Miscellanous.

Union Jack History.

CURIOUS POINTS ABOUT THE BANNER OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

We are all familiar with the white, blue and red ensigns, and with the union jack which occupies the upper quarter nearest the flagstaff. The white ensign has the red cross of St. George in addition to the union jack. Without the jack this white ensign with a red cross represents the old national flag as it existed from the time of Richard I. until the death of Elizabeth.

This red cross flag, the banner of St. George, appears to have been chosen by the Soldier King in honor of the saint who was the patron of soldiers. It remained for more than four hundred years the flag under which the English warriors fought on land and on sea. When James VI. of Scotland succeeded Elizabeth the Scotch had a national flag. That also was a cross, but it was shaped differently from that of St. George and was known as the Cross of St. Andrews.

The ground of the Scotch flag was blue, and its cross was white. To mark the union of the two kingdoms under one sovereign the national banner underwent a change, although Scotland still retained its separate Parliament. In the new flag the two banners of England and Scotland were united. There appeared in it the oblique white cross of St. Andrews on a blue ground, and the red cross of St. George on a white margin, worked in the blue field. The king was accustomed to sign his name in the French form of James, "Jacques." He was in fact, the Union Jacques, or as we improperly pronounce it Jack.

For local purposes the Scotch still continued to use the white St. Andrew's cross on the blue field and the English the red cross on the white field. It was stated by royal proclamation in 1606 that "whereas some difference hath arise between our subjects of South and North Britain, traveling by seas, about the bearing of their flags. For the avoiding of all such contentions hereafter we have, with the advice of our council, ordered that from henceforth all our subjects of this Isle and Kingdom of Great Britain and the members thereof shall bear in their maintop the Red Cross, commonly called St. George's Cross, and the White Cross, commonly called St. Andrew's Cross, joined together," "and in their foretop our subjects of South Britain shall wear the Red Cross only, as they were wont; and our subjects of North Britain in their foretop the White Cross only, as they were accustomed."

In 1707, when the Scotch and English Legislatures were united, the distinctive flags ceased to be used, and the united flags as arranged in 1606 became the single ensign for the United Kingdom. It was the sovereign that made the union and established the national flag, and an establishment of distinct Legislatures again would not alter the flag. Ireland would take presumably for its local ensign the red cross of St. Paterick. This Irish banner ought to have appeared in the union flag of 1606 but it did not. Ireland had no distinct recognition in the union flag until 1801 when the Irish and British Legislatures were united.

At that date the union jack underwent a further change, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick on a white field was introduced. Since that date the union jack has shown the red cross and white margin, recalling the banner of St. George; the white diagonal and blue field of St. Andrew's banner, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick showing over the white diagonal cross of the Scotch banner. The blue ground of the jack is, therefore, due to Scotland, and the red and white as crosses and margins to England and to Ireland.

Her Mistake.

A pitiful story told by the Western newspapers has attracted little attention simply because it is so common a one.

A young girl of fifteen, the daughter of a poor seamstress, was introduced by another school-girl to a college-student a few years older than herself. He escorted her to school, threw himself in her way in the street, and took her to ice-cream saloons.

Her mother, finding that he was the son of wealthy and influential parents, forbade him the house. But the girl persisted in encouraging him, and at last married him secretly. The young couple went to live in a hotel. Before the first year was over he wearied of her. She had nothing but her childish beauty to recommend her. She was ignorant and destitute of tact, and knew nothing of the simplest forms of good manners.

She would gladly have tried to improve herself, but a wife and mother of sixteen has no time for education. The young husband disgusted and desperate, began to drink; beat and abused her cruelly, and finally, taking the child, deserted her. She earned some money as a servant, and followed him in order to regain the child. After three years of search she found him and, maddened and despairing, when foiled in her effort to take her child, shot and killed both it and herself.

A young girl, in the flutter of vanity and gratitude produced by the attentions of a first admirer, is apt to look upon the restrictions of her parents as foolish and 'old-foggish.' But she may be certain of two things in this relation. First, that the young man who does not respect her mother, will not, when the first heat of his fancy has cooled, respect, much less love her.

Secondly, that the man who is so deficient in good sense, principle and right feelings as to persuade a girl of sixteen into a secret marriage to gratify his own selfish fancy, will have neither sense, principle nor feeling to restrain him from drunkenness or cruelty when he is weary of her.

