General News.

—We are often deceived in the age of people having beautiful and luxuriant hair, not knowing that they use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep gray hairs away.

WHOLESALE EVICTIONS.—*Gainsville*, Tex., Jan. 24.—The United States troops drove 600 families out of Oklahama yesterday. They are now encamped around Purcell, I. T. Some of the people resisted and had to be tied to waggons and pulled out.

ONE GALLON A HEAD.—During the year 1888, 5,514,509 gallons of spirituous liquors were manufactured in Canada. This is an increase of more than one million gallons over the production of 1886 and represents one gallon for each man, woman and child in the Dominion.—*Montreal Witness*

—The additional recommendation of scent has been added to the popular Chrysanthemum, a new seedling, the *Nymphæe*, exhibited by H. W. Hales, Ridgewood, N. J., at a recent N. Y. Chrysanthemum show, having a perfume like that of the water-lily.

—What enhances the beauty of fine features more than a clear skin? Even plain features are made attractive by a good complexion. To secure this, purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal. Price $1. Six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

—The Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company held their twenty-first general annual meeting in London, on the 4th of last month. There was a slight decrease in revenue, partly owing to a hard winter, but the Secretary reported the management good. A dividend of 5s. per share was paid.

NO MORE MODUS VIVENDI.—*Ottawa*, Jan. 24.—Instructions have been sent to the Collector of Customs not to issue any more licenses to American fishing vessels under the *modus vivendi*. Some of the licenses expired on the 31st of last month, and have not been renewed. The remainder, which were issued for one year from date, will expire during the early summer.—*Gazette*.

A FORTUNE EASILY GAINED.—Real estate has proved to be the royal road to fortune in thousands of instances, and is now, perhaps, both the safest and most promising field of speculation. One of the most marvelous examples in this line is that of Mrs. Sarah Oates, of Kansas City, who has derived a fortune of $10,000,000 from an investment of $2,000 in town lots.—*Troy Press.*

—Canadian old rye is not all what it seems. A good deal of it is neither old nor rye. The statistics of the inland revenue department show that, during the year 1887-8, of the 94,243,866 pounds of grain used in the manufacture of spirits (which is whiskey) only 11,622,004 pounds were of the kind that gives the name to the greatest part of the production. No one buys corn whiskey, yet 74,285,000 pounds of Indian corn was consumed in the process of distillation.

HALIFAX MARKETS.—The following quotations are dated Jan. 25th, and are furnished us by Messrs. Munford Bros., Argyle St. Butter, choice dairy, per lb., 21; butter in rolls, in boxes, per lb., 20; eggs, per doz., 21; beef, quarters, 5 to 7; hogs, lb., 7½ to 7¾; mutton, by carcass, 6 to 7; lamb, by carcass, 7; veal, by carcass, 4; fowls and chickens, 35 to 45; apples, bbl., $1.25 to $2.00; oats, bush., 44; parsnips, bbl., $1.40; carrots, bbl., $1.30; hay ton, $12 to $13; wool skins, each, 60 to 65; potatoes, bbl., $1.25; hams and bacon, per lb., 10; turkeys, per lb., 12; turnips, per bbl., 50; geese, each, 50 to 60 ducks, pairs, 50 to 70.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE!—The Line steamship Acadian arrived at Philadelphia, Jan. 15th, to load bituminous coal for Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the use of the Allan line of steamships. Heretofore the supply of fuel for the vessels has come from Baltimore in the shape of Cumberland coal, but the Eureka and other coals will be tried by the Allan Steamships, and if as good or better than the Baltimore coal, the future supply will come from Philadelphia. Though coal is mined in Nova Scotia, the steamships prefer the American article because of its superior qualities.—*Philadelphia Record.*

MARRIED UNDER A MISAPPREHENSION.—It is said, and in all seriousness, too, that a gentleman known to a good many readers of *The Dispatch* actually married a girl under the impression that he was marrying her sister. His courtship of the other girl had been brief, and the sisters so closely resembled each other that he proposed and was accepted before he found out his mistake. He has never confessed that he made this odd error, but the girl who lost a good husband because of it insists to this day that she ought to be in her sister's shoes.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

CANADA HAS TOO MANY IMMIGRANTS.—*Ottawa*, Jan. 18:—The Dominion Government has decided to largely reduce, if not entirely withdraw, the amount annually expended to assist immigration into Canada. Last year $244,789 was expended on this account, and now the Knights of Labor have made their demand upon the Government that no more assisted passages be granted. They are urging Sir John Macdonald to introduce a measure to exclude alien labor, and he has promised to move in the matter. Sir John states, however, that any measure he may introduce cannot exclude workingmen coming into the country from any other portion of the British possessions.

