(Isaiah Munroe's evidence continued from preceeding page.)

which were as told by other witnesses.) I never saw the man I met on the road before. I see him in court now.

To Mr. Motton—I don't think it was much after 8 when I commenced work on the meadow. I visited the place where the dead body was three times and saw no tracks from the Meadow Road. The road had the appearance of a road in use. The man I met didn't try to avoid me. The harness was on the horse, which was not attached to the waggon, but was tied to a tree. The harness wasn't in the waggon, it was on the horse. The shafts of the waggon were pointed in towards the meadows. I and my brother had a good opportunity of seeing what was in the back of the waggon. We had to drive our team off the road to get around the waggon. It would take at least an hour to go from our house to the meadow. I took particular notice of the waggon because it was an express waggon with a high dashboard, which is unusual on our road. I won't swear positively to the waggon.

FRANK BARRETT,

called: I went with others to arrest the prisoner. He had been arrested before I got to his place. I went to Thebault's second farm with Rev. Mr. Norman and Samuel Thebault. There we found the waggon covered over with spruce trees and brush, two or three hundred yards from the barn. I brought the waggon to the court-house.

To Mr. Motton—Thebault's boy showed us where the waggon was. There was a waggon in the barn. I am not prepared to say what else was there. I wouldn't undertake to positively identify the waggon I found.

SOLOMON WYNER,

called: On September 1st I was going home to Maitland from town in the morning. I met several persons. About a mile from the Milford House I met a waggon coming this way. There was a man in it. (He looked different from any person that he ever met before. He describes the man, horse and waggon.) I saw the man in cell below here whom I saw on the road.

To Mr. Motton—I took a good look at the man on the road. I didn't notice whether he had any hair on his eyebrows. I couldn't swear that he had. I did him "good morning," and he nodded. I couldn't swear to the team.

SAMFORD BISHOP

was called. He was a livery stable keeper and had been a stage coach driver for several years. He corroborated the evidence already given as to the finding of the horse and waggon and the team having been kept in his stable ever since.

JOHN H. FORTES

called: I met Thebault about a mile and a half the other side of Bear River going in the direction of his own home. This was between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sept. 1st. I took no notice of the horse and waggon. He said "Hullos, where are you going. I said, "To the Bridge to get shod." I heard of the murder next day.

JOHN M. GAVAZA

was recalled. Thebault was at his house where the poor were kept. When we arrested him I brought a grey coat and dark hat. (He produced the articles.) It was after nightfall before we got to his house.

To Mr. Motton—When I got to his house he was lying down on the lounge with a little child on the end. We stayed there about half an hour. We handcuffed him. He was a stranger to me. We made a search over the house to see if we could find any of the clothing.

The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Fourth Day.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 4.

This morning again, long before the trial commenced, people began to flock to the court house; indeed, before the Judge came in every available space was filled with spectators. The prisoner looked pretty much as before—pale from the effects of his close confinement, but still somewhat cheerful, and was evidently becoming accustomed to the peculiarity of his position.

It is expected that all the evidence will be concluded to-day, and the addresses of counsel and the judge's charge will take place on Monday.

ALBERT MARSHALL

called; I live about seven miles from the prisoner's place. While at home on Sept. 1st, about 2 o'clock, the prisoner passed my place in a team going west. (He describes the team.) His horse had dried sweat on it as though it had been driven pretty hard.

To Mr. Motton—I have known prisoner somewhat intimately for about 12 or 15 years, and was in the habit of frequently seeing him. He was an industrious farmer, and I always looked upon him as a respectable, hard working man, constantly occupied with his business. I can tell the time of day by the sun. At two o'clock that day the sun was about in the same place it usually is at two o'clock, but I made no chalk mark to show the exact spot. It wasn't earlier than 1.30 when I saw Thebault. We didn't speak.

HERBERT RHODDY.

