a certain line to be run in the centre of the said Homestead farm, and on the west by the Phinney Mountain Road and the eastern line of Thomas G. Walker's land, containing two hundred acres more or less.

Also all the right, title, estate, claim and demand of them the said Hector MacLean and J. Elizabeth MacLean his wife to that certain piece of land situate in Granville aforesaid and bounded on the west by the Phinney Mountain Road leading from the Granville highway northward to the Bay shore; on the east by lands formerly owned by James Miller; on the north by lands owned by Edmund Clark, and on the south by lands of Phineas Walker and lands of the estate of the late Isaac Phinney and lands formerly owned by Phineas Phinney, deceased, containing by estimation fifty acres more or less.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; balance on delivery of deed.

EDWIN GATES,
High Sheriff of Annapolis County.

O. T. DANIELS, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Annapolis, April 10th, 1900. 3—5i

JUST ARRIVED

CARLOAD OF

FEED

Will sell very low for Cash.

N. H. PHINNEY.

Lawrencetown, March 19th, 1900.

NOTICE

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of EDWARD E. BENT, late of Bentville, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

ANNIE C. BENT, Administratrix.
REGINALD J. BISHOP, Administrator.
Tupperville, Annapolis County, N. S.
April 3rd, 1900. —6m

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1899, the Steamship and Train Service o, this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	11.06 a.m
Express from Yarmouth	1.17 p.m
Accom. from Richmond	4.35 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	6.20 a.m

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:

Express for Yarmouth	11.06 a.m
Express for Halifax	1.17 p.m
Accom. for Halifax	6.20 a.m
Accom. for Annapolis	4.53 p.m

BOSTON SERVICE:

S. S. "Prince Arthur,"

2,400 Gross Tonnage; 7,000 Horse Power, by far the finest and fastest steamer plying out of Boston, leaves Yarmouth, N. S., Wednesday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of the Express Trains, arriving in Boston early next morning. Returning, leaves Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday, at 4.00 p. m. Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers.

Royal Mail S.S. "Prince Rupert,"

1,200 Gross Tonnage; 3,000 Horse Power.

ST. JOHN and DIGBY.

Leaves St. John, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday	7.00 a.m
Arrives in Digby	10.00 a.m
Leaves Digby, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday	12.50 p.m
Arrives in St. John	3.35 p.m

Buffet Parlor Cars run each way daily on Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

S. S. Evangeline makes daily trips between Kingsport and Parrsboro.

Trains and Steamers are run on Eastern Standard Time.

P. GIFKINS,
Superintendent,
Kentville, N. S.

THE NEWPORT NURSERY COMPANY

Newport, N. S.

We desire to call the attention of Fruit Growers to the large stock of Fruit Trees of our own growing. Below are a few of the many testimonials we have received in regard to the stock we delivered last Spring:

CANNING, N. S., June 14th. 1899.
The Newport Nursery Co., Newport, N. S.
Gentlemen,—This spring we received from you 2,000 Pear Trees. The stock was the finest we have ever seen, and we are pleased to find a Nova Scotia firm who are so competent to supply the growing needs of this country in the nursery line.
(Signed) THE R. W. KINSMAN CO., Ld'd.
R. W. KINSMAN, President.

PORT WILLIAMS,
Kings Co., June 9th, 1899.
Gentlemen,—The stock sent me was very fine. I can procure you a number of orders among my neighbors. (Signed)
HARRY W. O'KEY.

KENTVILLE, N. S., June 14th. 1899.
The Newport Nursery Co., Newport, N. S.:
Gentlemen,—Last winter I ordered of your Mr. Salter six hundred Apple Trees, which were delivered in good condition last month. The trees were thrifty and healthy, with well formed tops and excellent roots, and were the finest stock ever delivered in this part of Kings Co. Mr. John Burns, and others, who saw the trees, said they were the finest they had ever seen. Of the whole number planted, all have started growing. (Signed)
WILLIAM MCKITTRICK.

GRAND PRE, June 23rd, 1899.
Gentlemen,—This spring I received from you 300 Apple Trees, and although I have been planting trees for a number of years, and from different nurseries, your stock was the finest I have ever had. My neighbors, who have seen my trees, say they will place their orders with you for next spring. If you will send me order blanks I can secure you a large number of orders in this section. (Signed)
W. C. HAMILTON.

Although we have done well by our customers this year we will be in a position to do still better next year, and have to deliver

OVER 50,000 TREES

of our own growing, which will be as fine stock as was ever grown on this continent, and of the choicest varieties.