—Mr. Frank Jones, of New York, formerly of Weymouth, has written a letter to the New York *World*, condemnatory of inflicting the death sentence by electricity. New York has adopted this method by law, and it was supposed death by electricity would be instantaneous and painless. Mr. Jones argues that it would be painful and cruel, and he is supported in this view, by a large number of the leading electricians of the United States. Mr. Jones has made the subject of electricity a special study, and has made some important discoveries in the matter of its application. He is a son of Stetson Jones, of Weymouth.—*Herald.*

—It is reported that King's College has lately received several handsome donations, among them a gift of $3,000 from Rev. Jacob I. S. Mountain, toward the endowment of a professional chair.

The "Inglis Memorial fund" is attaining considerable dimensions and it is expected that in a few years it will be sufficiently large to permit the carrying out of the design of the founders in establishing a chair of pastoral theology. About $4,000 has been expended in improvements on the College property. The library especially has received attentions by which its appearance has been much improved. Important changes and improvements it is said are in contemplation.—*Windsor Tribune.*

BETTER THAN EVER.—It did seem as though the seedsmen outdid themselves last year in the line of elaborate catalogues, but here comes Vick's Floral Guide for 1886, from Rochester, N. Y., better than all previous issues. "Better," hardly expresses it—rather, we should say far superior. It has been changed in every respect; new cuts, new type, enlarged in size (opening like an old-fashioned singing book); contains three elegant lithographs (8x10½ inches) of Roses, Geraniums and Melon and Tomato; beside a very fine plate of the late James Vick and his three sons who now own and manage this large business. These features must make the Floral Guide valuable to their many thousands of customers in this country.

We also notice that Vick returns to the plan started by the founder of the business years ago, of offering cash prizes at the State Fair. One would think they were a little out of their heads to offer to the public such a work as the Guide free, for that is what it amounts to, when they say it will be sent on receipt of fifteen cents, and that a certificate good for fifteen cents worth seed will be returned with the Guide.

Hear! Hear!

The best medicine I ever took or used in my family is Dr. Norton's Dock Blood Purifier. It cured me of Kidney disease of long standing after all other remedies failed. It also cured my wife of liver disease and dyspepsia. Since that I have sold hundreds of bottles of the wonderful medicine out of my store, which in every case has given perfect satisfaction. So writes Edward Morgan of New Germany, N. S. tf

Without a Stomach.

A WOMAN LIVING FROM WHOM THE ORGAN WAS REMOVED.

[New York Graphic.]

The extirpation of the stomach, an organ hitherto regarded as vital, has been accomplished in the case of a patient named Marietta Hally, of Washington, who came here some time ago for hospital treatment. She was an inveterate chewer of gum, but whether that had anything to do with her malady has not been determined. Her first symptom was loss of appetite, and food that she ate against her will was frequently rejected. She lost flesh rapidly, and when she was admitted to the hospital she weighed only 70 pounds, and was entirely helpless. The disease had affected her mind, and she labored under the delusion that she was wealthy, and talked incessantly while awake about her money and what she intended to do with it.

The nature of her malady was hard to determine to a certainty. It was known to be located in the stomach, and was thought to be a tumor, but whether a cancerous form or not could not be foretold. The stomach was slightly swollen and there was another protuberance above it, for which no explanation could be given. The woman was starving to death, and it was only her splendid physical organization that had kept her alive at all. The patient's consent, in her mental condition, could not be obtained for an operation, and Dr. Jacobus took the responsibility upon himself, and did for her what in his opinion was best. For this he has been condemned by certain surgeons, who are built on the narrow-guage plan.

The patient was put under the influence of ether after careful preparation had been made for an emergency. An incision was made above the navel, about six inches in length. The abdominal wall was

HARDLY THICKER THAN PAPER,

and so tender that it tore under the slightest pressure. This faulty tissue did not promise well for the success of the operation, and in order to remove the strain the incision was extended several inches. A portion of the intestines was taken out and wrapped in hot flannel. They were very small and very transparent, and the network of arteries were beautifully shown when held in the light; a very rare sight, indeed. The surgeon finally found the stomach and drew it forward through the opening in the abdomen. It was very dark in color and had the appearance of parchment. It was dry and hard and cancerous, and without a single element of a healthy stomach. The surgeon made a careful examination of the adhesions and found that the pancreas were not extensively involved. He freed the stomach from them and was then able to get a good view of it. Instead of there being trouble only in the pyloric region, as had been supposed, here was presented a case in which the whole organ was involved. It was an unpleasant position for a surgeon to be in. To go ahead was dangerous, and to stop, after the stomach had been so much irritated, was fully as liable to prove disastrous. Dr. Jacobus has plenty of nerve, and he only hesitated a moment before deciding to go on.

