Clementsvale.

Rev. S. T. Langille is now in Springfield, where he intends spending the winter. Mrs. L. is to remain in the parsonage until spring.

Surprise parties were all the rage here last week. All those who have not had a call should beware.

Returning from Annapolis recently Mr. Amberman had the misfortune to smash his wheel.

On Sunday last the children of the Baptist Sunday school opened their mite boxes and the sum of $5.50 was found to be within.

Miss May Burrell and sister are home from Boston, visiting their mother.

Mr. Clarence Wright, who has been working in the lumber business in New Hampshire the past winter, is now home visiting his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sprowl, who have been visiting friends up the river, have returned home.

Mr. Arod Beeler has purchased a fine horse from St. John.

Mr. Charles Curtis, who had the misfortune to fall from an apple tree and hurt himself quite badly, is, we are pleased to say, recovering.

Mr. Elias Chute, a well known and highly respected citizen, passed quietly away on Monday. We tender our warmest sympathy for the bereaved family.

Miss May Robbins who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Robbins, of this place returned to Annapolis Royal on Monday.

Maggie V. Wright found a bunch of lovely May flowers on Nov. 4th.

Miss Maude Robbins is going to Bear River to spend the winter.

Inglisville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Banks are receiving cogratulations on the advent of a baby boy.

Mrs. A. Dunn spent Sunday, a fortnight ago, with her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Balcom, at Bridgetown.

Mrs. Caswell, of Hillsburn, has been a recent visitor at Mr. and Mrs. John E. Beals.

Mr. Arod Beals has returned from Bear River, where he has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Arthur Miles.

Mrs. Esson Baker and children, of Chelsea, are home for the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Merry.

Mrs. Freeman Whitman, of Albany, visited friends here last week.

Miss R. Woodward, of Nictaux, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Hatt quite recently.

On the 26th there was a special missionary meeting in connection with the B. Y. P. U., when it was our pleasure to welcome into our midst Rev. Geo. Churchill, of Bobbili, India. He gave a very interesting and instructive address which moved the hearts of all in regard to the grand work which they are trying to accomplish. Several selections were sung in the native language. Pastor Wallace and Mrs. Ira Wallace were present. Collection amounted to $5 78 for foreign missions.

Port Lorne.

P. R. Bentley, of the firm of Fred Bentley & Co., of Middleton, was here last week taking orders for fall and winter goods.

Those who attended the concert at St. Croix on Tuesday evening Nov. 1st were pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Miss Luella Chute, of Hampton, has been visiting relatives and friends here during the past week.

Mr. Willoughby Anthony and Mr. Elmer Britton, of Bridgetown, were at their homes over Sunday.

On Friday evening last, a number of the friends of Rev. E. P. Coldwell, met at the parsonage and gave them quite a surprise, for which their attention was called to another room, a nice parlor lamp was put up as a present to Mrs. Coldwell from the ladies, while the gentlemen presented Mr. Coldwell with a nice clock. After speeches, music, and refreshments a pleasant evening all returned home happy.

Services next Sunday 13th at St. Croix, 10.30, Hampton, 2.30 by Rev. E. P. Coldwell.

Springfield.

Mr. Stanley Grimm left for Bridgetown last week where he intends spending the winter.

J. C. Grimm and son Fernando spent a few days of last week in Queens Co.

Messrs. George Durling and Charlie Leland returned to Boston on Wednesday last.

Miss Nellie Saunders left for Boston on Wednesday last where she intends spending the winter.

We are pleased to welcome in our midst again our old friends Messrs. Edwin Langille and Elwood Mason, who have been spending the summer in Uncle Sam's domain.

Master Harris Lohnes, of Mahone Bay, spent Sunday with his brother, S. T. Lohnes.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Durling spent Sunday with friends in Tremont.

Mrs. William Roop is improving slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Abel Lohnes are spending a few days with their son, S. T. Lohnes.

Miss Elvida Charlton has been very ill during the last week.

Granville Ferry.

The notices are posted in this ward for Municipal Election. S. W. W. Pickup and Walter Mills are the candidates.

Quite a number of folks in this village have done away with their stoves this winter and put in furnaces.

W. H. Mills and Samuel Hathaway are making great slaughter among the muskrats. They have caught nearly 100 of these animals, which do a lot of damage to the dikes in this locality.

