Scriptural Evidence on Prohibition,

Editor Monitor:

DEAR SIR,—The one great, overwhelming, fearfully alarming question of the hour is the unsettled question of the liquor traffic. It is a question in which every lover of quiet laws and good order ought to be interested. Especially should all those who love God, who love their neighbor, who take the Bible as their guide, who attempt to expound its teachings, its laws, its precepts, its testimonies and judgments, take a firm stand against the iniquitous business, and lend a ready hand to the cause of temperance.

What better teaching do we need to-day in regard to every relation in life (the use of wine not expected) than that given us by the Holy Spirit and recorded by inspired men? Instance after instance is given us of the ruin that wine (the mildest of intoxicants) has wrought in the lives of the moderate and immoderate drinkers. *Noah* drank wine, got drunk and *cursed* one of his sons Gen. 9:21. *Lot* got drunk on wine and like many a fool to-day *served the devil* for a season Gen. 19:35. *Nadab and Abihu* lost their common sense in wine, became drunk (so many commentators think) forgot the strict command of the Lord, offered strange fire before his altar and *were slain* in their sad condition Lev. 10:1, 2, 3, 8, 9. *Nabal* "was very drunken," and learning, "when the wine was gone out of him," of the danger he had been in, fainted away, and *gave up the ghost.* 1 Sam, 25:36, 37, 38. This may have been a case of delirium tremens) "*Amnon's* heart was merry with wine," rendering himself unable to cope with the wiles of his brother, and *died at the hands of assassins. Elah* "drank himself drunk," and, in that helpless state, "Limri his servant smote and *killed him.*" 1 Kings, 16:9,10. *Belshazzar*, in a great feast, "drank wine before a thousand of his lords," then committed sacrilege in his drunken carousal, using the holy vessels from the temple of God, for "his princes, his wives, and his concubines to drink wine." "In that night was *Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain*" the fact of many a drunkard. (I wonder how many of his drunken lords and servants shared the same fate?) In that fearful night was the great, renowned city of Babylon captured with little difficulty, for its guardians had "put an enemy in their mouths that had stolen away their brains." *Benhadad*, king of Syria, with thirty-two other kings, "was drinking himself drunk," when he needed a clear head to direct a prospective battle. But a handful of men, "232 princes of the provinces," with 7000 men, under the king of Israel, *conquered the mighty hosts* of the proud, haughty, boastful, drunken Syrians. In a second battle, this liquor drinker left *127,000 of his men slain* on the field. What a startling picture it must have been, the great Benhadad, clad *in sack cloth, with a rope about his neck*, pleading for his life before the king of Israel! Kings 20:12, 15, 16, 20, 27, 29, 32. "The crown of pride, the *drunkards of Ephraim*, shall be *trodden under foot.*" Isaiah 28:3 Those who "err through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way." Is. 28,7. "The *priest* and the *prophet* have *erred* through strong drink; they *err in vision*; they *stumble in judgement.*" Is. 28:7. Ah! these pictures are sad to look upon! But they are duplicated to-day a thousand fold. In view of these pictures, "the Lord God of hosts calls to weeping and to mourning." But despite all these—"behold joy and gladness, slaying oxen, killing sheep, eating flesh and drinking wine," acting, talking like pagans —"let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we shall die." Is. 22:12, 13. "Surely this iniquity shall not be purged from you till ye die." Is. 22:14. Let him that heareth, that readeth the Word of God, believe, for "The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple." Let him that readeth of God dealing with sinners, as above, stand in awe, for "The *judgments* of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." Is. 19:7,9.

But there is a pleasanter picture to gaze at. Case upon case is shown us, in the word of God, of the blessedness of those who were temperate, rigidly total abstainers. *Samson* drank no wine, was a Nazarite, in fact was born under a most stringent prohibitory liquor law, an act of the Lord himself, and a young fierce lion was *only a kid in his hands* as he rent him in pieces, by his strength. Judges 13:7 14:5,6. *Samson* was a teetotaler, and was more than a match for the whole army of Philistia. Judges 15:15, 3 (*Daniel* refused wine, even though ordered by a mighty king, putting his life in danger by refusal, but the Lord in whom he trusted, and whom he obeyed, *highly exalted him.* Dan. 1:5, 8, 20, 21; 2:48, 6:3? *The Rechabites* were a strictly temperate people, total abstainers, and the Lord pronounced an *everlasting blessing* upon them for their sobriety. That noble son of noble parents, Zacharias and Elizabeth, that great Baptist preacher, "*whose name was John.*" the herald of Christ, the great baptizer, who baptized, our Lord in the river Jordan, greater than any other man that was born of woman, was a *total abstainer.* What a *success* was his! What flocks crowded to hear his doctrine! What hosts from Jerusalem—far away, and from the region near by, came to the Jordan to be baptized of him! What a blessing to have the commendations of the Master? Luke 1:5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 76, 77. Mal. 3:1, Matt. 3:1-6, 13-17; 11:11. Oh, that every preacher in every church, not excepting the "Church of England," was like John the Baptist! Oh, that every member, everywhere, was as temperate as this forerunner of Christ! Yet this great man was traduced and vilified by his enemies, as a temperance fanatic, and then put to death for his faithfulness in rebuking sin in high life. Luke 7:33, Mark 6:16—23. But his entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven is warranted more secure than some persons whom Christ describes in Matt. 7:21:23; Luke 13:24.