A FOUREFOLD WORK.

Burdock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys, and skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded.

Why we Didn't.

A STORY OF BLOCKADE-RUNNING TOLD BY A SECOND MATE.

In the spring of 1863, just after my return from a voyage to China and back in a British barque, I was loafing around Liverpool to wait for a berth, when one William Savage, an old sailor mate ran across me one evening and offered to ship me in a steamer which had run the blockade into Charleston three times and was about to attempt a fourth trip. She was a fair-sized side-wheeler called the Isle of Wight, and had nearly finished her loading. She carried a crew of about twenty men, and Savage was kind enough to say that I should be second mate and that the pay would be the highest I ever received.

In a day or two I found the steamer was loading with two or three field batteries, two large guns for cruisers, and an immense amount of other warlike material. When everything was aboard I heard it said that the steamer and cargo were worth a full million dollars, and we were to touch at Nassau and take on 3,000 muskets, a lot of hospital stores, and some odds and ends badly wanted by the Confederacy. Our crew were a riff-raff set with nothing of a sailor about them, while the captain was a typical John Bull named Graham.

I heard it said that our venture was known to the American Minister, and he promptly notified his Government, but no cruiser would have any business with us until we left Nassau. We made that port in due season, everything working smoothly, and although we took in our additional cargo inside of twenty-four hours the steamer delayed her sailing to the fifth day, on account of a Yankee man-of-war hovering on the coast in hopes to nab us. Meanwhile the crew had a jolly time among the taverns, and Savage and myself bore our full part. It was one evening when we were both the worse for liquor that he took me aside and began:

'William, I believe you to be a reliable man. You are poor, and I can put you in the way of handling a snug $25,000.'

His language sobered me up and astonished me. He beat around the bush for a while and then came to the point which he stated as follows:

'Here's a steamer and cargo worth at least $120,000. What's to prevent us from seizing her, making a Yankee port, and coming in for the prize money?'

'Why, the captain and crew will prevent,' I replied.

'The captain may try to, but the crew are all right. I've sounded 'em to a man, and they'll stick by me.'

'Wouldn't it be mutiny and piracy?'

'Exactly. If any of us are fools enough to return to England we must stand our chances. The Yankees will be only too glad to welcome us.'

To my discredit, perhaps, I needed but little urging to join the conspiracy, and when we finally put to sea everything was ripe for the seizure. The pilot, who was a Southerner was the only man besides the Captain not in the the pilot. Savage had sounded him a bit, but found him loyal to the core, and gave him up. It was arranged that the seizure should take place at midnight. At that hour the pilot was asleep in his berth, the Captain dozing with his clothes on, and the steamer was running through a calm sea, with the stars shining overhead. As the moment arrived Savage and I went down to secure the Captain while two others went to take care of the pilot. The latter was the one who got the start of us. The men went down to find him just turning out, and though they threw themselves upon him knocked them right and left and got up stairs to the pilot-house. There he was attacked by the two men at the wheel but the row ended in his shooting one stone dead, and bouncing the other out with a broken head. The racket raised by the pilot when first assaulted alarmed the Captain, and he greeted us with a shower of bullets and forced us out of the cabin. Savage being shot in both the arm and leg.

Then began a high old time. Every man of us had a revolver, and we divided off so as to keep the Captain below and the pilot in his house. The engineers and fireman quit their posts to take a hand in, and in about an hour the steamer lay idle on the sea, having no longer any steam. We were now in for it and bound to have the craft. We could keep the captain below, but we must down the pilot. I should say that 100 bullets were fired into the pilot house between midnight and daylight, but none of them wounded him. In return he killed one man and wounded two. When daylight came we were scattered about wherever we could find cover, and we opened upon him again. It became evident, however, after we had wasted a good deal of lead that the only way to get him out was to make a rush. Nobody wanted to head one, as two or three men were certain to be killed. We had him penned up, but he had us rolling on the sea as helpless as a log.