F. H. Armstrong went to St. John on Tuesday to be present at the 50 th anniversary of the marriage of his aunt, Mrs Belyea.

N. A. Piggott made a business trip to St. John last week.

Misses Reynolds and May Mills are visiting friends at Round Hill.

Mrs. Wm. McCormick received the sad news on Saturday evening last of the death of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Haliburton, at Liverpool.

Mrs. J. E. Shafner has gone to Liverpool.

Wolfville.

Dr. and Mrs. Trotter entertained the Freshman Class on Friday evening.

Quite a number of the students visited Gaspereaux one afternoon last week. The scenery, apples, etc., were enjoyed by all. Among the ladies of the party were the Misses Fitch and Elliott and Mrs. Baird, of Annapolis county, Miss Kinney, of Yarmouth, and Miss Saunders, of Tremont. Mr. F. LeRoy Dakin acted in the capacity of guide.

An interesting game of foot-ball will take place here on the 9th inst, when the Mt. Allison university team will play Acadia.

The Sophomore Class won the debate on Saturday night, the vote standing 40 to 29 in their favor. It was the general opinion, however, that Freshmen had decidedly the best of the argument.

Edward S. Hendry was visiting his friend Mr. Dexter, on Thursday of last week.

Percy Potter spent the greater part of last week at Billtown, the guest of his aunt, Mrs. E Chute.

Central Clarence.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kempton, of Kempt, Queens county, are visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. Robt. Marshall is spending a few days in St. John.

Miss Lillie Rumsey returned to Digby on Tuesday.

Mrs. Watson Foster and H. A. Veits are visiting in Waterville, N. S.

Glenloe Division No 812 is again on the increase in its roll of members. Perhaps last Friday evening's meeting was the most amusing and entertaining in the history of the division. After we had initiated two new members the division was very highly entertained by Bro. Wm. Creelman in the form of a discussion on the most important subject of the day, being interspersed with music and replied to by Bros. Smith, Viets and others.

Mt. Hanley.

Mr. S. W. Armstrong is again home from Mass., looking hale and hearty.

Mr. John McInnis has greatly improved the appearance of his house by a coat of paint.

Mr. Avard Risteen, from Arlington, is building over the chimneys of the houses of Mr. C. Miller and others.

We are sorry to report that Mr. E. J. Elliott got his arm badly crushed in his hay press at Melvern Square. He is gaining slowly. Messrs. B. M. Armstrong, B. Barteaux and L. Brown are running the hay press now, since Mr. Elliott got his arm hurt.

We are glad to welcome Miss Phoebe L. Healy from Lynn, Mass., back again to her home in Outram. She is accompanied by her friend, Mr. Edward Smith, of Lynn, Mass.

On the Wings of Steam.

REV. F. P. GREATOREX DESCRIBES HIS TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A SERIES OF LETTERS.

V.

On Tuesday, September 13th, we went down, by invitation, to dine at the vicarage. The vicar is the Rev. J. Samuel, whose wife (a very charming lady) is a cousin of Mr. F. R. Prat of this town. I say "dine," because it was our dinner—and a very good dinner, too, consisting of four courses and two or three different kinds of wine; but our invitation called it "luncheon at 1 o'clock." Epsom is a quaint old town in the diocese of Winchester and is prominently known chiefly by the fact that it possesses one of the finest race-courses in the world. It is reached by train from the London Bridge station, and we went down by a fast train that proceeded to Portsmouth. The distance from London must be about 25 or 30 miles. We were most cordially received, and every effort was made to render our short visit a pleasant one and one to be remembered. Mrs. Samuel was pleased to hear about the country in which her relatives lived, and was quite astonished to learn that in a little town of a thousand inhabitants such modern conveniences should exist as telephone, telegraph, electric light, etc.

The vicarage is a roomy, comfortable old house with a beautiful, large garden at the back, with fruit trees of various kinds growing nailed to the wall. French windows open from the drawing-room upon a beautiful lawn—such a lawn as we never see on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Samuel told me that it was laid out two hundred years ago, and that when for any reason they had to dig in the neighborhood, they came upon pieces of broken china and pottery often very curious and valuable.