The Bible prohibits the use of liquor and tells us plainly of the evil results from wine drinking. The daily and the weekly papers bring to our mind the deadly quarrels, the bloodshed caused by wine and strong drink. Yet very many good men, so called persist in using them, and encouraging others to follow their example. Shame! Shame! And our own eyes have seen the deep knife cuts made by hands, rendered wild with wine and beer. Observation and experience gives us many a good lesson, but the inspired volume, on all vital questions, is our rule of action, our standard of morality, of religion. It is in fact the all sufficient rule of faith and practice. This good Book gives us "line upon line, precept upon precept," exhortation after exhortation, and puts forth the most cogent reasons why, we all should observe them. Here are some of them—"Be not among wine bibbers, among riotous eaters of flesh; for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty," etc. Prov. 23:20,21. "Look not upon the wine when it is red etc.—At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder etc.—Yea thou shall be as he that lieth down in the middle of the sea, or as he that lieth upon the top of the mast." Prov. 23:31,32,34. "It is not for kings O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink, lest they drink and forget the law and prevent the judgment of any of the afflicted." Prov. 31:45. "Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, least ye die; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations." This is good advice, a wise exhortation, to every priest, bishop and minister of every denomination everywhere." "Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men—for they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence." Is. 4:14,17. "They are a nation void of counsel, neither is there any understanding in them; for their wine is the wine of Sodom, and of the fields of Gommorrah, their grapes are grapes of gall, their clusters are bitter; their wine is the poison of dragons, as the cruel venom of the asps." Deut. 32:28,32,33. The vision which the Lord gave to Habakkuk needs to be rewritten, and made plain. Or better still the eyes of men should be opened wider than they are, in order that they may see, this vision of the Omniscient One; this fearful vision of a liquor seller whose "soul is not upright in him," who "transgresseth by wine—a proud man—who enlargeth his desire as hell—that increaseth that which is not his;" who "hath spoiled many nations," who "who buildeth a town with blood, and stablisheth a city by iniquity." "Woe to him," for the Lord hath spoken. "The vision is yet for an appointed time—it will surely come." "Woe to him that coveteth an evil covetousness to his house, that he may set his nest on high." "*Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also.*" Hab. 2:1-17.