It was about 9 o'clock, and we had gone aft one by one for a bite to eat when a Yankee blockader hove in sight. Indeed, when we first saw her she was alongside and we were all prisoners. We told our story, claiming, I believe, to have been incited to capture the craft by patriotic motives, but all the prize money we got out of it was three months in jail a piece. Either the story didn't wash or the Yankee commander didn't want to whack up on his rich haul.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The Northwestern Lumberman calls attention to a serious and hitherto unthought of danger that accompanies the use of the band saw. It is the inflammable, almost explosive character of the fine dust produced by the band. It is well known that many substances when reduced to powder become explosive, and there is no reason to doubt that danger lurks in the dust of wood. The Lumberman hears of two or three disastrous sawmill fires of recent occurence that were due to the presence of the finely comminuted particles thrown off by the band saw, and which were set on fire by an over-heated journal-bearing. This is a matter for owners of band saw-mills to consider, with a view to taking whatever measures may be found practicable to obviate danger to their property from this unusual source. The Lumberman thinks it devolves upon manufacturers of mill machinery to devise some way of removing this danger which, it has been pretty well demonstrated, attends the use of the band saw.—*Boston Journal.*

A Pitiful Sight.

What sadder sight can be imagined than that or a noble man, whom the world can ill-afford to spare, striken down in the prime of useful life by consumption. Thousands are yearly filling consumptives' graves who might be saved by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which is a positive cure for consumption in its early stages. It is the best alterative and pectoral in the world. All druggists.

—A Chicago Anarchist was declaiming to a crowd in favor of dividing property. 'Give me your gold watch!' shouted a man in the crowd. 'It's my watch; I bought it,' answered the speaker. 'Don't care,' was the answer, 'you have a watch, and I have none, and by your doctrine I want yours.' This corked the Anarchist completely.

A STRANGE CASE.

Mr. Robert Kissick, of Coulson, Ont., has recently recovered from a remarkable disease—a tumor of the spleen with dropsy. The tumor estimated to weigh about six pounds. His medical council gave him no hope, but Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

STEAM FURNITURE WARE ROOM,

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that his Spring Stock of Furniture is now complete, and he has now on hand,

30 PARLOR SUITS

30 PINE BEDROOM SUITS

20 ASH AND WALNUT SUITS;

2 BLACK WALNUT SUITS.

Parlor Suits range in price from

$48 TO $200

Bedroom Suits from

$22 TO $200

A FULL STOCK OF

Household Furniture

Of All Kinds.

A FINE LOT OF

GILT WINDOW CORNICES

which were obtained at a bargain and will be sold at low prices.

The Subscriber would also state that he has added a quantity of

New MACHINERY!

to his Factory, and is prepared to make and sell furniture AS CHEAP as can be obtained in the Dominion.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK, WHICH HE CLAIMS TO BE THE MOST COMPLETE THAT CAN BE FOUND.

J. B. REED.

BROWNS MILLS, Lawrencetown.

Sawing, Grinding, Threshing.

Lumber sawn to order, Grain ground to order, Grain threshed to order.

HAVING a first-class Gray's full power Threshing machine capable of threshing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY BUSHELS PER HOUR, we shall be ready to fill orders in this department with extra promptness and despatch. Grain, when in at condition, will be ground immediately on being threshed if required.

IN STOCK,

Long and Short Shingles, Boards, Staves &c. Best fresh ground Cornmeal, Graham, Buckwheat, Middlings, Flour, MIXED FEED, &c., &c., &c.

Logs and grain bought at market rates. All orders filled promptly, at short notice and at Bottom prices!

Terms,—Cash.

J. A. BROWN & CO.

Lawrencetown, August 1884.

PARKER & DANIELS,

Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Money invested on Real Estate Securities

OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's Building, corner Queen and Granville Streets, Bridgetown, N. S.

J. G. H. PARKER. O. T. DANIELS, B. A.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!

Dr. J. R. McLean,

Corner Hollis & Salter streets

HALIFAX.

Sept. 15th, 288 —tf

CARD.

W. G. Parsons, B. A.,

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.

MIDDLETON, - - N. S.

Office in A. BEALS' STORE. 16 tf

John Ervin,

Barrister and Attorney at Law,

OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING,

503r pd BRIDGETOWN

FOR SALE!

A Superior Jersey Cow.

Apply to

REV. L. M. WILKINS,

10tf Rectory, Bridgetown.

CARD.

W. M. FORSYTH

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, DISTRICT NO. 2

Office in

LOCKETT'S BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN.

Office hours, from 2 to 5 p. m.

April 2nd, 84. 51tf

NOTICE.