During the afternoon Mr. Samuel took us to see his church—a large building with galleries. It is built of small flint stones, and has a very odd appearance. Of course it is very old—possibly hundreds of years. Our attention was directed in the vestry to a very great curiosity—a massive chest that was saved from the wreck of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada. It is used as a safe for parish registers, communion plate and other valuables. At one time it possessed three separate locks, one in the centre and one at each end. The vicar held the key of the lock in the centre, his churchwarden held the key of one of the end locks, and the people's church warden the other—thus they had to meet together in the vestry in order to open the chest.

In the church yard are some very old tombstones, many of them bearing very quaint inscriptions. One is as follows:

"Here lies the carcase
Of honest Charles Parkhurst,
Who never could dance or sing.
But was always true to his Sovereign Lord the king
Charles the First."

Mr. Samuel had very kindly ordered a carriage to take us up to the famous Epsom Downs, where the Derby is run annually in the month of May; but, as we had to be back in London and at Kings Cross station by 7 o'clock in order to meet a relative coming from the North, we had to forego the pleasure, and after an early cup of tea left Epsom at 4.45 having spent a delightful day.

A place of great interest in London now is the exhibition at Earl's Court. It is, to a great extent, a competitor of the Crystal Palace and, we were told, had done the Palace a great deal of harm. Of course, being in London and not in the suburbs as the Crystal Palace is, it lacks the fine view there is obtained from Muswell Hill, and in order to shut out unpleasant views a high wall is built round the grounds upon which interesting scenes are painted upon a large scale. One of the chief attractions is a gigantic wheel similar to the one called the "Ferris wheel," at the Chicago Exhibition. The wheel is 284 feet in diameter, weighs 900 tons and has 40 cars, each capable of carrying 30 persons. The worst feature of the place is this—you pay an entrance fee of a shilling, but in reality you see very little without extra payment. I counted up on the programme no less than 24 different shows of various kinds all requiring an extra entrance fee varying from sixpence to three shillings. It is rather tiresome, this continual payment, and it would be a great deal more satisfactory if a larger fee was required upon entering, and then have all the different shows open. One entertainment was Mrs. Tom Thumb and a company of Lilliputians; another was a cyclorama; another was a troupe of Japanese in their native costumes, and so on. But the great attraction, and one that thousands of people are still going to Earl's Court to witness, was a grand naval spectacle consisting of twelve models of war ships performing evolutions upon a sheet of water covering two acres. The building in which the performance takes place is immense and is said to seat comfortably twelve thousand people. The seats are raised one above another so that all can see even above the famous "manice hat," with its tall feathers. The entertainment is divided into two parts—the first "Peace" and the second "War." The first shows the movements of a fleet in time of peace, a naval review, a sham-fight, etc. The second part exhibits a supposed naval battle with torpedoes exploding and blowing ships to pieces, and an incessant firing from heavy guns—no less than 2,000 charges being fired. It was a mystery to us how the apparently small but exquisite models could be so accurately guided; but the day after our visit the *Daily Telegraph* published an article upon the subject and said that the smallest of the ships was 15 ft. long, and the largest 25 ft., and that each ship had a man on board who was looking through the running taper and who guided the ship and fired the guns—electricity being, of course, the agency employed. The building being so large, and the sheet of water two acres in extent, tends to dwarf the model ships, which are exquisitely formed and correct in every detail.

The Tower of London we thought a little disappointing. Divested of its historical character, it would hardly be worth visiting but for the "Crown Jewels," which visitors are permitted to gaze at through the bars of an iron cage. They are very securely guarded, as they ought to be, for they are, of course, of immense value.

A far more interesting place that we visited on the same day is the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. We went from the Mark Lane station on the underground railway to the Portland Road station, which is close to the entrance to the Park.

Regent's Park is kept in beautiful order, and the flower beds, of which there are a great number, are a most attractive sight—a great variety of large, handsome splotches adding considerably to the beauty of the display. It is quite a little walk through the Park in order to reach the Zoological Gardens, but an exceedingly pleasant one. The gardens are noted as containing, possibly, the finest collection of animals to be seen anywhere. The cages are large and clean and the animals look well fed and comfortable—very different to the poor creatures who are taken all over the continent of America on circus trains. The elephants and camels are all busily employed during the afternoon in carrying passengers a short distance around the grounds, and crowds of people are waiting all the time for their turn to arrive. A small fee is demanded for each ride, and it is said that a very large amount of money is received in this manner in the course of a year.