I live at Northfield, Queens County. I was on the Liverpool road, near Milford, on October 18th, on my way to Moose River, with a load of lumber, with Harvey Wringer and Mr. Forrest, who joined me at Maitland. I had my gun with me thinking I might see something to shoot. Just after I got to the westward of Meadow Road, I saw a partridge on the left-hand side of the road. It flew down the swamp, and I, seizing my gun, ran after it, and about ten rods in I saw the partridge on the ground and a basket close by it. I brought the basket out on the road and gave it to Wringer, who opened it. It contained a woman's clothes—wet—and at the bottom a likeness of a woman. (The witness described the basket.) I noticed nothing written on the basket. It was put in Wringer's waggon and taken up to Annapolis. (Two baskets are shown to the witness from which he points to one as the basket he found. An ambrotype was also shown him.) I don't think this is the likeness. The outside cover looks like it but the frame does not. I didn't take very particular notice of the likeness.

To Mr. Motton—There were trees in the swamp where I found the basket. I heard about the missing girl before. There was nothing said about a basket or the supposed murder before I went after the partridge. I did not fly in after the bird. I ran in. The basket was tied with a leather string. There was no sealing wax on the basket when I found it. There it is now. I put no mark on the basket.

HARVEY WRINGER

sworn; I was in company with Herbert Rhoddy and Robt. Forrest on the Liverpool Road, on Oct. 10th. It was between three and four o'clock when we got to Milford. We saw a partridge which flew into the swamp, and Rhoddy went after it. He came out into the road again with a little basket. (Describes basket and contents; basket shown him.) This is the same as I marked—both cover and basket. There was a name written on the inside of the cover. This is the same (identifies the picture.) I took the basket to Annapolis. It was taken to Mr. Cowling's office and the things examined. I was on the road all the night before.

ROBT. FORREST

was sworn and corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses as to the finding of the basket and identifies it.

EDWARD C. COWLING,

one of the Counsel for the prosecution, was called and testified to receiving the basket from Wringer and the condition which the articles in it were. That in the presence of a magistrate he sealed the basket—(Identifies the picture.)

To Mr. Motton—Kept my eye on the basket all the time. I didn't sleep with one eye open. I could see it whenever I was in the office. I suppose I go out sometimes and leave people in my office. The likeness found in the basket was put in as evidence.

The Crown rested and twenty minutes recess was given.

After recess—Mr. Shreve opened the case for the defence. He had been told that it was impossible for Thebault to have a fair trial in Annapolis, so excited were the people there against him, but when he and his counsel associated with him saw these twelve men enter the box they were perfectly satisfied to rest their case with them without challenging a single man. The responsibility of the jury would begin after the address of the counsel and the charge of the judge. The prisoner's life was in their hands. If they brought in a verdict of acquittal, as he would ask them to do, Thebault would go home to make his sorrowing family glad; but if they brought in a verdict of guilty—a verdict which would deprive a fellow being of his life—then terrible indeed would be their responsibility. The counsel who opened the case for the crown had spoken of the evils of the practice which obtained of selling out the poor. He agreed with him that the practice was a blot on civilization, but the counsel seemed actually to blame Thebault for it, as if the prisoner had anything to do with passing such a law. The prejudices of the jury may have been awakened against the prisoner by the startling news of the fearful tragedy and by the sensational narratives published in the newspapers before the trial. But all such prejudices must be swept away now. He regretted that the law had not more control over the press, which had most unjustly called the accused the murderer before he was placed in the dock. Did these people forget that this man had to be tried for his life when they were arousing such animosity to him? He did hope that some arrangement might be come to to suppress narratives of this kind. The case for the Crown rested entirely upon circumstantial evidence. No eye saw the deed committed. Who was the murderer must remain a mystery for ever, yet the counsel asks you, on a chain of circumstantial evidence to convict the prisoner for the murder of Charlotte Hill. He here quoted from authorities on circumstantial evidence to shew that juries should be very careful in accepting circumstantial evidence, and especially where a human life was at stake. When the tragedy was heard of suspicion fell on Thebault. He was arrested, and people at once recalled having seen him on the road. Was it Thebault and Charlotte Hill they had seen? He quoted a case of extraordinary mistaken identity by which an innocent man had been hanged.