This vision would be a good preamble for a prohibiting liquor law. Can any man read the statutes of the great Lawgiver in Zion, and not see that He forbids the use of wine and strong drink? Can any sensible man read this 15th verse of the 2nd chapter of Hab. and not perceive that a fearful sentence is hanging over the liquor seller? Can any man, clergyman or layman, encourage him in the business (which God forbids) by purchase and use of his hellish broth, without incurring the wrath of the Almighty? The cup of devils should never be put to the lips of him who partakes of the cup of the Lord —the Holy Communion. The Lord frowned upon the Israelites in that they "drank the wine of the condemned," and "gave the Nazarites wine to drink"—Amos 2:8-12. "Who can stand before His indignation? For while they are folden together as thorns, and while they are drunken as drunkards, they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry"—Nahum 1:6 10. "Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning that they may follow strong drink, that continue until night, till wine inflame them"—Is. 5:11. "Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink, which justify the wicked for reward." Selling license for money, for revenue; selling indulgences to sin. "Woe unto them that call evil good (a good creature of God) and good evil; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter." "Therefore is the anger of the Lord kindled against His people"—Is. 5:11;14:20 24. "For they have turned judgment into gall, and the fruit of righteousness into hemback" —Amos 6:12. "Woe to the crown of pride, the drunkard of Ephraim, whose glorious beauty is a fading flower—that are overcome with wine. Behold the Lord hath a mighty and strong one, which as a tempest of hail and a destroying storm, shall cast down to the earth with the hand"—Is. 28:1 2. "When Christ shall lay judgement to the line, a righteousness to the plummet, then shall he sweep away the refuge of lies"—Is. 28:17. Then shall the false prophets be forgotten and forsaken, and cast out of the presence of the Lord, an everlasting reproach upon them." I believe that the truly godly, devout minister is called of God to his work, as were Peter and Paul. But those who are not devoted to the Lord and to the helping of men, that work to their own way, every one for his gain, are well described as follows: "His watchmen are blind, for they are all ignorant. * * * Sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber. * * * They are shepherds that cannot understand. * * * Come ye, say they, I will fetch wine, and we will fill ourselves with strong drink, and to-morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant."—Is. 56:10,11,12. The wise, the devout servants of God may, with God's prophet of olden time, take up a lamentation over the others, and say: "Mine heart within me is broken because of the prophets. * * * For both prophets and priest are profane. * * * Wherefore their ways shall be unto them as slippery ways in the darkness. * * * They speak a vision of their own heart. * * * I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran. * * * He that hath my word, let him speak my word faithfully. * * * Behold I am against the prophets, saith the Lord, that use their tongues, and say, He saith."—Jer. 23:9,11,12,16,21,28,31. It is not at all surprising that the words of Moses, of Isaiah, of Jeremiah, of each of the prophets, all agree in denouncing wine, in prohibiting its sale and use, when we remember that it is the Lord who speaks through each one of them.

Here are more of His words, "Woe to them that work iniquity. * * * If a man walking in the spirit and falsehood do lie, saying, I will prophesy unto thee of wine and strong drink, he shall even be the prophet of this people."—Micah 2:1, 2, 11. Who can count the number of prohibitory commands of the Lord in relation to wine? It is no wonder that the Lord forbids the use of liquors, for wine and strong drink have brought death to millions, "and the land is defiled by the blood of the slain."—Is. 24:5. It is a horrid business. It is an abomination to allow or defend such a traffic. Let it be confined to the ungodly, and let the children of the devil, the children of darkness be its friends and advocates, but let christians of every name stand together for righteousness, for sobriety, be consistent and put themselves squarely on the Lord's side. Let there be no compromise, no attempt at riding two horses in different directions.

The poor, low bred, ignorant drinker, who reels along the street is despised by many, but the high toned, the rich, the polite, moderate drinker, who shows his practice only in his face, his breath, his nose, his redness of eyes, is defended. The old drunken sot is the name given him. He is called hard names, is he not? But who or what has brought him to this condition? Whom shall we blame? Once he was a moderate drinker. The customs of polite society led him astray. The law of the land encouraged him in his course. The example of some intelligent holy men (?) the teaching of some professing christians made him feel that his practice was right, till he was bound with a habit harder to break than fetters of brass.

Why is so much thought given to the rum traffic? Why do the legislatures so frequently bring the subject forward? Why the prohibitory, the restrictive clauses, in some enactments? Why not let liquor have the same show as wheat and corn? Why? Because there is too much of the serpent; the deadly cobra about it; too much of the mad dog that needs to be chained; fastened with a log chain or ship's cable, or better yet killed on the spot. Our lawmakers and some others see the nature of this mad beast and try to tie him up with a tow string, whereas a keen knife or a rifle would settle the business at once. The weakest cur in the kennel may laugh—wag his tail—at tow strings.

I repeat what I have said—the Lord prohibits the sale, gift and use of all intoxicating drinks. It is what I would expect of the Holy Being. The Lord announces trouble and sorrow, disaster and death to the liquor drinkers. Folly, deception and mockery overtake them (Prov. 20: 1.) Poison, deadly in its nature, coursed through their veins (Prov. 23: 32.) Woe to this one, woe to that one who is overcome with wine (Prov. 23: 29, 30; Is. 5: 11, 22, 23.) All this and more too. This is the penalty of His law. It is the Judge of all the earth who speaks. Let us listen as wise men, lest we also be condemned.