One morning about 11 o'clock as we were walking down Ludgate Hill we happened to see the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs going out in state to some public function. It was a sight that we had never seen before, and one that we had been anxious to witness. Of course, the whole procession is gorgeous and magnificent in the extreme, the carriages being far more magnificent than the royal carriages and just one mass of gilding. First came mounted police, then the carriages of the sheriffs; then, before the Lord Mayor's carriage, a gentleman in 17th century costume—cocked hat, knee breeches and gold-braided coat—rides on horseback. The Lord Mayor's state carriage is drawn by four horses, and the Lord Mayor is attended by the mace and sword bearer—all gorgeously apparelled, and the mace is held with the top sticking out of the window. It is an extremely interesting sight, with a touch of barbaric splendour about it recalling the displays of the middle ages.

The Cretan Trouble Settled.

Canea, Nov. 4.—The foreign admirals have informed the Turkish Governor of Crete that they will proceed with the military occupation of the various administrative offices of the island to-day, and the Turkish officials will not thereafter be permitted to re-enter them. The Turkish troops then in the island will cease to be regarded as garrisoning Crete, and the Turkish military posts and military services will be abolished.

The governor of Jamica has communicated with the West Indian Chamber of Commerce advocating the establishment of a West Indian trade agency in Canada, the idea being that Canada and the West Indies could reciprocate with mutual advantage.

The North-West Elections.

One reason, doubtless, for the lack of outside interest in the North West local elections is that they are, as regards Dominion politics, strictly non partisan, much more so, apparently, than even municipal elections in the east. The people of the Territories are represented in the Dominion Parliament, and are divided on the ordinary lines in Dominion contests, which are warmly fought, but the political cleavage in regard to Territorial affairs, is altogether distinct. The government is called Haultain-Ross government, and Mr. Haultain, the Premier, is, as regards Dominion politics, a Conservative, while Mr. Ross is a Liberal; and both local parties are similarly composed. Nor are there any considerable local issues at stake to attract outside attention.

The wisdom and economy of the government in the administration of affairs, which in the provinces would be municipal matters, are the chief subjects of criticism. Some of the members of the government, including the Premier and candidates of its party, have been elected by acclamation and the opposing candidates, for the most part, style themselves Independents. The return of the government by a large majority is regarded as a foregone conclusion. The chief political object of the people of the Territories is not a party issue but is vehemently advocated by all. They are unanimous in their demand that the Territories shall be raised to the full position of a single province of the Dominion. Before 1890 the Territories had representative government, but an elective assembly which advised the Lieutenant Governor, who, however, was the real head of the executive. Since that date they have had responsible government, a ministerial executive responsible to the Assembly and dependent upon its support. Still the Dominion Parliament controls the financial administration to some extent, the Territories being voted annually by the Dominion Parliament such amounts as are considered necessary for specified purposes. Last year $337,859 was voted, of which the Dominion Government itself expended over seventy thousand, and the Territorial Government $282 977. As a province the government would receive a fixed annual subsidy which it would spend as appropriately by the local assembly, and it claims that the amount on the same basis as Manitoba was admitted to the Dominion would amount to six hundred thousand dollars, but closer estimates place it at less than five hundred thousand dollars. In addition to the annual appropriation for Territorial purposes, the Dominion Government expends largely upon the administration of justice, the maintenance of public buildings and other matters which would have to be maintained by the Territories themselves had they the status of a province. The main difficulty is that the expenditures are really upon what in the other provinces are municipal affairs, but the Territories are so vast and so thinly inhabited that municipalities do not exist and cannot be brought into existence generally for a long time to come.