In making up his mind he was influenced by an experiment which he had about a month ago tried on a dog. At that time he

REMOVED THE ENTIRE STOMACH,

and the dog still lives without manifesting any inconvenience from the operation, which cost him the loss of this useful organ. The dog was healthy, and the question that presented itself was whether such an operation could be performed upon a weak human being with a diseased organ. Dr. Jacobus thought that it would make no difference and that there was as good a chance for one as for the other. In either case the chance was hardly one in a hundred. After a ligature had been tied around the duodenum and œsophagus, they were cut with blunt scissors as near to the stomach as possible, care being taken to go beyond the diseased tissue, and the stomach was removed. The hemorrhage was not troublesome. The air cries were all enlarged and the stomach would have bled frightfully if it had been cut. After the abdominal space had been thoroughly cleaned a union was made by drawing the pylorix together.

It required great ingenuity to unite them as the canals were of different thickness and did not fit well together. The other swelling was found to be a fluid pouch in the œsophagus, and as it was not of a malignant character it was left untouched.

The abdominal wound had just been closed when Dr. Jacobus was called a murderer, as before related. Dr. Jacobus did not prove a murderer. In fact, he saved a life. The patient remained unconscious for several days, and then rallied. Her body was rubbed with oil and food given her, per rectum, and she gained strength rapidly. At the end of two weeks she was given food through the mouth without any bad effect. Digestion went on in a perfectly natural manner, and from this it would seem that the stomach has been thought to play a more important part in digestion than it really does.

The patient will be kept at the hospital for several months, so that the history of the case can be carefully noted.

Wonderful Weather.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT GIVES IT UP.

It is singular that even the oldest inhabitant does not remember such an open winter as this has been. January 21st arrived before there was an arrival of snow, and that fall would not have remained had it not been followed by rain and frost. The fine weather of yesterday followed by the summer-like to-day is considered by R. H. Cogswell as our usual January thaw, and likely there will be a few more days like to-day. A comparison of January, 1888, with the present month will be interesting, as regards the extreme cold of each day:

1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
1.... 4	40	13.... 5*	12
2.... 18	22	14.... 10	11
3.... 25	13	15.... 17	13
4.... 9	21	16.... 11	18
5.... 8	20	17.... 2*	21
6.... 11	32	18.... 7	30
7.... 24	22	19.... 17	28
8.... 26	45	20.... 9	5
9.... 9	30	21.... 6	6
10.... 2	35	22.... 7*	16
11.... 2	35	23.... 3*	16
12.... 2*	26	24.... 7*	16

*Represents degrees below zero.

The balance of 1888's January showed 25, 1; 26, 2; 27, 4; 28, 3*; 29, 3*; 30, 9; 31, 9.

The figures for November and December, 1888, appeared in the *Recorder*, and were indicative of a much higher temperature than the same months of 1887.

It is curious that the November and December of 1888 were almost as mild as those of 1888. In December, 1868, there was bright sunshine every day, except on the following dates: 4, 5, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 31, and none of these were stormy—thick, wet, etc., only. November of that year had only five dirty days.—*Recorder.*

—Eminent physicians everywhere recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as the most reliable remedy that can be had for colds, coughs, and all pulmonary disorders. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac; it is the best publication of the kind, and full of information.

GLASS-MAKING IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Nova Scotia Glass Co., which commenced business at New Glasgow about seven years ago, have sold in the seven years over $600,000 worth of goods and paid in wages $200,000. About four-fifths of the products have gone to the upper provinces, some going as far west as British Columbia. The company employ almost entirely Nova Scotia born labor, the exception being a few foreign expert mechanics. About 135 men and boys are employed and the annual pay roll is about $35,000.

A Business Letter.

T. Milburn & Co., Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1887.

Sirs,—Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to-day. Yours truly, C. Thompson.

The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding B. B. B.

The Fruit Growers' Association.