Warranted True to Name.

Aug. 29th, 1899. tf

BRIDGETOWN

MARBLE WORKS

The above works, for many years conducted by the late THOS. DEARNESS, will be carried on under the management of MR. JOHN DEARNESS, who will continue the manufacture of

Monuments,

in Marble, Red Granite, Gray Granite and Freestone,

Tablets, Headstones, &c

All orders promptly attended to.

Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.

APPLES A SPECIALTY

For Export to English Markets

N. MAYNRIGHT-MEYER & CO

6 and 7 CROSS LANE, LONDON, E. C.

accept and finance consignments of APPLES, HAY, BUTTER and CANNED GOODS, etc.

Highest market prices with lowest charges guaranteed. For full information apply to their representative

JAMES R. DE WITT,
Bridgetown, N. S.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

All persons having any legal claims against the estate of JOHN HICKS, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate, either by notes or accounts, will please call and acknowledge the same or make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES E. HICKS, } *Executors,*
ELNORA HICKS, }

Bridgetown, Jan. 8th, 1900. 3m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE

ALL persons having any legal claims against the estate of BURPEE R. BALCOM, late of Paradise, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate, will please make immediate payment to either of the undersigned.

EDGAR BENT, } *Executors.*
NORMAN LONGLEY. }

Paradise, Aug. 1st, 1899. 20 tf

WANTED

Old brass Andirons, Candlesticks, Trays and Snuffers; old Mahogany Furniture. Also old Postage Stamps used before 1870—worth most on the envelopes; old blue Dishes and China. Grandfather clocks. Good prices paid.

Address W. A. KAIN,
116 Germain Street,
St. John, N. B.
23 tf

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again.

Better put the cough out. That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil.

But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the weakened tissues.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

SALE OF CLOTHING

I am closing out a few lines of Clothing at a

GREAT SACRIFICE!

6 Men's Reefers, price $4 and $5. Reduced to	$3 50
1 Man's Reefer, price $5.00, Reduced to	4 50
1 Man's Ulster, price $9.00, Reduced to	6 75
4 Young Men's Ulsters, price $5.50, Reduced to	4 00
4 Boys' Ulsters, price $4.00, Reduced to	2 90
20 Men's Vests, $1.15 and $1.25, Reduced to	1 00

Sale of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, etc.

2 Celluloid Photo Albums, $1.60, Reduced to	$1 30
2 Celluloid Photo Albums, $1.25, Reduced to	1 00
2 Glove and Hdkf. Boxes, 60c Reduced to	45
3 Necktie Boxes, 30c Reduced to	20
Moon Mirrors, 25c Reduced to	20
Balky Mules, Mechanical Toys, 45c Reduced to	35
Crawling Beetles, 45c Reduced to	30
Flying Birds, 25c Reduced to	20

Dolls and other things reduced at the same rate.

Don't forget that we always have a large stock of Flour, Meal and Feed.

JOSEPH I. FOSTER

January 17th, 1900.

NEW BAKERY!

COURT STREET.

The subscriber offers for sale at the new store on Court Street, Bridgetown,

Choice Home-made Bread, Biscuits, Pastry, &c.

Also Milk and Cream.

We will make a specialty of Lunches at all hours, consisting of Baked Beans and Brown Bread at 10c. Satisfaction guaranteed, and lowest prices.

Ice Cream served every Saturday evening.

J. M. KENDALL.

REMEMBER THE PLACE: Two doors north of Iron Foundry. J. M. K.

CABLE ADDRESS: WALLFRUIT London. } Established over a quarter of a century.

JOHN FOX & CO.

Auctioneers and Fruit Brokers,

Spitalfield and Stratford Market,

LONDON, G. B.

We are in a position to guarantee highest market return for all consignments entrusted to us. Cash draft forwarded immediately goods are sold. Current prices and market reports forwarded with pleasure.

Represented by Abram Young, Bridgetown, who will give shippers any information required. 25 6m

A. BENSON

UNDERTAKER

and Funeral Director.

Caskets of all grades, and a full line of funeral furnishings constantly on hand.

Cabinet Work also attended to.

Warerooms at J. H. HICKS & SON'S factory. 39 y

PALFREY'S

CARRIAGE SHOP

—AND—

REPAIR ROOMS.

Corner Queen and Water Sts.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Carriages and Buggies, Sleighs and Pungs that may be desired.