Pictures and Framing in variety, Christmas Cards, And Fancy Goods.

I am also selling the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine JOHN Z. BENT,

Bridgetown, Dec. 1885.

HEATH & MULLIGAN'S PREPARED PAINT!

Best in the Market!

Unequalled for Spreading, Finish and Durability!

Paint that Beautifies and Protects!

NO one will deny that the finer a paint is ground, the longer it will wear and the more surface it will cover, and if to this we add the fact that if the color is ground in with the Lead and Oil, it will be seen that the paint will not spot or fade, as is the case with paint made by hand.

These three qualities (Spreading, Finish and Durability) are shown in the Heath & Mulligan Manufacturing Co.'s Paints, over all others. If you want a paint that will endure, and at the same time hold its beauty, you will be interested in these goods.

TAKEN FROM GUARANTEE.

"If at the end of one, two, three or five years the paint is not equal to that prepared by the painter, as regards beauty of finish and durability, we will refund the money paid."

Books of color plates, showing harmonious combinations of the different colors can be obtained by applying to

HUGH FRASER, Bridgetown, N. S., Agent.

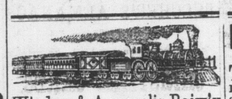
THE BRIDGETOWN FOUNDRY COMPANY! (LIMITED.)

THE above Foundry Company in addition to their general stock of STOVES, PLOUGHS, HAY-CUTTERS, MILL CASTINGS, TINWARE, &c., &c., are prepared to sell the Celebrated TORONTO and MASSEY MOWER, also the genuine RICHARDSON and CANADIAN BUCKEYE and other improved Rakes.

A large stock of MOWING MACHINE SECTIONS, GUARDS, GUARD PLATES, RIVETS, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand.

Extra prices for Mowers furnished on short notice. All repairs attended to with neatness and despatch. Charges moderate.

W. A. CRAIG, Manager.



Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tue. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Passengers on Express Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 30	5 30	.....
6	Round Hill	1 48	5 55	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 08	6 25	.....
19	Paradise	2 22	6 46	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 30	7 00	.....
28	Middleton	2 45	7 25	.....
32	Wilmot	2 55	7 43	.....
35	Kingston	3 03	7 57	.....
43	Aylesford	3 18	8 32	.....
47	Berwick	3 32	8 55	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 00	9 45	.....
	Do—leave	4 15	10 40	5 40
64	Port Williams	4 28	11 00	6 00
66	Wolfville	4 34	11 10	6 10
69	Grand Pre	5 43	11 22	6 25
77	Hantsport	5 05	11 55	6 58
			P.M.	
84	Windsor	5 30	12 45	7 25
116	Windsor Junct	6 50	3 15	9 50
130	Halifax—arrive	7 25	3 55	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. only.	Passengers on Freight daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00		2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 38	7 05	3 10
46	Windsor	8 55	10 00	5 15
53	Hantsport	9 17	10 32	5 53
61	Grand Pre	9 39	11 05	6 33
64	Wolfville	9 49	11 20	6 46
66	Port Williams	9 55	11 30	6 55
71	Kentville—arrive	10 08	12 20	7 10
			P.M.	
	Do—leave	10 25	12 20	
83	Berwick	10 52	1 12	
95	Aylesford	11 04	1 33	
98	Kingston	11 10	2 05	
102	Wilmot	11 27	2 18	
108	Middleton	11 37	2 45	
108	Lawrencetown	11 52	3 07	
		P.M.		
111	Paradise	12 00	3 20	
116	Bridgetown	12 13	3 42	
124	Roundhill	12 33	4 10	
130	Annapolis—arrive	12 50	4 35	

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. One hour added will give Halifax time.

Steamer Secret leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis, Returning, from Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, p. m.,

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 3.00 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.30 a. m.

Steamer New Brunswick leaves Annapolis every Thursday p. m., for Boston direct.

Steamers Alpha and Dominion leaves Yarmouth, every Wednesday and Saturday evening for Boston.

"International Steamers leave St. John "at 8.00 every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for "Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leaves St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston, at 6.30 a. m., and 8.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Steamer "Evangeline" leaves Annapolis every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, p.m., for Digby.

P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, Oct. 14th, 1886.

HARNESSES! HARNESSES!

HARNESSES,

—AND—

HARNESS MOUNTINGS,

for sale at the old stand.