But some man may say, all these passages are from the Old Testament, a part of which is obsolete. Let me say that while ceremonial laws may be abrogated, no moral law is ever repealed, but abides forever. But if that man wants the utterance of the New Testament on temperance, he can be accommodated. The Lord Christ informs us through his servant, of the danger to the man that drinks, Matt. 24: 48-51. Eating and drinking with the drunken shall end in the "portion with hypocrites, weeping and gnashing of teeth." Among "the works of flesh," idolatary, hatred, fornications, murders, drunkenness and revellings are mentioned.—Gal. 5: 19, 20, 21. Our Savior reproved the church at Corinth, through Paul, for drinking intoxicating wine at the Communion, drinking till drunk.—1st Cor. 11: 20, 21. We are to "take heed to ourselves" and avoid drunkenness lest we be snared.—Luke 21: 34, 35. If the Apostle to the Gentiles is better authority than a prophet of olden time, hear him speak. "It is good, neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended or is made weak."—Rom. 14: 21. Such self-denial as Paul proposes for himself and for others is Christ-like.—1st Cor. 8: 13. His advice to the Corinthians is good for us, to keep the wine drinker, the drunkard from the Communion.—1st Cor. 5: 11. All his advice is from above. "Let us watch and be sober, for they that sleep, sleep in the night and they that are drunken are drunken in the night." 1st Thes. 5: 6, 7, 8. "Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness."—Rom. 13: 13. Saul speaks with the authority of Heaven to every bishop, minister, clergyman and preacher of every name, in words as follows: "A bishop then must be blameless, * * * vigilant, sober, * * * not given to wine," (even though an angel from Heaven invites him to drink.) 1st Tim. 3: 2, 3. To another "son in the Gospel" he repeats his advice: "For a bishop must be blameless as the steward of God, . . . not given to wine . . . a lover of good men, sober, just, holy, temperate."—Titus 1: 7, 8. "Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit."—Ephs. 5: 18.

How often does the Author of Life warn His people against shedding innocent blood or suffering it to be shed.—Deut. 22:8; 19:10; 28:25; 21:1 9; Ps. 94:20 21; Prov. 6:16 17; Jer. 22:3; Joel 3:19. Yet the innocent and helpless are at the mercy of a murderous crew, men who sell liquor for the money and men who drink to satisfy a perverted appetite. Whalen, a saloon keeper of Chicago, sold liquor to one of his patrons. In two hours that patron killed the little daughter of the saloon keeper. Deustrow, of St. Louis, Mo., rich and gay, drank liquor, quarrelled with his wife and killed her, then took his little helpless innocent babe from its cradle by the heels and fired the contents of his pistol into its head. Tell me, oh tell me, is it possible to protect these innocent ones? Among the "free rights of men," so glibly spoken by many, have not the babies a *right to life?* What is the right of property or the right to drink compared to the right to life and happiness of the helpless ones? I would sink in the ocean every drop of liquor ever brewed or distilled, and send the saloons and breweries to follow after, in order to save the life of that little babe. And I should expect every parent, whose babies are in danger, to say amen, and the Almighty God to defend me. My blood boils and my indignation rises to fever heat when I think that the rights of property are invaded and the precious rights of life are imperilled by this nefarious business, by the use of wine and strong drink, etc.; that professedly christian men, christian governments, uphold the business as a right thing. I tremble for my country when I remember that God's eye is everywhere, that His ear is open to every bitter cry, that He is the same yesterday to-day and forever. Lord have mercy upon us.

Now for some reasons why men should not drink:

1st, It is a foolish, useless habit.
2nd. It is hurtful to the body, injurious to the mind and ruinous to the soul.
3rd, It is one great cause of poverty.
4th, The Bible forbids it.
5th, Observation speaks against it.
6th, Because our taxes are greatly increased by the drink habit.
7th, Because of the great benefit to society.
8th, Because the safety of property and of life would be greatly increased.
9th, Because it would largely increase legitimate business.

I could give reasons for my opposition to the saloon but I hasten to close. My letter may be too long already.

In the air I hear a whisper, that some men drink wine because, they say that the Bible commends its use; that Christ made wine; and Saul advised Timothy to take a little wine. To any such, I would say, I am ready to meet him on the platform and discuss that subject for an hour.

I am yours for truth and justice,

J. L. M. YOUNG.

Bridgetown, Jan 28th, 1898.

Lost Opportunities.

"Talking of lost opportunities for riches," remarked the retired capitalist, "I count two against myself which I will regret until my dying day. One came a number of years ago when a man wanted to buy a small lot of ground from me and offered 1,000 shares of the Bell Telephone company for it, which he valued at $1 a share. I refused the bid. The stock has since sold at $750 a share. The other lost opportunity was even worse. An old friend, who had been a school companion in my youth, came to me and implored me to help him out with an option he had on a silver mine in Colorado. He had raised $8,000 and he needed that much more to prevent the expiration of the option in about a week. I had been bitten in a number of gold and silver mining speculations, and I refused to put up the desired $8,000. My friend found a man on Market street who had more nerve than I and took up the option with the $16,000. Since that time those two men have cleared $7,000,000 on that mine, $3,500,000 apiece. The lightning may strike me yet, but I doubt whether I will ever recover those lost millions."