The Attorney General here called attention to the fact that the counsel was closing instead of opening the case, but at the suggestion of the Judge withdrew his objection.

Mr. Shreve could not understand the prosecution. Why were they so anxious for a victim? Could it be that the prejudice which had been excited, extended even to the counsel for the prosecution? He, in opening the case, pointed to the prisoner as the murderer. As to identity, why was it that the prosecution had not dared to call any witness to prove the identity of Charlotte Hill but Addie Scott Though there were other members of Thebault's household and neighbors who could have done so? Was it that they feared to establish her identity? Why was not the head of the remains preserved? Why was it that a lock of hair, which had been spoken of as the only part of the remains preserved, had been suppressed, instead of being shown to witness to see if it resembled that of the missing woman? Then pictures of the charred remains of the supposed murdered woman had been made and spread broadcast over the country to arouse new horror in the minds of the public and embitter the feeling against the prisoner, when the jurymen were to be drawn from those who were thus being prejudiced. The course taken by the prosecution was certainly most strange. Then a photograph of the supposed murdered woman, taken twelve years ago, was produced to prove her identity. It would be extraordinary indeed if such evidence did not arouse a serious doubt in the minds of the jury, and they must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. As to the identity of Thebault, who had established it? Strangers who had never seen him before, seeing him for a moment driving past in a waggon, now came forward and swore to him. This was easily explained from the fact that they had seen some such looking person on the road, and when suspicion fell on Thebault they at once jumped to the conclusion that he was the man, and with time the conclusion came to be a conviction. He asked the jury to consider whether one of themselves, on seeing a man but once, would be prepared to swear to him. He showed many instances of mistaken identity even where the parties were not strangers, citing the Tichborne case among others, so far as circumstantial evidence went. If John Munroe was in the box, the evidence against him would be just as strong as against the prisoner. He summed up in a few words the facts which might lead to this conclusion. He next called attention to the entire absence of motive in Thebault's case. The missing girl lived at his house, and he was paid for keeping her. The Crown may try to make out that he was induced to make way with her in consequence of the condition which the medical examination showed her to have been in. If this was the case, why did he not drop her into a lake near home at night, that the crime might be hidden for ever? If Thebault was the murderer, he must be insane to have acted as he did. Why, in the name of Heaven, did he start out at night, drive for miles and miles over a public road, continue by daylight, with his victim, and then murder her? If the condition of the girl was a cause of difficulty, fifty or sixty dollars would have made it all right, without resorting to such a terrible crime as that now charged against him. He next referred to the evidence of Sypher, which he called upon the jury to cast out of their minds entirely. That witness came to town bragging that he came to hang Thebault, as would be shown, and went on the stand determined to give the strongest evidence he could. In conclusion, he impressed upon the jury their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt they might have. "Charity thinketh no evil," and he asked that the jury think no evil of the prisoner, but view the evidence without prejudice. "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," and "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." He would ask the jury now to exercise those virtues of charity and mercy, and "at the last day, when graves shall open and the sea give up its dead, and you and I and all of us stand before the Great White Throne to be judged for the deeds done in the body, these virtues may adorn your crown of glory and ye may shine as the stars in the firmament for ever and ever."

The counsel spoke with impressive earnestness, and while the closing words were being uttered a dead silence fell over the room, though it was packed to the doors.

JOSEPH MCMULLEN

was the first witness called for the defence. He deposed: I am a barber in this town. I saw Sypher here yesterday. He was in my shop on Tuesday or Wednesday and I shaved him. I had some conversation with him about the examination. He said he had come this way to hang Thebault.

MR. COWLING

was called and sworn: I didn't prepare all the subpœnas for the witnesses. I know the names of several who were called here. I can't swear that I caused a subpœna to be issued against Mr. Thebault.