Best of Stock used in all classes of work.

Painting, Repairing and Vanishing executed in a first-class manner.

ARTHUR PALFREY.

Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 921y

GO TO THE 'BARGAIN' BOOT AND SHOE STORE

(Opposite the Post Office.)

A full line of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Women's, Misses' and Children's Fine and Coarse Boots.

Boots and Shoes made and Repaired.

Special attention given to Repairing

D. R. CUMMINGS, Agent.

WON'T CURE EVERYTHING

ARCHIBALD'S PAIN BALSAM,

but the best let medicine for

COUGHS. COLDS. CRAMPS. CHILLS. CHOLERA. COLIC.

BEEN USED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

N. E. CHUTE,

Licensed Auctioneer

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

The Household.

Teaching Children Fear.

"Put baby's little fingers back into baby's muff, quick!" said a kindly looking nurse to her little charge, "or Jack Frost will come and bite them." And the little thing hastily thrust her tiny mittens hands back into their furry coverings, and looked on this side and on that for the personage or thing that her nurse had conjured up to her imagination.

"How altogether wrong that is!" exclaimed a mother, who was passing, to a friend. "That woman evidently belongs to a superior class of servants; moreover, I should judge from her appearance that she is both competent and good. Yet she does positive harm to the child, whom she probably adores, by exciting her fears and peopling her world with unknown enemies. Jack Frost to us seems like a harmless creation of fancy, but I suppose to that infant he is a grisly, mysterious monster, ready to spring out from any side street and attack her.

"For my part, I do not think children should be allowed to be afraid of anything. It would be quite possible to eliminate fear from their minds if they were not taught to dread anything. Why the other day I saw a mother showing a picture book to her baby. 'Oh, see the bowwow!' she exclaimed, aud then, putting her ng er to the dog's mouth, 'Oh, the naughty dog bit mamma!' So, naturally, when she took the child's finger to put to the animal's mouth the little one screamed. I have seen such performances over and over again, and yet no one seems to realize it is teaching the child cowardice and distrust.

"I know of one mother, however, who I am happy to say, has the right idea about warping the youthful mind. She has three little children under seven, and she has taught them to believe that everything is good, that all animals are kind and that every person loves them. The consequence is that they are the friendliest little beings imaginable, and the bravest, too. They do not know what fear is, for they cannot imagine anything or anybody working them harm.

'Of course, I know that they must learn sooner or later that evil and hatred exist,' said the other mother, 'but the knowledge will come to them gradually, after their reason is more developed, and they can judge of cause and effects. But now, while they are shielded from all that can hurt them, the chief thing, it seems to me, is to teach them confidence in and affection for every living thing.'

Household Furnishings.

Those with whom money is unpleasantly scarce are apt to think that lovely surroundings are to them an impossibility. This is a great mistake; for, with the perfect cleanliness which beautifies everything, good judgment in purchases—the more when our purchases are few—with the refining influence of growing plants and flowers, possible to the poorest in this land, no home in it, need be devoid of a measure of grace and beauty.

Things would be better with us if we were not so impatient. The spirit of the age is upon us and we cannot wait until money can be saved for something worth having. When we are married and begin to build our nest we think it necessary that it should have the fashionable number of apartments and the proper equipment of sofas, chairs and tables even if the weaks backs and rickety legs foretell an early journey to the garret hospital.

Those of us who have a beautiful piece of antique furniture or lovely bit of old china, or delft have an object lesson as well as a possession to make envious the heart of our best friend. It is very likely that they who first rejoiced over our cherished Chippendale or drank tea from our dainty cups enjoyed them none the less that long waiting and saving made them possible.

Now we get everything at once and of course in the majority of cases it must be cheap and therefore anything but durable. In a very few years the furniture goes to pieces and the poor carpets are worn threadbare and have to be replaced. There is a constant drain on our money, and very often we are never able to make a step in advance of the dead level of ugliness and shabbiness.

This can be bettered. If you have begun wrong, it is always possible to make a fresh start. If a carpet is worn so badly that you think you must replace it this spring, and you have only money enough to buy another cheap one, do not buy one at all. Put the money aside as a nest egg for something good, paint or stain the floor, lay down a few rugs, or even one, and your room will be sweeter and cleaner, and in a better condition to be made beautiful than it ever was with a soiled and worn carpet or with a cheap new one sure to be soiled and worn too in a very short time.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Joker's Corner.