Walking Horses.

A horse that can walk fast is always a source of pleasure, while a slow walker is an abomination. While much comes by inheritance, education is much to be credited for a good road gait. No animal so quickly forms a habit as does a horse. Give him the chance to form the habit of fast walking. Don't tire him out on the start before you ask him to walk, and then expect him to walk rapidly. Give him a chance to show his ability at walking when he comes fresh from the stable. If he feels good, so much the better; keep him down to a walk for the first few miles and let him form the habit of walking like a tornado. The natural inclination will be to walk fast, at times almost breaking into a trot. If this is continued day after day with care that the colt does not become tired, a prompt or even a very fast walk will be as natural to that colt as eating.

—Chief Engineer Dickson, of the Cleveland Fire Department, a worthy and progressive official, announces that he has had his horse shod with rubber shoes.

He adds that he is greatly pleased with them, and backed by this strong recommendation we may expect the rubber horseshoe to come into extended use.

—A pastor of one of the largest congregations in Maine says that the cigarette evil is one of the worst he has to contend with among his people. The boys stop growing, mentally and bodily. They just wither and fall short of their best possibilities. All teachers, parents and friends of good citizenship should use all wise efforts to suppress the evil.

—We are coming to understand to-day that the business of a teacher is make enlightened and noble men and women; not to impress pupils with the belief that any particular book or method is everything, but that the end in view, the broad enlightening and ennobling is the chief thing.

—The cow that is standing humped up out by the straw stack will not increase our product or our profits, I am sure.

—Minard's Liniment is the best.

OUT OF SORTS?

If you are run down, losing flesh and generally out of sorts from overwork, worry or other cause, use

Puttner's Emulsion.

Nothing else will so promptly restore you to vigor and health.

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

Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital, - - $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund, - $1,600,000.00

JOHN DOULL, *President.*
H. C. McLEOD, *Cashier.*

Head Office, Halifax, N. S.

Agencies in all the principal towns of the Maritime Provinces, and in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Chicago, and St. John's, Nfld.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Do all kinds of banking business.

A Savings Bank Department

has lately been established in connection with the Bridgetown agency where deposits will be received from one dollar upwards and interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. allowed.

C. H. EASSON, *Agent.*

EXECUTRICES' NOTICE!

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of GEORGE R. MURDOCH, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Merchant, 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

ALVENA MURDOCH, BESSIE MURDOCH, } *Executrices.*

Bridgetown, Oct. 18th, 1897. 20 3m

Direct Evidence

in favor of the BANKS OR RED GRAVENSTEIN, as they sold for $1 per bbl. more than the ordinary Gravenstein. My near neighbors who have carefully examined the fruit on the trees, and also my nursery stock, are now setting them by the fifties and hundreds. First-class trees, $30 per hundred, $5 per doz.

A. STANLEY BANKS.

Waterville, Kings Co., Nov. 18, 1895. 18 1y

ALLAN LINE

ST. JOHN, N. B., To LONDON

1897 - Proposed Winter Sailing Dates - 1898

STEAMERS.	From St. John.
MANTINEA	Thursday, Dec. 16, 1897
CHERONEA	" Dec. 30, 1897
LIVONIAN	" Jan. 13, 1898

and fortnightly thereafter.

Sailings from London and further sailings from St. John will be announced in due course.

For rates, space, etc., apply to

H. A. ALLAN, Montreal.
WM. THOMSON & CO., St. John.
ALLAN BROS. & CO., London.
J. R. ELLIOTT, Lawrencetown, N. S.

December 1st, 1897. 6m

Furniture! Furniture!

:o:

GRAND Mark Down Sale!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I am offering one of the finest stocks of Furniture to be found in the valley at Cut Prices for December only. Stock selected especially for the Holiday trade and complete in every department.

Parlor, Dining Room, Hall, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture in great variety.

It will pay you to see this stock. We will not be undersold. No trouble to show goods.

H. S. REED.

N. B.—Have one Sewing Machine in stock which will be sold at a great bargain.

My New FALL GOODS

are just arriving, and among them are many things to interest the public.