Four future provinces were contemplated when these territories were laid out, and what they are now asking is to be erected into one province. They thus set a much lower estimate on their own prospects of greatness than Sir John Macdonald did. It is, perhaps, naturally felt to be to the interest of each province to be as big as possible in proportion to the others. Ontario valued figures so much that the most sturdily claimed and obtained immense stretches of waste land which will probably cost her more than they are worth to her. Quebec followed suit, and in point of mere space got even more than Ontario, and now the North West Territories are seeking to be made far greater than either. The area of Ontario is 222,000 square miles; that of Quebec is 347,000, while the area of the four Territories of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabaska is 555,640 square miles. This, be it observed, is exclusive of Yukon, which the proposed province vehemently claims, and, no doubt, other vast territories which could not otherwise be erected into a province. It should be also observed that the half million square miles in the four Territories themselves are in very large proportion arable and habitable, while at least three-quarters of the territory held by Ontario and Quebec are eternal wilderness. While it may or it may not be to the interest of individual provinces to be of preponderant weight in the Dominion, it is, we think, to the interest of the federation, as a whole that no province should be so, and, indeed, that the number of members of the federation should be large, so as to encourage combination. If the proportionate figures of Quebec and Ontario is an objection to our federation the prospective evil of a province destined to be far larger than either, should be taken into consideration in anything done now. From a national point of view we regard the judgment of Sir John Macdonald more correct than that of Mr. Haultain.—*Montreal Witness.*

Turkey's Little Game.

Paris, Nov. 7.—Although there is no official confirmation as yet of the news that Great Britain has resolved to proclaim a protectorate over Egypt yet there is reason to believe that action of this kind on the part of Great Britain has not only been discussed but been determined upon and that the proclamation in question will be issued at an early date. The cause for this is the discovery by Great Britain of certain negotiations now in progress at Constantinople between the French government and the Sublime Porte. The latter is so exasperated against Great Britain for its humiliating expulsion of the Turkish troops and Turkish authorities from Crete that it is ready to do anything to be revenged on John Bull. France is taking advantage of this ill-will of Abdul Hamid toward Great Britain and in the following manner: Great Britain has objected to the presence of France either at Fashoda or in the recongquered Egyptian province of Bahr el Ghazel on the ground that the latter is Egyptian territory. Now Egypt for the present constitutes legally and theoretically an integral portion of the Ottoman Empire. This being the case, the Sultan has full legal right to dispose of his provinces as he sees fit and it is learned on the highest authority that with the object of embarrassing Great Britain and revenging himself on Lord Salisbury for the affront to which he has been subjected in connection with the Cretan embroglio he has signed a firman granting to France the leasehold of Bahr el Ghazel province and conferring upon France the exclusive right to a military occupation of the district. Of course there is not the slightest chance of Great Britain submitting tamely to the possession by France of Nile provinces which she has reconquered for Egypt at the expense of much blood and treasure and it is doubtful whether the firman of the Sultan will ever receive execution. But at the same time it cannot be denied that it vastly strengthens the position of France in the Bahr-el-Ghazel. In fact it gives France a legal right to the province which Great Britain does not possess.

The Strength of Navies.

[New York *Post.*]

A good deal of calculation has been going on about the relative strength of the English and French navies, in view of the much talked of possibility of war. But this is just the occasion to remind the American people once more that, as Patrick Henry said, "the battle is not to the strong alone, but to the vigilant, the active, the brave." In other words, the battle, especially at sea, is to the people with the best character and institutions. The history of warfare both by sea and land has abundantly proved that it is not the people with most ships, or "sea power," which wins, but the people with the best men. Human experience seems to teach that men bred under free government and the Protestant faith can have their way with twice the number of any other kind, at least at sea. Without good government behind the ships, and a healthy education, you may vote the biggest navies in the world, and the hardy Dutchmen or Englishmen or Americans will, in spite of them, inflict sorrow and ruth on you. The thing is sure. This appears to be the way in which the Darwinian law of "the survival of the fittest" is applied to nations. Weak, ill governed peoples, no matter how rich they are, build their big navies for the deliberating, the law-abiding, the free speaking, the industrious, the enterprising. Providence does not seem to have intended that the blatherskites, the foolish and the ignorant should fully enjoy life.

The Spanish transport steamer Gran Antilla, from Havana, on Oct. 13, via Porto Rico, with repatriated Spanish troops on board, has arrived at Malaga, and reports that there were one hundred deaths among the soldiers during the voyage across the Atlantic.

On Tuesday, Nov. 1, the United States of Central America was formally proclaimed. It is made up of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, each of which retains local self-government as States of the Federal Union just formed. The first presidential election will be held next month.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

914 immigrants entered Canada during October.