A very interesting session was held last week. The Halifax *Herald* gives quite a full report from which we make a few extracts. The following resolution was moved and passed unanimously:—

Whereas, It is claimed by the manager of the Windsor & A. R. R., that this road must be run on commercial principles and that the tariff rates are as favorable upon this road as upon any company road in this Dominion.

Whereas, This tariff is unjust to us and places the agriculturists of these western counties at a great disadvantage as compared with residents on the Intercolonial Railway.

Therefore resolved, That in the opinion of this association the Dominion Government should be strongly urged to consolidate the western roads of this province and control them in order that we may be placed in fair competition with the patrons of the Intercolonial Railway.

Prof. Saunders in his address to the Association said:—

Nova Scotia had an immense advantage in being located so near the markets of the world—Europe, the New England States, the West Indies and South America were all immediately available to her. The ocean privileges were such that all they had to do was to ship their products a few miles by rail to reach navigation, while their western brethren to had their products by rail transport hundreds and in some cases thousands of miles. He did not think there was any prospect of overstocking the market with good fruit. Prices may and would at times vary, but the increased consumption will soon bring the demand up to if not ahead of the supply. He compared the consumption of fruit a quarter of a century ago with that of to-day to substantiate that view. Look at the present immense consumption of small fruit. That industry has been nearly all developed within the lifetime of the association, and notwithstanding the enormously increased supply have been well kept up. Agriculturists ought to be proud of their progress in every department. The masses of the people having once tasted of the excellent fruits provided for their use are not likely to give them up. Mr. Saunders described at length the establishment of experimental farms in the several provinces of the Dominion and of the preliminary work already accomplished, and showed that they were fast getting into working order. But too much should not be expected at once as it requires time to build, plant, test and carry forward the work necessary for the benefit of the Canadian farmer. At the central farm they had planted 400 varieties of the larger fruits. Many of these were hardy apples. He expected to fall with some of the tenderest and choicest Nova Scotia varieties; and to fail there as the climate was not so favorable as that of this province, and to fall back on the Russian and other varieties which were hardier and more suitable for the more northerly latitudes. He had also planted for test 60 varieties of pears, 70 of plums, and 70 of cherries, and had some very promising seedlings of raspberries and black currants and other fruits. The strawberries also at Ottawa had succeeded very well. All Nova Scotia was admirably adapted for strawberry culture, and the farmers might do a big business in supplying the local markets and New England with this delicious fruit; we had this great advantage that our fresh fruit would go into the New England markets and supply the demand several weeks after the other available supplies were exhausted, and thus extend the season and secure the highest prices for our products. Mr. Saunders proceeded to discuss the necessity of feeding trees and the various kinds of fertilizers required for the different soils. Of course, barnyard and stable manure was the best fertilizer, but where this could not be obtained in sufficient quantities, other fertilizers could be used as substitutes. The question for the farmer was which was the best and cheapest. The solution of that was now being undertaken by the experimental farms. The results of their work would be thought be of the greatest value to Canadian farmers and would be the means of saving them large sums of money, and much loss of time. The speaker next addressed himself to the questions of entomology and botany. He was very much impressed by the reported damage to fruit after it was packed by the increased growth of black spot. This was a new danger to him. He thought sulphurous acid would promptly destroy the germs from which these spots originate. Farmers should stop up ventilation for a few hours and burn sulphur in an open vessel in the fruit cellar. In this way sulphurous acid would be formed and would pass into the barrels and permeate through every part. If the barrels were found to be too tight to allow the gas to pass through, the heads could be removed. This would prevent the extension of the black spot and rapid rot. Other remedies were also mentioned. The weather greatly affects fruit growing. Meteorological records would be kept at all the experimental farms. The professor next addressed himself to the question of how to deal with the insect pests, described the habits of various insects and told how most effectually to fight and conquer them or at least to minimize, the extent of their injuries. His information on this point was especially valuable and greatly appreciated by those present. Referring to the ornamental trees of the province, he thought Nova Scotia would be benefited by a greater variety and recommended the introduction of Austrian, Scotch, White Stone, mountain and dwarf mountain pines. These were all very valuable and would add greatly to the appearance of the landscape. He strongly recommended Nova Scotians to grow these trees more largely. He also referred to the value of some of the nut bearing trees—such as the black walnut, native and Japanese butternuts, and to the variety of the cut leaved oak. When there was the castalfa, basswood and the Norway maple, and many other useful and ornamental sorts which should be largely planted here. Such trees were not only beautiful to look at but added much to the value of the farms and homes where they were planted and he held that the more beautiful we could make our surroundings and the more comfortable our homes the less likehood there was of our young men leaving their native places to seek their fortunes in distant provinces or foreign countries.