After further questions the Attorney General rose and admitted having subpœnaed three of Thebault's sons. Mr. Thebault's agent asked him to have them examined as soon as possible, as they were wanted at home, and he let them go.

The Judge enquired if the defence wished to have the witnesses spoken of called.

Mr. Motton replied that he did not.

Stephen Richey was called to prove the service of the subpœnas, but the Attorney General admitted the service.

Mr. Motton applied for an adjournment till Monday before going to the jury, and the adjournment was granted.

—Owing to the length of the trial, and our limited space, it is impossible to give in this issue the closing address of Mr. Motton and of the Attorney General, which occupied all of Monday up to 4 p. m. We briefly summarize the judge's charge; but will give full notice of the closing proceedings in our next.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, 7th.

Judge Weatherbe commenced this morning one of the most exhaustive charges that ever was made in that Court House, evincing great care in its preparation, and an anxiety on the part of the learned Judge to do his duty. He showed clearly the distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence, that a chain of circumstantial is stronger than direct evidence, and has often broken it down, and gave the decisions in respect thereto arrived at by the best judicial minds of the English speaking world, after centuries of discussions. He entered fully and learnedly into the law of identification, showed the Jury their position in relation to the prisoner and an outraged public. Read his minutes of the evidence in full, and left the finding of guilty or not guilty to the Jury entirely.

The Jury retired about half past one, and about three o'clock returned a verdict of "Guilty".

We understand the prisoner's counsel will move for a new trial, one of the grounds being that the Jury empanelled was not the right Jury.

Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR,—

I have been much interested, and have carefully noted the remarks made by the several speakers at the meeting recently held at Annapolis to discuss the feasibility of having direct communication with Europe in the marketing of our surplus products of the farm, &c.

When we look upon our Dominion of Canada, with its vast extent of territory, embracing as it does, an area of nearly 3,600,000 square miles—being greater than the United States, and nearly equal to Europe, we must, as an intelligent people, feel proud of our natural capabilities, and assume a certain degree of confidence in competing favorably with the United States in the markets of the world with our exports in wheat, fruit, beef and dairy products; but in order to do so, it must be plain to all of us, that the producing classes and others interested must co-operate and enter into the work with a proper spirit and wisdom which have animated and guided those of other countries. Scotland might be cited as a worthy example for us to follow, in the means she resorted to to improve her agriculture and make her people prosperous and wealthy. Up to 1792 Scottish Agriculture was in a wretched condition, and their means of transportation still worse; but the opening of steam navigation and the system of railways, changed at once the systems of agriculture for the better—giving as they did to the producing classes, a quick and cheap mode of transportation to the permanent market that England offered and invited them to. Beef came up in price: new and better breeds of cattle were introduced, and these in turn encouraged the farmers to look to the better cultivation of their land, in the growing of immense quantities of roots and grain for the fattening of their cattle. Other branches of industry, as well as agriculture, received a stimulus by the opening to their new markets through the increased facilities of steam communication. Well may we, Mr. Editor, copy with profit in the better methods in agriculture, from our more scientific brothers of Scotland, who have made Nova Scotia their home and farming their business. They invariably carry the characteristics of their country with them. Now, Sir, on one point I think we can all agree, viz: that the producers and consumers should, for profit, be brought as near together as possible. The large expenses that are being incurred at the present time in the transportation of our cattle and fruit to a foreign market, are what eat up the returns that should go into the farmers' pockets. We are no longer in doubt as to the capabilities of our local markets in giving fair returns for the increasing products at present seeking a market. We all know that our markets are not sufficient to stimulate the producing classes to greater efforts in the production of larger quantities of surplus products—only to meet an already glutted market. Hence, the question naturally arises in our minds: how can we best better our condition in this respect? I answer, that it is the opinion of the farmers and others interested, that a partial solution of the question was given at the Annapolis meeting in the scheme presented, to own and run a steamer, to meet the requirements of farmers and merchants and all others interested in the welfare of the Province. Practical men, who have, and are now doing much to improve the condition of our people, and more especially those of this County, in the building up of manufactures and other industries by bringing among us foreign capital, giving employment to a large number of the laboring classes—in the converting of our material into noble and valuable ships—gave expression to their views, to the effect, that the time had arrived that the agricultural counties of this Province required a steamer to be owned and run in their interest, in the transportation of their products to Europe, as also for the convenience of merchants in transportation of goods on return voyages. Now, in view of this decision, I thought, perhaps, it would not be out of place, at this stage of the proceedings, to draw a comparison between a wooden steam ship, as proposed and estimated at the meeting, and one of iron—in order that the enterprise may be fully ventilated at the outset, and prevent, if possible, disappointment, dissatisfaction and may be loss in the future. I have, therefore, much pleasure in giving particulars of an Iron Screw Steamer, now building in England, Class 100, A 1, viz: Schooner rigged, gross register 1400 tons, estimated deadweight capacity, exclusive of bunkers, 1800 tons. Length 240, breadth moulded 30.9; depth in hold 17.2; from spar deck 24.2; height between decks 7 feet. Three holds, two before engines and one aft. Consumption per hour about 10 cwts., average speed 9 knots, draft loaded 19.9. Measurement of hatches (fore) 16.9x9; (main) 19.4 x9; (aft) 16.3x9. House on deck, galley, wheel-house and chart room, crew accommodation in forecastle, five, bulkheads, compound inverted engines placed aft of midships, 130 nominal horse power; stroke of piston 36 in.; diameter of cylinder 28½x54 in.; 75 revolutions per minute; diameter of screw 13 ft.; pitch of screw 17 ft.; two tubular boilers with four furnaces; working pressure of steam 80 lbs., tested to 160 lbs. with cold water pressure. Steam dome super-heater, surface condenser, two donkey engines, 3 steam winches, iron main deck, Harfield's windlass, 2 tanks for water ballast, one in main hold and one aft, 220 tons capacity, price £22,500 sterling, fitted for the cattle trade—or £21,500 without the extra expense of fitting for carrying cattle.