Governor General Minto and staff will arrive at Montreal this week.

The Cuban Congress convened at Santa Cruz; independence to be insisted on.

Gen. Kitchener arrived in England from Soudar, last week, and was given great ovation.

France has yieded in the Fashoda affair, but says she will raise dispute as to the whole of Egypt.

Colonel Kitchener, brother of the Sirdar Lord Kitchener, has been appointed governor of Khartoum.

One hundred and fifty dogs from Labrador are on their way to the Klondike to be used by the mounted police.

Gov. Tanner, of Illinois, says he will "shoot to pieces any mob of foreign labor imported into that State."

A sham fight is to take place in Toronto on Thanksgiving day between military forces from western and eastern Ontario.

Chicago capitalists are combining for the purpose of building electric railways throughout the principal towns and cities of Japan.

The new railroad via the Crow's Nest Pass is in operation to Kootenay Lake, and a fine steamer is being put in the route to Nelson.

By the overflowing of the Yellow River, in China it is said that 2,000 lives were lost, the crops destroyed, and 100,000 left homeless.

The Canadian failures for the past nine months were 962 against 1425 in 1897, the liabilities being $6,735,470, against $11,465,322.

A correspondent of the London *Times* estimates that the population of London in 1901 will be 6,140,000 and 7,600,000 in 1921.

German trade for the first nine months of the present year, show a total increase in exports of 58,659,000 marks as compared with 1897.

The United States Commissioner of Indian affairs says that the whites, and not the Indians, are to blame for the trouble in Minnesota.

The New South Wales and Queensland governments have set aside special buildings for the treatment of sufferers from extreme alcoholism.

The Canadian-American commission to settle disputes between the United States and Canada will meet in Washington on November 10.

There is a serious cabinet crisis in Newfoundland. Sir Herbert Murray, the governor, demands the resignation of Mr. Morine, minister of finance.

The expenses of the late St. John Exhibition were $23,099.92; the receipts, including government grant and city guarantee, $21,508.20; deficit, $1,571.72

Navigation on the upper Yukon River, between Dawson City and the lakes, has closed for the season and all river steamers have gone into winter quarters.

There is a grain car famine in Kansas. At one point in the state, 30,000 bushels of wheat is waiting to be moved, 7,000 bushels of which is lying on the ground.

Regular steamship service between St. John and New York will begin this week. The first steamship of the Manhattan line will leave New York Wednesday.

Eight French Canadians from the Klondike, who claim to have made over two million dollars between them out of three years' work, have arrived at Montreal.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, has asked Lord Aberdeen for an explanation and report on the sale of Anticosti to the French millionaire, Menier.

Quebec is arranging for a monster military display to take place in that city some time in June next. An effort will be made to bring at least 10,000 troops to the city.

The United States loss of life in the war with Spain is now 2,906 soldiers and sailors. Of these deaths 306 occurred in battle or as a result of wounds, and 2 600 from disease.

St. Louis citizens are anxious to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana by the United States by a world's fair in 1903 in that city.

M. Henri Menier, of Paris, who bought Anticosti, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, for $125,000, has been forced to become a citizen of Canada in order to retain the island.

The Boston harbor and land commissioner, have announced that the commonwealth will take 100 acres of land and flats in and about East Boston for a state system of docks.

An important innovation in the English mail service is announced. Hereafter any steamer may carry mails, but unless specially subsidized they will not receive compensation for the service.

A handsome marble bust of the late Sir William Molesworth, secretary of state for the colonies in 1855, has been presented to the Canadian parliament, and installed in the library at Ottawa.

The inquest upon the bodies of the nine coal miners shot at Virden, Ill., in the riot on October 12, between miners and guards of the Chicago Virden Coal Company, resulted in an open verdict.

The Ottawa courts of the Independent Order of Foresters intend making a vigorous protest against the increased rates ordered by the high officers, which were to come into effect on January 1st next.

In the Cape Colony Assembly last week the Hon. W. P. Schreiner the Premier, introduced a bill proposing an annual contribution by the colony of thirty thousand pounds to the British navy.

The Cubans who have been employed in cleaning and repairing the streets of Santiago have struck for higher wages, though they have been receiving a dollar a day, or fifty cents and two rations higher than has ever been paid for a year for similar work.