Horse Rugs, Surcingles, Halters, Whips, Etc., always in Stock

COARSE BOOTS, KNEE BOOTS, SHOE FINDINGS, LASTS, NAILS, &C.,

LEATHERS,

In HARNESS, WAX, GRAIN, POLISHED, BUFF, SPLIT and CALF SKINS, at Lowest Figures.

Sole Leather,

—a Specialty.—

—at lowest prices. Also: Wanted, a Good—

Coarse Boot Bottomer,

one who has had some experience in making Miner's Boots, preferred.

WANTED, 1000 HIDES.

for which the highest cash price will be paid.

GEO. MURDOCH.

Bridgetown, Sept. 29th, 1886. 25tf.

RUBBER STAMP with your name in Fancy Type, 25 Visiting Cards, and INDIAN INK to mark Linen, only 25 cts. (stamps.) Book of 2000 styles free with each order. Agents Wanted. Big Pay. THALMAN MF'G CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Eagleson's Hotel!

THE subscriber has leased the premises formerly occupied by JOSEPH BUCKLER as a Hotel, and intends to keep up the old stand as a Hotel, with a stable attached, for the accommodation of the public. The stand is situated on the corner of

Granville & Queen Streets,

and is too well known to require further description. The best attention given to guests. Passengers conveyed to all parts of the county.

TERMS, moderate.

THOS. J. EAGLESON. Proprietor.

Bridgetown, June 2nd, 1885. tf.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

Notice of Change of Partnership.

The Law Firm of

T. D. & E. RUGGLES,

Office on Queen Street, Bridgetown, N. S., will henceforth be known under the name and style of

T. D. RUGGLES & SONS,

consisting of T. D. Ruggles, Q. C., Edwin Ruggles, B. A., and Harry Ruggles, B. A.

Dated December 16th, A. D., 1884. tf

LOVELL'S

GAZETTEER AND HISTORY

—OF THE—

Dominion of Canada,

IN NINE VOLUMES, ROYAL 8vo.,

TO BE COMMENCED whenever a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to cover cost of publication. Subscription to the Nine Volumes $75.00, to the Province of Ontario or to Quebec $12.50, to New Brunswick or to Nova Scotia $11.50, to Manitoba or British Columbia $9.50, to Prince Edward Island or to Northwest Territories $9.50. Each Province to have a Map.

Please send for Prospectus.

JOHN LOVELL, *Manager and Publisher.*

Montreal, 4th August, 1886.

J. H. CHUTE

MIDDLETON,

wishes to inform his friends and customers that his Importations for the

Spring & Summer 1886,

are now about complete.

MY STOCK

—IS—

Very Large & Well Selected.

EXTRA VALUES

may be looked for.

Middleton, April 13th, '86. 40 ly.

SAMUEL LEGG,

Watch and Clock Maker,

—IN—

Murdoch's Block.

Also Agent for the

HARTFORD LIFE

—AND—

ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.

Of Hartford, Conn.

Bridgetown, July 1, '85.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual* destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

GEORGE WHITMAN,

REAL ESTATE & COMMISSION AGENT,

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION.—Dr. D. McN. Parker, M. L. C., Halifax, N. S., T. D. Ruggles, Barrister, Annapolis, N. S.

Every attention given to the purchase and sale of Farms. Descriptions forwarded by Mail on receipt of Postage Stamps. n8ly.

R. D. BEALS,

GENERAL DEALER,

wishes to call the attention of the public to his Spring Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, GENERAL DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, ROOM PAPER, Groceries, CROCKERY WARE, TRUNKS & VALISES, Paints & Oils,

—ALSO:—

Sawed Shinlges,

Barrel STAVES.

Nictaux Falls, May 3rd.

1885. Letter "A," No. 45.

In the SUPREME COURT.

Between, CHARLES S. POTTER, and others, Plaintiffs,

—AND—

COREY LONG Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis or his deputy, in front of Sanford's Store, Clementsvale, in the County aforesaid, on

Thursday, December 9th,

next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of the Defendant at the time of the registry of the judgment in the cause or at any time since, in, to and upon all those lots of

LAND,

situate in the township of Clements, in the County of Annapolis, and more particularly described as follows:—

Lot No. 1, Being granted to the Defendant by grant from the Crown, No. 13409, and registered at Bridgetown, in said County, on the 25th day of June, 1881, in Grant Book 3, page 253, containing 52 acres and bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the southwest angle of 30 acres recently, granted to Samuel A. Westlock, in the district of Clementsvale, thence running south 21 degrees east 12 chains and 50 links, thence north 69 degrees east 58 chains, thence north 21 degrees west 3 chains and 25 links, thence south 69 degrees west, 22 chains, thence north 21 degrees west 9 chains and 21 links, thence south 69 degrees west 36 chains the place of beginning.