Quite a discussion took place in regard to the English sparrow. Mr. Bishop of Kentville, who is one of the best authorities on birds in Nova Scotia, read a paper, showing the great damage done by this much abused bird, and advocated its immediate annihilation. Prof. Saunders supported him. The result of the discussion was a vote that the government ought to take measures to exterminate the sparrow.

Among those who made speeches at the banquet, which closed the proceedings on the 24th inst, was Mr. J. W. Biglow. He called attention to the fact that two years ago he had expressed the opinion that anyone could buy a plot, plant 1,000 trees, drain the land, fence it, etc., at an expense of $3,000, and at the end of eight years that young orchard would be saleable at from $5,000 to $10,000. That was his opinion then; now he is able to prove it. He believed that rough pasture land was best for orchard planting. That land gave a better growth of tree and produced a better fruit. It could be purchased at $20 or $30 an acre. That's the sort of land he had planted his orchard in, and last summer his trees showed two feet of growth. This uncultivated stump land gave twice the growth to trees that cultivated land gave. It was a big point to utilize this practically useless land for orcharding in contradistinction to high cultivated land. He advocated a re organization of the association and its conversion into a sort of trust or combine. They could thus simplify the work, solve the difficulties, charter their own steamers, ship direct and send a supercargo to see that the fruit was placed directly in the hands of the consumers. This year the value of the crop was about equally divided between the producer and the railway, steamboat and middlemen. The other day he said to a young fellow earning $20 a month:

"Do you ever expect to be worth $5,000?"

"No," was the reply.

"Would you like to be worth $5,000?"

"Yes, of course, but I never expect to be."

"Well, if I tell you how, will you think over it, and follow my advice?"

"Yes."

"Get ten acres of land—"

"I haven't got the money to buy ten acres of land."

"Borrow it on mortgage, and set out 1,000 apple trees at your leisure. Work away at what you are doing. Plant your trees as you are able to buy them; instead of fooling away your leisure time, devote it to your young orchard, and in five to seven years you can sell it for at least $5,000."

That young man has taken the advice.

How Gordon Died.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The mail from Suakim brings dispatches from Gen. Grenfell, among which is an absolutely authentic account of the last hours of Gen. Gordon, the hero of Khartoum. The account is furnished by Demetrio Georgio, a Greek, who recently arrived at Suakim from Khartoum. Georgio was present at the capture and sack of Khartoum. Here is his story as told to Gen. Grenfell:

"I was at Khartoum the night it was taken. The Nile had gone back so that a part of the city was open. Gordon did not construct fresh trenches and ramparts, because he thought there was sufficient troops to defend the city. There were 3,000, I think. The gaps and all round were held by a large force under Farig Pasha. That night Farig moved his troops, especially the blacks, from the gaps, saying that the soldiers were wanted on the other side. Gordon had perfect confidence in Farig. The attack took place at two points. At the largest gap there was no resistance. If the British army, or even a few of them, had arrived one hour before the attack took place, Khartoum would not have been taken, and Gordon's troops would have fought to the last. Farig had sent word to the Mahdi: "Unless you attack to-night all is lost." In that night all was blood and flames. The city had passed over from the command of Gordon to the Mahdi. It was a dreadful night. I shall remember it to my dying day. The air echoed with horrible shrieks, yells, lamentations and wailings, and smelt of blood. I had two Mahdist uniforms given me by an Arab friend. One I gave to a friend, putting on the other myself. It was nearing daybreak when I took my friend to my house. Some Arabs rushed in telling me I ought to go to the government house at once. I asked why. They replied:

"All the great officers of the Mahdi have gone there to kill Gordon Pasha."

We were taken into a courtyard. I saw Gordon Pasha smoking on a balcony facing the river. Five hundred dervishes, who had been sent by the Mahdi with special orders to take Gordon alive, stood at the foot of the staircase. Gordon coolly left the balcony. "Fly," said his companions, "while there is yet time."

"Shall I fly and leave my post?" Gordon replied indignantly. "That, indeed, would indeed be a disgrace. "I shall not fly."

He then went into his inner room and donned his full uniform and sword. Then he came out and grandly drew himself up to his full height. On his visage was a look of scorn.

"Whom seek ye?" he asked, on gazing at the sea of angry faces.

"Gordon Pasha?" they cried.

"You want him, do you? I am he. Come up hither." Gordon replied.