It is the experience of practical mercantile men, both in England and the United States, that wooden steamships are not suitable for the Atlantic trade, and consequently the iron steamships are taking the place of wooden ones—they are of greater strength, capable of standing hardships and more lasting. It has been found that a screw weighing 10 tons, making from 60 to 70 revolutions in a minute is too straining for a wooden ship—more especially in a heavy sea. Again, in regard to cost, there is not much difference—the iron ship on an average costing about £11 per ton—the wooden about £8. But where properly coppered and fastened so as to be classed L III, would show no very material difference in cost.—The cost of engines in either case would be the same—ranging between £12,000 to £15,000, or half the price of the total cost of ship. Another very important item to look at is, the iron steamship would be classed for 100 years, whereas the wooden for about 10 years, and insurance could be effected on the former for 6 per cent., and the latter, 12 per cent, or a difference of one-half. Then, again, in regard to securing back freight, merchants would be more likely to patronize the iron steamship, being considered so much safer, and besides making a large saving in the matter of insurance on goods. The steamer "Prince Edward", of Charlottetown, is owned by a company, and has paid, as I am creditably informed, a good percentage on cost. She was built in 1872, costing about £40,000, and only 800 tons' register, and capable of carrying about 150 head of cattle. Now, it might be reasonably asked, that if a steamer of that capacity, and costing so large a sum of money, can be made to pay—why cannot the mercantile men and farmers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick co-operate in purchasing one of the dimensions given, at the estimated price of £22,500, being well fitted for cattle or any other cargo? We were told at the meeting that Annapolis County alone would produce 100,000 barrels of apples this year for shipment. Cattle raising for beef and dairy purposes is only in its infancy, and with our natural resources can be developed to almost any extent. We have enterprising farmers in the Willetts, Chutes, Chipmans, Daniels, Neilys, Mortons, and a host of others who have the capabilities of making beef suitable for the English market. It only wants more attention, and care given to the higher breeding and feeding, to make stock-raising profitable beyond a question. Kings County has the names of Margesons, Eatons, Banks, Pattersons, Newcombs, and many others who have already fattened cattle successfully to meet the requirements of English palates. The same may be said of Hants, Colchester, Cumberland and Antigonish Counties. Sackville, too, of New Brunswick, has its princely farmers. With the Tantamar marsh, containing 50,000 acres of hay land in one block, and a corresponding amount of tillage land for the cultivation of turnips and other roots, one is not surprised to find from 10 to 60 head of fat cattle in their stables, as the writer was privileged to look upon last winter. I might mention that Isaiah Wood fattened and shipped to the English market 100 head last year, Humphrey, a neighbor, about 50 head, Mr. George about 40 head, and others I could mention, residing in the same district, shipping largely.