Lot No. 2, being granted to the Defendant by grant from the Crown, No. 13638, and registered at Bridgetown aforesaid, on the 17th day of August, 1881, in Grant Book No. 3, page 257, containing 27 acres and bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the south-east angle of 300 acres granted to John Davis in the district of Clementsvale, thence running north 71 degrees east 13 chains, thence north 19 degrees west 25 chains, thence south 71 degrees west 9 chains and 50 links to a small lake, thence southerly by the shore of the same to the eastern line of said Davis' land, thence south 19 degrees east 15 chains to the place of beginning with the appurtenances etc., the same having been taken in execution issued on a judgment herein duly registered to bind lands more than one year.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery of deed.

J. AVARD MORSE, High Sheriff of Annapolis Co.

T. D. Ruggles & Sons, solicitors for pltff.

Dated Bridgetown, Nov. 6th, 1886. 5it36.

1886. "A," No. 138.

In the Supreme Court,

Between TIMOTHY D. RUGGLES, Pltff.,

—AND—

WILLIAM CHUTE, SYBIL CHUTE and ALICE CHUTE Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, in front of office of T. D. Ruggles & Sons, in Bridgetown, in the County aforesaid, on

Thursday, December 30th,

1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PURSUANT to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein on the 16th day of November, 1886, unless before said day of sale the said defendants shall pay to the said plaintiff or his solicitors the amount due herein for principal, interest and costs, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendants, or any of them, and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under them, or any of them, in and to all that certain

FARM,

formerly belonging to the late Gilbert Chute situate, lying and being in Granville, in the County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—

That is to say, on the north by lands belonging to Benjamin Foster, jr., on the east by lands belonging to the late William Troop, on the south by the Annapolis River, and on the west by lands formerly owned by the late Gilbert Fowler now by Nathan R. Morse, being a part of Lot No. 126, containing three hundred acres more or less, together with the appurtenances.

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

J. AVARD MORSE, High Sheriff.

T. D. Ruggles & Sons, Solicitors for Pltff.

Bridgetown, Nov. 20th, 1886. 5it38

1886. "A," No. 144.

In the Supreme Court,

Between LEVOSE BENT, Plaintiff,

—AND—

[L.S.] OBEDIAH BARTEAUX, JOHN M. MORSE and THOMAS FISHER

[A.G.] Defendants.

UPON hearing Mr. Chisholm, agent of the Solicitors for the Plaintiff herein, and upon reading the affidavit of Edwin Ruggles, filed the 16th day of November, 1886, and the papers on file herein, it is ordered, that Obediah Barteaux, one of the above named defendants, do appear to this action within thirty days from the date thereof, and that this order be published in the Weekly Monitor, newspaper published in Bridgetown, in the County aforesaid, for four consecutive weeks, by one insertion each week, and that a copy of the said writ of summons and of this order be sent by a prepaid post letter to the said Obediah Barteaux, addressed to him at Malden, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, and, it is further ordered, that the said publication and the said posting of this order and writ of summons be sufficient service of the said writ on the said defendant, Obediah Barteaux.

Sigd. S. H. HOLMES. Prothy.

Dated Halifax, November 18th, 1886. 4it37

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS, ETC.

ANOTHER

LARGE IMPORTATION

—OF—

TWEEDS

—AND—

English WORSTEDS,

Just received at the

BLUE STORE.

Call early and secure the best patterns for your SPRING SUITS.

JOHN H. FISHER, Proprietor.

March 15th, '86.

For the Ladies.

Dress and Fashions.

There are no marked changes in the manner of making new dresses. Basques with vests and revers are retained, also long draperies with either plain or pleated skirts, and as these were all worn last winter, it will not be difficult or expensive to re-arrange the dresses of last season, and give them a new and stylish appearance. The novelty consists in small details, in new colors, and in odd ways of combining various fabrics.