Ladies' Undervests from 16c to 17c.
Gents' Underwear,
Ladies' Wrapperette Goods,
Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves,
and many other things.

Also just arriving **a case of Ready-made Clothing** which will be sold low.

Another case of **Mahogany and Oak Clocks at $3.00.** They must be seen to be appreciated, and another **lot of Tinware, 14 pieces for $1.00.**

Give me a call.

Yours for business,

MRS. WOODBURY.

Kingston Village.

MILKING and cleanliness go together. No vessels are so free from taint or smell as Eddy's

INDURATED FIBREWARE.

The indurating process hardens, and prevents soaking. This ware stands lots of use and some abuse and years of wear do not lessen its value. Send for our handsomely illustrated booklet (free).

The E. B. EDDY Co., Limited, Hull, Canada.

Pails, Tubs, Butter Tubs, Milk Pans, Dish Pans, Barrel Covers, etc., etc., etc.

WANTED!

Men to sell the old, established Fonthill Nurseries; largest in the Dominion; over 700 acres of choice stock, all guaranteed strictly first class and true to name. Large list of valuable specialties controlled absolutely by us. We have the only testing farms that are connected with any Nursery in the Dominion. Permanent place and good pay to those who can prove themselves valuable. We furnish everything found in a first class Nursery; fruits, flowers, shrubs and seed potatoes. Write us and learn what we can do for you.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ont.

ONE CASE WHIPS

(All Styles and Prices,)

Direct from the Manufacturer.

PRICES RIGHT.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, April 16th, 1897.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of TIMOTHY D. RUGGLES, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Barrister-at-Law, 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 either of the undersigned.

S. S. RUGGLES, E. RUGGLES, H. RUGGLES, } *Executors.*

BRIDGETOWN, N. S., Sept. 14th, 1897. 26, 6m

LEWIS A. DICKIE, Licensed Auctioneer

All work promptly attended to in the town or any part of the county,

Bridgetown, Nov. 9th, 1897. 33 2m

MISS MANNING, Pianoforte, Organ and Voice.

TERMS: $5.00 PER QUARTER.

Temperance Hall, Lawrencetown.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY!

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, JAN. 3RD, 1898, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	11.31 a.m
Express from Yarmouth	12.55 a.m
Accom. from Richmond	4.45 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	6.25 a.m

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:

Express for Yarmouth	11.31 a.m
Express for Halifax	12.55 a.m
Accom. for Halifax	6.25 a.m
Accom. for Annapolis	4.45 p.m

Pullman Palace Buffet Parlor Cars run each way on "Flying Bluenose."

S. S. "Prince Edward,"

BOSTON SERVICE,

by far the finest and fastest steamer plying out of Boston, leaves Yarmouth, N. S., every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, immediately on arrival of the Express Trains and "Flying Bluenose" Expresses, arriving in Boston early next morning. Returning, leaves Long Wharf, Boston, every SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY at 4.30 p. m. Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers and Palace Car Express Trains.

Royal Mail S.S. "Prince Rupert,"

ST. JOHN and DIGBY.

Monday, Tuesday and Friday,

Leaves St. John	7.15 a.m.
Arrives in Digby	10.15 a.m.

Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

Leaves Digby	1.00 p.m.
Arrives in St. John	4.00 p.m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time.

W. R. CAMPBELL, General Manager.

P. GIFKINS, Superintendent.

1897. 1897.

Yarmouth S. S. Co., Limited.

The Shortest and Best Route between

Nova Scotia and United States.

THE QUICKEST TIME. 15 to 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston.

Two Trips a Week.

The fast and popular Steel Steamer

"BOSTON"

Commencing Oct. 26th, and until further notice will leave Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING after arrival of the Express train from Halifax. Returning will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, making close connections at Yarmouth with the Dominion Atlantic and Coast Railways for all parts of Nova Scotia.

This is the fastest steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, and forms the most pleasant route between above points, combining safety, comfort and speed.

Regular mail carried on Steamer. Tickets to all points in Canada via Canadian Pacific, Central Vermont and Boston and Albany Railways, and to New York via Fall River line, Stonington line, and New England and Boston & Albany Railways.

For all other information apply to Dominion Atlantic, Central, Intercolonial or Coast Railway agents, or to

L. E. BAKER, Pres. and Managing Director.
W. A. CHASE, Sec. and Treasurer.

Yarmouth, June 15th, 1897.

POSITIVE SALE.