Hence, we would conclude that the owning and running of a suitable steamer is a *necessity* just as much and with equal force as it is a *necessity* that the farmers of the present day should regard agriculture as a progressive industry, adapted to the development and useful employment of our physical and mental powers. Now, Sir, with the same facilities, why cannot the farmers and others interested in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ship our products to Europe as cheaply as they are at the present time being shipped from the United States and Upper Province ports? In closing, I would most respectfully draw the attention of the Committee having the matter in hand, to the comparison herein made between iron and wooden steamships, and whether, all things taken into consideration—the iron would not be the most suitable for the trade, and cheaper in the end.

Thanking you for the space,
I am yours truly,
W. E. STARRATT.

Rational Treatment, Positive Cures.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, President of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, is in earnest in selling his medicines under positive guarantees, and if anybody who purchases and uses any of these widely celebrated remedies, does not derive benefit therefrom, the Association would like to hear from that person with description of symptoms and history of case. Organized and incorporated, as the Association is, to teach medicine and surgery and for the successful treatment of all chronic diseases and managing annually thousands of cases through our original method of diagnosis without ever seeing the patients, and having also the largest sanitarium in the world for the accommodation of the more complicated cases, and also for surgical cases, the Faculty feel themselves prepared to undertake even the most discouraging cases. They resort to all the best remedial means known to modern medical science—neglecting nothing. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., or Great Russell Street Buildings, London, Eng.

☞No means have been taken by the manufacturers to push the sale of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco except giving from time to time a simple statement of the facts connected with it in the public press. The large and rapidly increasing demand for it has been the result of the experience of smokers which these statements suggested. Their advice to business men is to advertise largely if they have the right article to back up the advertisement with.

COUGHS.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age.

THE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. *Speakers and Singers* find the Troches useful.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes*.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Beware of imitations.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.

Are you suffering with Consumption, Coughs, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs? If so, go to your Druggist and get a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. This medicine has lately been introduced from Germany, and is selling on its own merits. The people are going wild over its success, and Druggists all over our country are writing us of its wonderful cures among their customers. 2,400,000 samples have been given away free or charge. If you wish to try its superior virtue, get a Sample Bott'e for 10 cents Large size bottles 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.

☞NOT THE SLIGHTEST AFFINITY exists between the numberless cough mixtures with which the market is flooded and that successful preparation—Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It stands alone, distinct, is like itself, and nothing else. It embodies the best results of advanced pharmaceutical science. It accomplishes positive, decisive results, effectually relieving coughs (when the lungs are not tuberculous or hopelessly affected), colds, laryngitis, and diseases of a scrofulous origin. While it does not *cure* Consumption, it is the most reliable means of defence against that dreadful scourge. The invigorating properties of the hypophosphites reimburse the system debilitated by the constant tear and wear of a cough, while the paroxysms rapidly diminish in violence, in consequence of the soothing emollient action of the cod liver oil upon the inflamed lung membrane. The phosphorus, lime and soda, in combination with it, are all natural components in the construction of the bodily edifice, which, in a state of decay, lacks a sufficiency of those elements. These the hypoposhpites supply, increasing the nutritive properties of the blood, and building up and rehabilitating the tottering human structure with a degree of promptitude as astonishing as it is gratifying to the invalid. A perceptible gain in flesh as well as in strength is one of the consequences of using this standard preparation, which both time and experience have demonstrated to be fully worthy of the confidence reposed in it. Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, and sold by all druggists.