Church Services, Sunday, November 13th.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. F. P. Greatorex, Rector. In St. James', Bridgetown: Sunday School at 2. Services at 3 and 7. On Wednesday service at 7.30. Sewing Circle Monday evening. Young People's Circle on Thursday. In St. Mary's, Belleisle, service with celebration of Holy Communion at 11. On Thursday service at 7. All seats free.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. M. Young, Pastor Bridgetown: Bible Class and Sabbath-school, 10 a.m.; Preaching Service at 11 a.m.; Evangelistic service 7.30 p.m. B.Y.P.U. Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. General social service Friday evening at 7.30. Service at Centreville on Sunday afternoon.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. Strothard, pastor; F. B. Curry, assistant pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., Sunday-school at 2 p.m. General Class every Monday evening at 7.30; Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 1.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. All are cordially invited.

Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.

Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., alternately. Epworth League on Tuesday and prayer meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

Mountain Mission: Preaching fortnightly, Durling's Lake at 10.30 a.m., Hill at 2.30 p.m.

ROUND HILL.—G. J. Coulter White, pastor Preaching service on the 1st Sunday of the month at 11 a.m., and on other Sundays at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday-school after morning service, other Sundays at 2.30 p.m.

PADDECK, June 11, 1897.
C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
DEAR SIRS,—Minard's Liniment is my remedy for NEURALGIA.
It relieves at once.
A. S. McDONALD.

Births.

REAGH—At Port Lorne, Nov. 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Reagh, a daughter.

DANIELS.—At 435 North Cary street, Brockton, Mass., on Oct. 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. George M. Daniels, a daughter.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Made from pure cream of tartar.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

New Advertisements.

Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." MRS. SUMMERVILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the partnership heretofore existing under the name, style and firm of SANCTON & HICKS, is this day dissolved. The said Arch C. Hicks will continue the business under his own name.

Bridgetown, Oct. 3rd, 1898. 29 tf

TO WOMEN ONLY.

Wanted, a Middle-aged Woman to care for an elderly lady during winter months. Location eastern part of county. Privileges of home and church. Any person wishing such position may address, "MONITOR," Bridgetown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Subscriber offers for sale or to let her Property situated within five minutes' walk of the business part of the town: New house of eight rooms, finished throughout; barn and outbuildings on the premises; thirteen acres of land, with young orchard.

MISS ANNIE SANCTON,
27-tf Bridgetown.

ARCH C. HICKS,

Painter and Decorator.

Graining, Kalsomining, Coloring, and Fresco Painting a specialty.

Estimates given. Work promptly attended to.

Bridgetown, Oct. 12th, 1898. 30 tf

WANTED!

A first class blacksmith to take charge of a shop in Bridgetown. Apply to

JOHN GORMLEY,
ANNAPOLIS.

LAUNDRY NOTICE.

I beg leave to inform the public that, having leased the entire plant of the EMPIRE LAUNDRY, I am now in a position to do Laundry Work of every description, and that any work you may favor me with will receive most careful attention. Agencies at Wolfville, Berwick, Middleton, Lawrencetown and Annapolis.

SMITH TUFTS,
Bridgetown, Sept. 21, 1898. Manager. 27-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of EMILY MESSENGER, late of Centreville, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to same are requested to make immediate payment to

MANLEY BENSON, *Executor.*
Bridgetown, August 25th, 1897.—12 f

FALL OF '98 ANNOUNCEMENT!

To our many Customers and Friends;—

Present indications point to a freer circulation of cash this fall than for some time past. Soon you will be buying your Winter supplies, and of course you will buy where you can get the best value. That is business. If square dealing, honest goods and fine prices count, we intend having a share of your trade. Following are a few of the many inducements we are offering for thirty days, to cash buyers:

gals. best American Oil for 95 cents.
20 lbs. Granulated Sugar for $1 00.
22 and 24 lbs. Brown Sugar for $1.00.
5 lbs. good Tea for 90c.
12 bars Surprise or Comfort Soap for 50c.
5 gals. choice P. R. Molasses for $2 00.
20% discount on Boots and Shoes—the largest stock in town to select from.
20% discount on Ready-made Clothing, Ulsters, etc.,—the largest stock in town to select from.
2 crates of Crockery just opened up, at slight advance on cost.