On being again urged by Demetrio and the Greek consul to fly, Gordon replied:

"For shame; would you have me abandon my post ignominiously?"

He could easily have escaped at the rear then. As Gordon stood boldly facing the dervishes several superior Mahdist generals came up. The dervishes allowed them to pass. They ascended the stairs and asked for the pasha. Gordon met them, saying: "I am he," and handed them his sword in military fashion, intimating that he knew they had taken the place and consequently he surrendered according to the usages of war. But Hassan, one of the generals, snatched hold of his sword, at the same time in a brutal and most cowardly manner striking Gordon an unexpected blow. The pasha would have fought desperately had he thought he would not be treated in an honorable manner. He fell, rolling down the stairs. As he fell another general speared him on the left side, inflicting a dangerous wound. Thus died Gordon. I was there, a spectator to the ghastly deed. I got out of the way when he rolled off the stairs. Some say that Gordon was cut up in little pieces, but others relate that they embalmed his body and took it to the Mahdi. There were bodies cut up but I am inclined to believe that these were the bodies of the consul and Dr. Demetrio.

THE OLD MAN AND THE SHOT.—A STERN CHASE WITH FATAL RESULTS.—*St. Louis*, Jan. 20.—The little town of Bolar, in Mercer county, Mo., turns out the following tragic story:—Henry Thomas, an old farmer, has four grown daughters named Hattie, Margaret, Nancy and Jane, aged 19, 18, 20 and 22 years respectively. Last Wednesday night Samuel and Charles Hasburn, brothers, procured a ladder and serenaded Margaret and Jane out of a second story window of their father's house, and as they were about to elope with the girls the old man appeared on the scene, but too late to prevent their escape. He at once procured the best horse he had and a shotgun and started in hot pursuit. When about twelve miles from home he overtook the fleeing party. He immediately opened fire on them, killing both the boys and seriously wounding Margaret. After getting nearly home with the girls he was told that the other two, Hattie and Nancy had eloped with Ned Gleason and Thos. Allison. He at once left the girls he had with him in charge of some neighbours, and started after the others. After securing the other two girls without any serious trouble he started back, but when about two miles from home a mob took possession of him and strung him up to a tree. The old man was terribly strict with the girls. He would hardly let them out of his sight, hence the elopements. He always bragged that he would not be bothered with lazy sons-in-law. Public feeling is strongly in favour of the lynching. Margaret died last night.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The Lunenburg Marine Insurance association held its annual meeting on Thursday. According to the *Progress* it was shown that the net profits from four years' business, amounted to $14,733.72. The association being on the mutual plan and its business of the most favorable and secure character the above sum was divided among shareholders who had never been called upon to pay out a single cent. This association, however, was disbanded on Thursday and steps are now being taken by a number of parties interested to shipping to reorganize on joint stock lines with a capital stock of $4,000. In fact a stock list has already been opened and the *Progress* is informed that it is being filled up with such surprising rapidity with the names of towns-men that it is believed the capital stock will have to be increased to $20,000, in order to meet the demands of ship-owners residing in somewhat remote districts throughout the county, who will, without a doubt, solicit the privilege of becoming shareholders as soon as they are able to reach town. It has been reported that Lunenburg pays out nothing less than $20,000 annually for ship insurance.

THE FALL IN FLOUR.—Inactivity in the flour market for some weeks past has caused a reduction of from 25 to 40 cents a barrel on all grades of the staple. Cornmeal and oatmeal are also quoted as from 10 to 15 cents a barrel below last week's prices. The wholesale cash prices of last week compared with the reduction to current quotations are as follow: American choice pastry, $7.10 to $6.75; Canadian choice pastry, $6.75 and $7 to $6.50 and $6.75; family patent, $6 and $6.25 to $5.70 and $6; strong bakers' patent, $6.15 to $6; superior extra, $5.80 and $5.90 to $5.40 and $5.60; extra spring, $5.25 to $5; superfine, $4 50 to $4.25; yellow K. D. cornmeal, $3.10 and $3.20 to $3 and $3.10; fresh ground cornmeal, $3 and $3 10 to $2.90; standard Canada oatmeal, $5 and $5.10 to $4.85 and $5; rolled oats, $5.25 and $5.50 to $5.10 and $5.25.—*Chronicle.*

WORK DELIBERATELY.—There are some things that must be done in a hurry, or at all. Catching a flea is one of the best examples *apropos* of this. But as a rule it is safe to say, the man or woman who works deliberately accomplishes the most. The deliberate worker is the thoughtful worker, with whom the habit of system has became second nature. Any one may cultivate it who will take the trouble to try; and the most unsystematic, spasmodic worker will realize with amazement how easy it is to get through an allotted task in half the time it formerly required, by planning it all out before entering the office, workshop, or kitchen.