DEATHS.

CROPLY.—At Port Lorne on the 2nd November, Lizzie, second daughter of Joseph and Lucy Croply; aged 20 years. The deceased made a profession of religion in 1877, and united with Wilmot Mountain Church.

WEBBER.—At Granville, on the 26th ult., after a short illness, Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. James Webber, of Granville Ferry, aged 82 years.

PRAT.—At Smith's Cove, Digby Co., on the 16th day November last, Abigail P., wife of James W. Prat, aged 85 years and 6 mos, Journal and Courier please copy.

MARRIAGES.

BANKS—MCNAYR.—In Olneyville, Nov. 10th, by Rev. A. L. Gerrish, Mr. Willard Banks and Miss Laura McNayr, both of Providence, R. I., formerly of Inglisville, Annapolis Co

New Advertisements.

Hardware AND Carriage STOCK EMPORIUM,

MIDDLETON,
Annapolis County, N. S.

WE beg to call the attention of

Carriage and Sleigh Builders

to our complete stock of Goods suitable for their use. By late importations, we have in stock:

SLEIGH RUNNERS and RAVES,

LATEST PATTERNS, BASSWOOD PANELS for Sleigh Backs and Dashers, 40x30 and 36x18.

Whitewood Boards,

16 and 18 inches wide, free from KNOTS and CHECKS—WELL SEASONED.

PLUSHES, FELTS, and CORDS for Sleigh Coverings

AMERICAN MOSS, (XX) CURLED HAIR, (XX), and all UPHOLSTERINGS requisite.

HALF-OVAL NOSING IRON ½, ¾ and ⅞ SLEIGH STEPS, WROUGHT SLEIGH COUPLINGS,

SLEIGH and SLED SHOE STEEL, all sizes. In fact everything that Sleigh and Carriage Builders use in their trade, will be found in our establishment.

MASURY'S PAINTS and LAKES, ground in Japan expressly for Carriage Builders, and in all the leading colors. TRANSFER ORNAMENTS.

GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE LEAF and BRONZE POWDERS.

We would call the attention of Horse-shoers and Carriage Smiths to our

American Snowball Shoes.

our very superior brand of

HORSE-SHOE IRON,

to the excellent quality of our *Small Rounds and Flats*.

MONEY'S HORSE NAILS, CARRIAGE MALLEABLES.

WROT-CARRIAGE GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

This, with our usual stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, makes one of the best assorted stocks in the Province.

Wholesale and Retail.

BESSONETT AND WILSON.
Middleton, Annapolis Co. nov.17

New Goods!

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received a choice collection of

Staple and Fancy GOODS!

Black col'd, Cashmeres,
French Merinos,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens
Satins,
Serges,
Costume Cloths,
Lustres,
Brillianteens,
Winceys,
Mantle Cloths,
Fancy Shirting,
Flannels,
Table Linen,
Bleached & Unbleached Cotton,
Hosiery
Gloves,
&c., &c.

ALSO:

Courtauld's Celebrated Crapes,
Trunks,
Valises,
Hats.
Feathers,
Flowers,
Hat Ornaments

A good assortment of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS & HABADASHERY.

MILLINERY!

The Millinery department will be superintended by a lady who has *spent the past two seasons in New York*, and any orders in that line will be promptly attended to.

Mrs. L. C. Wheelock.

Lawrencetown, Oct. 27th, 1880.

New Advertisements.

Window Gardening!!

—SPLENDID RESULTS WITH—

Little or no Labor!

HYACINTHS are the most beautiful and fragrant of spring flowers, a few Hyacinths may be forced in deep flower pots, filled with light earth or sand; or, with still greater advantage, in boxes filled with damp moss, and when coming into flower, transferred to the parlor windows, where they enliven the most dead season of the year.