We are instructed to sell that Superior Farm at West Paradise, belonging to Mr. McCloskey. Has Two Hundred Acres, including 60 Acres under tillage, and 7 of Marsh, with excellent well-watered Pasture; good Orchard, mostly young and nearly all in bearing. Average crop at present, 120 barrels of prime Shipping Fruit; cuts 30 tons Hay. Modern House; good Barn and Outhouses. Also, all the Farming Utensils, nearly new, and the entire Crop, now growing, including two hundred bushels of Oats, now harvested, and all the stock in hand. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Will be sold at a bargain.

ERVIN & ALCORN,
Annapolis Valley Real Estate Agency.

Nature makes the cures after all.

Now and then she gets into a tight place and needs helping out.

Things get started in the wrong direction.

Something is needed to check disease and start the system in the right direction toward health.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with hypophosphites can do just this.

It strengthens the nerves, feeds famished tissues, and makes rich blood.

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

BRIDGETOWN MARBLE WORKS

THOMAS DEARNESS,

Importer of Marble

and manufacturer of

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Also Monuments in Red Granite, Gray Granite, and Freestone.

Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.

N. B.—Having purchased the Stock and Trade from Mr. O. Whitman, parties ordering anything in the above line can rely on having their orders filled at short notice.

T. D.

Bridgetown, March 19th, 89.

Pyrethrum Cinerariæfolium

B. W. B. & CO.

1863. - - Oldest Brand.

Powdered Dalmation Insect flowers

This Insect Powder is the Highest Grade Manufactured.

Put up in ½-lb. Sifting Tins and in bulk.

DEARBORN & CO.,

Agents—ST. JOHN, N. B

N. B.—Our Sifting Tins contain from 1 to 2 oz. more than other makes.

PALFREY'S CARRIAGE SHOP —AND— REPAIR ROOMS.

Corner Queen and Water Sts.

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

Best of Stock used in all classes of work.

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

ARTHUR PALFREY.

Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1896. 18tf

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.—22 tf

J. E. BURNS'

Marked Down Sale!

As I now desire to close out the balance of my **LOW SHOES** in Men's, Women's Misses' and Children's. I am prepared to offer them at the following cut prices:—

	Former Price.	Cut Price.		Former Price.	Cut Price.
Men's Brogans,	$1.00	$ .75	Ladies' Black Oxfords,	$1.50	$1.20
" Dongolas,	2.00	1.50	" " "	1.25	1.00
" Tan Bals,	2.75	2.00	" " "	1.00	.85
Ladies' Tan Oxfords,	1.75	1.25	Misses' Dongola Slippers,	1.00	.50

Also I have a full line of **CLOTHS in Oxford, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds** that I will exchange for Wool at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchasers.

J. E. BURNS.

MY MOTTO:—"Quick Sales, Small Profits, No Losses."

CURRY BROS. & BENT,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Bridgetown Wood-Working Factory,

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Contractors and Builders.

A WORD IN THE EAR OF THE WISE MAN SUFFICETH.

There are many wise men in Annapolis Valley, and some of them have and others have not caught on to our whisper of last spring that we had come to Bridgetown to stay, and asking for their patronage. Well, we have been here a year, and have done $30,000 worth of business, erecting buildings in Halifax, Windsor, Yarmouth, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Berwick, Aylesford, and other towns, and we flatter ourselves we have given satisfaction and carried out our obligations to the letter.

We have paid our factory help regularly every fortnight, thereby distributing over $4000.00 in cash amongst the storekeepers in Bridgetown and vicinity during the past year. Our aim is to double that this year, and we solicit the assistance of the public to enable us to do so.

We take this opportunity of thanking those who have entrusted their work to our care, and would ask for a continuance of their favors.

☞ We are ready for 1898 business, and have just added to our plant a **New Dry House** with all the latest improvements in a **HOT BLAST DRY KILN**, so that we can **dry out green lumber in six days.** We can now supply

Dry Lumber, Sheathing, Flooring, Mouldings of all kinds, Wood Mantles, Counters, Store and Church Fittings, Sashes, Doors, and Factory work of every description at short notice.

We consider ours the best equipped factory in the Valley. We are all practical men, and give our whole time and attention to our business. We are ready to handle any kind of building no matter what its dimensions, and will attend to all orders for repairs, shingling and remodelling houses punctually.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates can be had of us at small cost.

☞ We have just received direct from British Columbia **one carload B. C. Cedar,** and in the way **Whitewood and Quartered Oak.**

On hand: Shingles, Clapboards, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Laths, Nails, Paper, etc., and a la ge stock of

SPRUCE AND PINE LUMBER.