The harried worker is the one who fancies he is an uncommonly busy man. True, he is; so is the man who tries to bale out a leaky boat with a crownless hat; and in proportion to the energy expended, very often, the one accomplishes about as much as the other.

The busiest men we have known were those who never seemed to be in a hurry, and they accomplished more in a given time, and were less worn out when their work was done, than many who accomplished half as much, and almost ruptured themselves in doing it.

Think about your work before beginning it, then go at it deliberately. It will save wear and tear of nerve and muscle, you will accomplish more, and what you do will be better done.—*The Manufacturer and Builder.*

B. B. B. Stood the Test.

"I tried every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted as I was.' Henry Smith, Milvelton, Ont.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—I certify that MINARD'S LINIMENT cured my daughter of a severe and what appeared to be a fatal attack of diphtheria after all other remedies had failed, and recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that terrible disease.

JOHN D. BOUTILIER.

French Village, Jan., 1883.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—I suffered for seven years from Bronchitis. Nothing gave me relief till I tried MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM. Six bottles made a complete cure, and I firmly believe it to be the best cough mixture made.

JAS. F. VANBUSKIRK.

Fredericton, July, 1887.

Births.

GESNER.—At Belle Isle, on the 10th inst., the wife of Geo. R. Gesner, of a son.

Marriages.

LONGLEY—LEONARD.—On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Paradise, by the Rev. G. F. Mainwaring, Harry A., eldest son of the late Avard Longley Esq., M. P., to Lillian Annie, daughter of the late Councillor Stewart Leonard, Esq.

SEARY—STEADMAN.—At St. Luke's Church, Annapolis, on the 16th inst., George Seary to Miss Zebbie Steadman.

WORSTER—SPROULE.—At Gainsville, Florida, January 6th, 1889, by the Rev. A. B. Curry, George W. Worster, of Arredone, Fla., to Miss Sifina Sproule, of Litchfield, Annapolis Co.

BURGINE—WILEY.—At Lawrencetown, Jan. 12th, by Rev. J. S. Eaton, Gilbert Burgine, of New Canada, to Rachel, daughter of James Wiley, Esq., of Ohio.

Deaths.

WINCHESTER.—At Roop's Point, Jan. 15th, of paralysis, Annie, widow of the late Benjamin Winchester, aged 54.

SPURR.—At Lequille, Nov. 29th, of consumption, Miss Gussie Spurr, aged 17.

SPURR.—At Lequille, Jan. 5th, of consumption, Mr. John Spurr, aged 56.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy when specially prepared is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. DIXON & SON, 306 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

New Advertisements

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

THIS Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

JANUARY, 1889!

Just received by MURDOCH & NEILY, and offered at the lowest prices for Cash,

120 BAGS

Heavy Feed

AND SHORTS;

50 Bushels Best Hand-picked White Beans;

CHOICE FAMILY FLOURS

of the following favorite brands:

"FUSHIA," "ACADIAN," "GOLD-FLAKE," "GOLDEN AGE," "VICTORY," and "Standard Mills."

"ROSE BUD" CORN MEAL.

Choice GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, always in stock.

New Advertisements.

U. R. RIGHT

IN SEEKING TO GET THE BEST AND MOST FOR YOUR MONEY,

BUT

R. U. RIGHT

IN YOUR SELECTION OF A TRADING PLACE? YOU TRADE WITH

SANCTON, the Jeweler,

RIGHT U. R.

SANCTON'S IS THE PLACE FOR THE

BEST and CHEAPEST.

HERE'S WHERE HE LIVES,

Post Office Building, Bridgetown.

Farm for Sale.

THE well-known farm situated about one mile east of Paradise, on the south side of the river, in the County of Annapolis, containing 250 acres. Good hay and tillage land; small orchard. Well watered. Dwelling house in good condition; barn new, and other outbuildings.

If not sold at private sale by the 2nd of April, will be sold at Public Auction on that day.

BENJAMIN DANIELS.

Paradise, January 16th, 1889. td

HURRAH FOR MIDDLETON!