In a dress composed of two materials, wool and velvet, the wool is preferred for the basque and drapery, the velvet for the lower skirt, revers and vest. The velvet skirt, whether plain or striped, is usually made of plain breadths without even a foot pleating nor need the velvet extend to the waist. It consists indeed of a sham skirt of cheap alpaca or silesia with a narrow facing of velvet across the foot in the back, extending upward to the knees in front, while on one side, or perhaps both, it reaches to the belt or quite near it. From two to four yards of velvet will be sufficient, according to the design of the drapery. The foundation skirt is similar in shape to those now worn, and is supplied with steels across the back and a hair pad for a bustle.

When a striped or plaid wool fabric is combined with plain wool, the stripes form the skirt and sometimes the basque also. The material is arranged on the foundation skirt in large box-pleats; or else the plaid represents a 'second skirt,' draped low on a foundation skirt, and above this is a short drapery of plain wool representing panniers as giving the effect of a sash.

New draperies are very long and full, yet they are massed in a narrow space at the belt to give a slender effect. The apron of wool dresses is made of a breadth of double width goods widely faced and left quite plain on one side, and turned up on the other side with a velvet revers; or else it may be plain all around, but caught up in cross pleats high on the left hip, and pointed low on the right, with some straight pleats or folds up the right side coming next a breadth of the contrasting material of the skirt beneath.

For the back breadths, draping without looping remains in favor, and is formed of full straight breadths hanging plainly from belt to foot, massed in about five inches of the back of the belt, curving outward over the cushion and steels, and so confined by tapes underneath that they do not spread out widely at the foot. All puffed and looped fullness on tournures is abandoned, and straight full effects are sought after.

The postilion basque remains in favor, and there are many jackets sloping away to disclose waistcoats beneath. The vest or plestron is inserted in most basques, and may be of the material of the lower skirt or of a fabric and color, not seen elsewhere in the dress. The lower edge of the basque is pointed in front and sloped short on the hips, the back is shaped to a small, nearly square postilion, laid in flat pleats like those of a riding-habit.

Coatsleeves are seen on all dresses imported at present, with small turned-back cuffs. Shoulder seams remain short, and the neck is cut as high as it is possible to wear it. Collars are still very deep, and the turned-down collar will be again worn; this does not detract from the high effect, but adds to its fullness, and improves the appearance greatly when the neck is very thin.

Buttons for cloth dresses are small and flat, and are sometimes covered with the cloth or velvet used in the dress. Dull metal buttons are also shown.

The new jackets for general wear are short, tight-fitting, and double-breasted, with a very high collar. The fronts may be fitted by one dart or two, as the figure of the wearer requires; the backs have but one side form, and are pleated flatly at the end of the middle forms. The sleeves are close coat shape, and two rows of small buttons trim the front. The rough boucle cloths will be much used for these jackets, and brown and navy blue will be foundser viceable colors.

For dressy occasions, short manlles of plush velvet, and beaded fabrics are largely imported, and show little change in shape from last year's styles.

Bonnets of smooth felt are shown at the first opening of millinery. They are in capote shape, with higher fronts and larger crowns than have been lately worn, and appear in the new shades, heliotrope, rosewood, mahogany, and the gray-blue Salammbo, though the prevailing shades, are navy-blue and brown. Round hats of medium size are imported for autumn and winter. They are made of felt with their brims turned up all round, and faced with braid, velvet, feathers or beaded bands. High narrow bands of gros-grain ribbon remain the general fashion for trimming both hats and bonnets.

Ruches and frills for the neck and sleeves of dresses are restored to favor.

Linen collars are very high straight bands around the neck, or with turned over points.

Linen cuffs show the merest line of white below the sleeve.

The hair is still worn high, leaving the neck exposed. The front hair continues to be cut and curled.

The polonaise is again seen on some of the imported autumn dresses.

—If one would like to know how to prevent the juice from running out of pies, here is a very simple way: Take strips of cloth about an inch wide, wet and put around the edge of the crust after the pies are ready for the oven. Be careful and not strip off the cloth until the pies are quite cool, or the crust will break. I have found that it is always best to put the sugar in the bottom of the pie.

WHITE CAKE.—½ cup of butter, 1½ cup of white sugar, the whites of four eggs, ½ cup of sweet milk, 2 cups of flour, ½ tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with lemon.