The Household.

The Cross Child.

There are certain grown persons, amiable, witty, charming in general, who suffer casual relapses into bad temper; who arise some mornings feeling like Gwendolin in "Daniel Deronda," that "the world is not equal to the demands of their fine organism." They are apt to be idols of adoring families, and their moods humored, their temporary aberrations borne with patience until sanity and self-control are restored. It is not in human nature to be uninterruptedly adorable. Perfect self-control is the one achievement impossible to us. For the irrepressible temperament is continually being irritated by contact with things that give pain. The older we grow the more we can endure, for self-control is an affair of education, of long, painful, difficult effort, and of this fact no one pretends to be ignorant. We do not expect from the young the serenity of middle life, nor the indifference of middle age. We say of the boy and maiden of twenty: "They will learn better; they will feel less keenly when they are older." And we bear with their whims and foibles with what kindness lies in us, comprehending that much is excusable to youthful spirits.

But I never could understand how it came about that the perfect self-control which is so difficult that we do not expect it from grown people is expected of little children. Instead of beginning on the first day of his life to teach the baby that submission of self to the laws of necessity that he must at once begin to practice, the usual custom is to impress upon him that if he wants attention noise and fretfulness will secure it. Then as soon as he has learned this lesson we face about and punish crossness as "naughtiness."

Very young children have their "upsets." Bad nights, the gnawing pain of inflamed gums, a slight chill which lowers their vitality, the grinding torments of indigestion—these and many more physical troubles combine to develop in them that irritability which rapidly becomes ill-temper if unwisely dealt with. I do not believe that there would be many cross children in the world if all parents were as wise and forbearing as they ought to be. After aiming by every means within our knowledge and power to secure to them health and opportunity for free, natural growth, the next and most important duty is to create about them the atmosphere of sympathy and peace in which the germs of good nature, honesty and generosity may come to beautiful perfection.

Virtue that is like the tiny two-leaved plant just peeping through the earth, requires as tender handling, as careful nurture. And yet, where our fingers would scarcely dare touch the one frail atom, we grasp the other with a hard, energetic grip, bruising and crushing, perhaps irrevocably, those struggling shoots in the child's nature that are all it ever can show of what is good. What everlasting checking and scolding is the average little one subjected to; how is he jerked back from dangerous places, things he may not have snatched away from him, and his ears saluted with a monotonous "Don't do that!" until it is no wonder that the spirit of contrariness makes wicked suggestions to do what is forbidden, since otherwise he is in danger of doing nothing at all.

This cramping method of government has the effect of turning out little pessimists who believe that all the adult world is at war with their most innocent wishes. It is pitiful to see the mite of a year or so with the incipient frown of trouble and scowl of dislike marring its tiny face. Either wholesale indulgence or insane repression is the lot of most children, and both are equally dangerous. A parent should treat his child as he would wish to be treated himself if he were that child; not as he would wish to be treated in the grown-up state.

The Drying-room.

Sensible housekeepers are often prejudiced against a drying room. There are a great many articles washed which should be dried indoors. This is especially true of the winter clothing. It is of far less consequence to have clothes acquire a slightly yellow tint than to have their fabric cracked by being frozen with the frost and knocked about by the harsh winds of winter. All colored clothes should be dried within doors, in a partially darkened room, where the light will not bleach them. They should also be dried rapidly. All starched clothes should be dried as rapidly as possible. This gives them a lasting stiffness and an elasticity which cannot be obtained by any other process. In a regular laundry the starched clothes are dried with the greatest rapidity and are dampened only enough to give them a smooth, polished surface when ironed. If this polish is not liked, as it seldom is by the most fastidious customers of to-day, the laundress removes it, wiping over the hot linen she has just finished a cloth wrung out in cold water. This removes the undesired gloss, but leaves the linen as stiff as any "enamelled" work. The enamel of laundry work is not due to the addition of anything foreign to the starch, but to the process of ironing with a polishing iron. In order to produce that lasting stiffness which is never boardlike but always flexible, and characterizes perfect laundry work, the polish must be given to the linen and then taken off.

Table linen and all other linen and fine cotton goods should be dried in the house as soon as the weather is cold enough to freeze them. The use of a liquid bleacher produces far less havoc with clothes, if it is intelligently used, than the frosts and winds of winter.

—A writer in an American exchange referring to the subject of bare floors says:—

Women have long been instructed that rugs and bare floors are sanitary essentials to housekeeping. While this statement is undoubtedly true in many cases it still adm