A large and choice assortment at
APOTHECARY'S HALL,
7 & 9 George St., Halifax.
Catalogue and price list on application.
All orders sent free of postage and must be accompanied by the cash. 5i

Lost! Lost!

On the night of the 6th inst., between the residence of Mr. John Z. Bent', Bridgetown, and the residence of Mr. Busby Bent, Bentville, A DARK FITCH FUR MUFF. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at either of the residences above mentioned.
Bridgetown, Nov. 27th, 1880. 1i34pd

HORSES

THAT have the distemper need the NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT of Manhattan Feed. Sold by J. W. WHITMAN.

ALSO,—Good warm BLANKETS. Curry Combs, Common Leather Back and Dandy BRUSHES, Stove, Boot and Scrub and W. W. Brushes.

—BEST—

GROCERIES.

—THE BEST—

Apple Parer!

in the market.
Canadian and N. S.

TWEEDS.

BROADCLOTHS, DIAGONALS, DOESKINS,

Sold low to close out.

Gray and White Cottons,

VERY CHEAP.

Confectionery and Biscuits

to suit any taste.

Flour and Meal,

CHEAPER FOR CASH.

☞ See the Novel Barometer.

J. W. Whitman.

Lawrencetown, Oct. 23rd, 1880.

J. McLEOD,

—PRACTICAL—

Watch and Clock Maker,

From London, England,

SUCCESSOR TO E. C. LOCKETT,

BRIDGETOWN.

Every description of English, French, Swiss and American Watches and Clocks CLEANED and PROPERLY REPAIRED.

JEWELRY,

MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has in his possession three young cattle—One red Heifer marked slit in the end of left ear; one light red and white Heifer, and one red Steer without ear mark. These animals are supposed to be rising two years. The owner is requested to get the cattle and pay expenses.

LEWIS A. DICKIE.
Cattle Reeve.

Bridgetown, Nov. 23rd, 1880. 32tf

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having legal demands against the estate of Andrew McKenna, late of Bridgetown, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN LOCKETT, Administrator.

Bridgetown, Sept. 8th, 1880.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Dr. F. W. B. HARDING, late of Middleton, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELLEN S E. HARDING,
Executrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late N. H. BECKWITH, of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to, within six months from the date hereof; and all persons owing said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. ROY, Executor.

Margaretville, Nov. 10th, 1880. 36 3m

FOR SALE.

Iron and Steel, asstd. Sizes,
Hoop Iron and Rivets;
Horse Shoe Nails;
Nails and Spikes—Asstd. Sizes,
Sleigh Shoe Bolts, &c.;
Slate Roofing Paint, Variou Colors, Ready Mixed;
Planed Clapboards, and Sawn Shingles;
A number of Abram Kerr's Patent Root Pulpers, in hand for Sale.

AGENT FOR

New England Boston Paint Co.'s Paints;
Walter Wilson, Saw Manufacturer, St. John, N. B.
Honey's Patent Fanning Mill,

H. FRASER.

The Private School for Boys at the "Woodlands," Wilmot,

From its situation affords advantages unsurpassed by any in Nova Scotia—

With abundant facilities for doing good work, the Principal hopes to merit the support of his patrons.

CHARGES MODERATE.

First term begins Sep. 1st.

Address,

W. M. McVicar,
PRINCIPAL.

O. R. O.

COLLAR!

Best Now in Use, Largest Stock in Town, All Sizes.

New Jewellery—Rings, Brooches, Ladies Sets, Cuff Buttons and Shirt Studs, Fancy Goods, &c.

I will from this date to Sep. 30th sell for CASH at SMALL ADVANCES ON COST balance of Summer and Spring Goods.

EXPECT BARGAINS—As a special inducement I offer ten per cent. discount on all bills paid in full with CASH before 30th inst.

J. W. FOWLER

Lawrencetown, July 15th, 1880.