Joker's Corner.

She Got Discouraged.

(H. H., in Arkansaw Traveller.)

A Chicago woman recently resolved to treat all callers with courtesy, even pedlars, beggars and tramps.

'For,' she soliloquised, 'the poor people have to make a living these hard times, and must be often discouraged by the rude rebuffs they encounter in the prosecution of their business.'

She began Thursday last, and when about 8.45 a. m., a little girl came to the door and said, 'Matches?' she replied in a gentle tone of voice:

'No child; thank you.'

At 9.10 the bell rang, and going to the door, she was confronted by a peachpirate, who said:

'Fine ripe peaches, lady; eight cents a peck?'

'No, thank you.'

'Green corn—tomatoes—potatoes—cucumbers—'

'No, nothing at all to-day, thank you.'

At 9.47, just as she had got the baby to sleep, there was a jerk at the bell that made the little one bound a foot into the air and utter a scream. The mother's face reddened somewhat, but she went resolutely to the door, and when a weary-looking old man demanded if she stood in need of any carbolic salve, knife polish, toilet soap, corn-plaster or stove polish, she answered with the reverence due to age:

'No, I thank you, sir.'

Then, hearing the baby cry, he proposed that she try a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup.

'No, not any.'

At 10.18, when the young man with chromos and frames came around, she said:

'No; nothing to-day,' and shut the door in his face.

At 11.26 she did not hear the man who was canvassing for 'Mother, Home and Heaven,' more than half through his little lingo before she said, 'No, no!' and withdrew.

By 12.22 she had got to the stage of answering her persecutors before they had spoken to her; and at 1.08 she did so tartly, and punctuated her remarks with a stam of the door; at 1.55 she told a boy with fish to 'get out of here and never ring at my door again;' at 2.27 she pushed a lame life-insurance agent down the steps before he could utter a syllable, and at 3.20, when the minister made a pastoral call, she, ere he could smile and say, 'Well, Sister Sisson, how are you?' hit him on the head with a broom handle and ran him down the steps, out the front gate, across the sidewalk and clean into a tree-box on the other side of the street.

—Pat was one day lately going along a street, when it came on a heavy shower of rain. To keep his coat dry he entered the doorway of a stationer's shop but was immediately pulled up by the shopkeeper asking: 'What's your business there, my man? Pat.—'Och, thin, I wasn't wishing to disturb yis, but now that I've got yer attention, I was wanting a song called the Ould Arm Chair.'

Shopkeeper—'Oh, yes, here it is.'

Pat—'Thin I would like 'Annie Laurie.

Shopkeeper—'Just at hand here, sir.'

Pat—'Thin 'The last rose of summer, and that will do.'

The shower having been abated Pat was making for the door, when he was reminded that he had left his songs and that the charge was three shillings.

Pat—'Och, thin, just put the ould arm chair in that corner, clap Annie Laurie in it, and stick the last rose of summer in her breast; and if the crathur should weary, give her that ould song, 'Jilted by a Paddy, to amuse her.'

SUCCESSFUL ALL ROUND.—'Most everybody has his pet phrase, which he is apt to use upon all occasions, Mr. Hayseed's is 'met with some success.'

'How are you getting on with your stock-raising, Mr Hayseed?' he was asked recently.

'Well,' he replied, 'I've met with some success in raisin' calves.'

'How is your oldest boy doing at school?'

'Well, he's mectin' with some success as a scholar.'

'He ought to, for he has been well brought up. Your wife is a splendid woman, Mr. Hayseed.'

'Well, yes, the old lady has—er—met with some success as a female.'

A JOKE.—The paragrapher was ruminating in his sanctum, when the iceman entered.

'Why is it that you are always making jokes about our business?' the iceman asked.

'Oh! because it seems to be understood that you charge excessive prices,' was the reply. 'But,' added the paragrapher, 'there is no malice in what we say.'

'I am aware of that,' said the iceman, 'and I'm sure I don't mind it—in fact, I'm rather fond of jokes, and, by the way, I've got a good joke for you to-day.'

'Indeed!' said the paragrapher, with much interest; 'let us have it.'

'Here it is,' said the iceman; 'it is the bill for your summer's ice.—*Boston Courier.*

NONE FOR HIM.—The frequency with which Alpine t