We are going to the

Variety Emporium

to buy our

Xmas Goods,

WE have tried all the stores in the country and have found out at A. W. PHINNEY'S is the place to buy if you want to *save money*. His Stock is very complete in all its branches. The Goods are of the first water and PRICES MODERATE. I called at this Emporium the other day and was dumbfounded at the unusually genial proprietors quoted prices. The stock of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE is unsurpassed, and the CONFECTIONERY and FANCY GOODS, oh, my! are perfectly delightful. In addition to all these goods you will find a large assortment of first-class GROCERIES, and I guess you can buy FLOUR and CORN MEAL a little cheaper at the Emporium than any where else, for cash. I can tell you this, *if you want to Save Money buy at the Middleton Variety Emporium.*

NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of J. Stewart Leonard, 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 said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ANNIE E. LEONARD, Executrix.

Paradise, January 12th, 1889. 3m

Xmas goods.

XMAS GOODS!

Xmas Goods!

CHEAP

AT

L. C. Wheelock's.

Lawrencetown, Dec 17th, 1888.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE

In the Annapolis Valley,

situated in

CLARENCE, ANNAPOLIS CO.,

CONTAINING about 200 acres, consisting of hay, tillage, pasture and woodland; keeps from twenty-five to thirty head of cattle and horses, and twenty sheep. Water carried to the house and barns in pipe; also a never failing well of water. Buildings convenient and in good repair. Good facilities for keeping a dairy. Land in high state of cultivation. About four half acres of orchard, half is young and just coming into bearing, consisting of the best varieties of long-keeping apples. Produces from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty bbls. per annum; will produce five hundred when full grown. Plums, pears, quinces, and other small fruits in abundance.

If not sold at private sale will be offered at Public Auction, on Monday, 18th day February, 1889, at ten o'clock, a. m.

Terms made known on application.

INNIS MUNRO,
H. I. MUNRO.

Clarence, N. S., Jan. 9th, 1889. 40tds

This is the Season

THE TRADE

Is Offering BARGAINS!

To be in keeping with the times,

T. A. FOSTER,

LONDON HOUSE,

begs to state that he has decided for the next THIRTY DAYS to offer at unprecedented prices the following lines, viz:

FLOUR AND MEAL,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

UNDERCLOTHING, in endless variety,

GROCERIES, of all descriptions,

CAPS, HATS, AND GLOVES, in the latest designs.

CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, ORANGES, LEMONS, DATES, FIGS, GRAPES, &c.,

Canned Goods of every nature.

As a particular inducement, I beg to call the attention of the public to a handsome line of

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH ROBES,

bought at a bargain, and now offered below the average cost.

12 CASES OF AMERICAN RUBBER GOODS,

consisting of

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

Just received, and offered at a sacrifice.

My vast stock of Gents, Ladies, and Misses BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS, are first-class in make, style, and finish.

Intending purchasers cannot do better than to inspect the above enumerated stock, as the subscriber will not be outdone by any other House in the town.

Constantly on hand, BEEF, PORK, LARD, FISH, POULTRY, and all other kinds of provisions.

Goods delivered free in town, without extra charge.

Bridgetown, December 18th, 1888.

—The many millions of the great A. T. Stewart estate all gone, in twelve brief years. "Lawyers, thieves, jealous relatives, unwise sales and investments and inevitable accidents and incidents of business have used it all up. "The last of the Stuarts," the pitiful consummation of a great royal line, was not more sad than is the disintegration and decay of this other Stewart line. Gone! Completely gone! Ignobly gone! And only mockery of the name left." His body, before it reached its splendid mausoleum, was stolen; none appear to-day to rise up and call him blessed.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

New Advertisements.

Christmas, 1888!

New Year, 1889!

Goods for the

MERRY SEASON,

—AT—

Runciman, Randolph & Co.'s.

1 Case Toilet Requisites;

RICKSECKERS

CHOICE PERFUMES,

'Martha Washington,' 'White Clover,' 'Ye Olden Time,' 'Floral Chimes,' 'Golden Gate,' etc.

FLORIDA WATER & BAY RUM.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAPS;
FANCY TOILET SOAPS;
MEDICINAL SOAPS;
CASHMERE BOUQUET SOAPS.

ROYAL EXTRACTS,

Lemon, Vanilla, Orange.

Hair Brushes and Dressing Combs,

CLOTH BRUSHES.

GENTS' AND LADIES' PURSES;
COLLAR AND CUFF BUTTONS;
BAR PINS;
LADIES' GERMAN SQUARES;

FASCINATORS, CLOUDS WOOL HOODS.

WHITE AND COLORED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS;
SCOTCH LAWN and CAMBRIC HAN