☞The above prices are below any in Annapolis County.

WANTED.—Good Butter at 17c. per lb., fresh Eggs at 16c. per doz., Apples, Wood, etc., at highest price in exchange for goods.

Yours truly,

E. & E. SCHAFFNER.

Lawrencetown, Oct. 11th, 1898.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED

Just arrived and for sale very low for cash:

FIVE ROSES,
FIVE LILIES,
WHITE COAT,
DELIGHT,
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN.

Corn Meal in Bags, Middlings, Bran and Cotton Seed Meal.

CLOTHING!

I still have a large line of Ready-Made Clothing in Men's, Boys' Youths' and Children's Suits; also, separate Pants and Vests.

A choice line of

FAMILY GROCERIES

always on hand

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods.

J. I. FOSTER,
Granville St.
August 24th, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IMMENSE OPENING —OF— WINTER GOODS —AT— STRONG & WHITMAN'S

We have opened during the past two weeks large quantities of the following lines of Goods:

DRESS GOODS - DRESS GOODS

An immense assortment Be sure and ask to see our Ladies' Cloth Suitings (48 inches wide) only 45c. per yard.

☞Remember **Black Goods are our specialty.**

1 case Dress Trimmings. A Splendid Assortment. All kinds.
1 case Silk Velvets. All shades. Only 55c. per yard.
1 case Blankets.
1 case Heavy Comfortables.

LADIES' WRAPPERS!

Without any exception this is one of the best assortments we have ever shown. **Prices from $1.25 upwards.**

Ladies' Fall and Winter Shirt Waists in Black Alpaca, Wool Plaids and Flannelettes. All elegant, stylish goods. Fits perfect

FURS! - - FURS!

Comprising Capes, Ruffs, Storm Collars, Caperines, etc. Fur Robes

Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers. Men's, Youth's and Boy's Clothing in large assortment. Underwear, Hats, Caps, Ties, etc., and many other lines too numerous to mention.

STRONG & WHITMAN.

Call at my Bridgetown Store AND SEE THOSE

$12 Suits

We make to order

FISHER, the Tailor.

FALL STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

Now Complete at the

BRIDGETOWN BOOT & SHOE STORE.

LADIES' WINTER GAITERS,

☞Be sure and see them.

WOOL SOLES in Women's, Misses' and Children's sizes.

Prices right in all lines. - Eggs and Butter taken.

☞*DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.*☜

E. A. COCHRAN'S, - MURDOCH BLOCK.

THE CASH CUSTOMER

will be as warmly welcomed at our place of business as at any place in town, and he may rest assured that he can depend on getting as good, if not better value for his money as at any Grocery Store in the county. We have a very large stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, and carry only the best qualities in all lines.

Our line of FLOUR

includes the following well-known and reliable brands: Ogilvie's Hungarian, Five Roses, Five Lillies, Hornet and Dictator. In Feed we have Bran, Middlings. Feed Flour, Cornmeal Chop and Cotton Seed Meal.

☞Try our Molasses. We have the best.

SHAW & LLOYD.

Telephone 23. Corner Queen and Granville Sts.

SHAFNER & PIGGOTT

Our Specialties: Fancy Groceries, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Canned Goods, Flour and Feed, Fruit and Candies.

ALL CHOICE.

If you are in want of anything in our line it would be wise to give us a call, as we buy strictly for cash.

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO.'s

FALL STOCK

—OF—

British, Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

for Autumn & Winter Trade is now complete.

We call especial attention to our large stock of

Men's Ready-made Clothing in Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters,
Youths' Ready-made Clothing in Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters,
Men's Underclothing,
Cardigan Jackets,
Hunting Coats and Sweaters,
Hosiery, Ties and Braces.
Ladies' Underclothing,
Blankets, Comfortables, etc., etc.

A full assortment of Men's, Youth's, Misses' and Women's

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers,

AND ALL AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

Bridgetown, Oct. 18th, 1898.

SPRING LAMB,

MUTTON,
SALMON, SHAD,
DRY and PICKLED FISH,
BEEF,
HAM and BACON,
VEGETABLES of all kinds.

.....AT.....

B. M. WILLIAMS'.