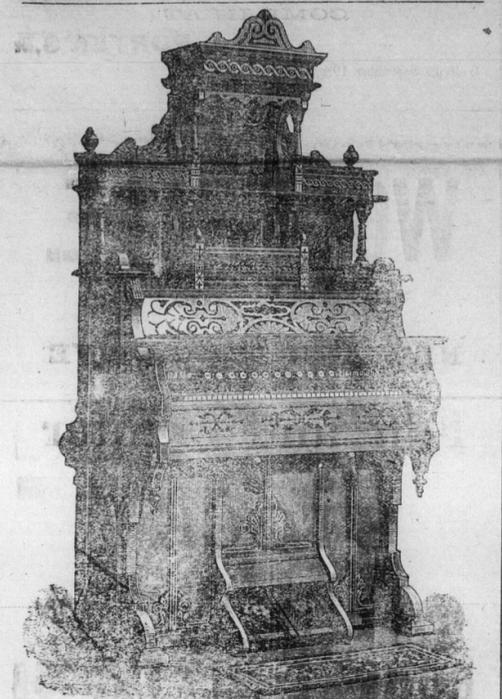


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49 Years' Experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family Remedy for Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Toothache. Sold Everywhere at 25c. and 50c. a Bottle. Beware of Counterfeits and worthless Imitations.

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COMET STOVE POLISH. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. MORE IN CASE THAN OTHER MARKS. STRAY LEAVES. "Book of Wonders." Edited by Ben Zeena.

THE BLUE VASE.

By S. BARING GOULD. CHAPTER I.

HE year 1744 found Frederick the Great of Prussia in Bohemia, and Prague capitulated to him. In November he fought a battle against the Saxons at Herrmannsdorf, beat them, and marched to Dresden on Christmas day. In the year 1745, Austria and Saxony made peace with him, and Silesia was given up to Frederick.

Now we have nothing to do with the political history of the time, but we have been obliged to mention the above facts to explain how it was that Frederick the Great came to Dresden, and how the chain of circumstances ensued connected with the Blue Vase that gives its title to our tale.

When the Prussian king was at Dresden he went to Meissen to see the porcelain factory. This factory belonged to the king of Saxony, and the secret of the art was hedged about with the most severe, even draconian, laws, and the most cruel punishments were threatened against such as divulged the secret. The secret had only been discovered in 1710 how to make pure white translucent porcelain, and the royal factory was established in 1711. The price paid for the articles that issued from it were high. In 1720, the court of Vienna, by bribery, induced one of the workmen to escape from Meissen and carry the precious secret to the capital by the Danube. And now, in 1745, Frederick, as conqueror, entered the factory and watched the workmen engaged in modeling, burning, painting, gilding.

Frederick was not a man to neglect his opportunity, and he at once made a demand that some of the master workmen and of the best artists should be delivered over to him, that he might establish a royal porcelain factory of his own at Berlin. Among the former was Wegeli, who became the actual master and founder of the Berlin porcelain, and among the latter was a young girl named Sophie Mansfeld. While Frederick was going over the factory at Meissen, he was shown some beautiful vases painted with designs and pastoral subjects, so fresh, so charming and quaint that he asked the name of the artist, and when told it, stipulated that she—for the painter was Sophie Mansfeld—should accompany the detachment which he ordered to come to Berlin and make and paint porcelain for the replenishing of his private purse.

At this very time, 1745, the Chelsea pottery works were established, and one of the makers, or foremen, of the Chelsea works, a man called Alibury, was then in Berlin. He had been sent over, perhaps, to endeavor to secure some of the workmen for the English establishment. In this he failed, but he knew he was in Berlin, and had his movements watched. He went further; he endeavored to bribe Alibury to divulge some of the secrets of the Chelsea factory. Whether he succeeded in this cannot be said, but Alibury remained in Berlin longer than he needed, and on very good terms with the king, and was allowed to visit the royal factory, and do his work at what he pleased in the establishment, and he invited Alibury and others to accompany him. Among these others was a young Polish nobleman, Augustus, who had been educated in the Prussian military school at Potsdam, and had entered the service of the king; another was the Count de Lorraine, who was interested in the Sevres manufacture. Any one who knew the king's tastes, then, some of the best productions of the Berlin factory, will know that they were not the best of their kind, not by any means equal to those turned out at Meissen. The king saw this, when he looked at what he had been told, and he was angry. He tried to scold the workmen, but the king was vexed to have such poor results to show to the Count de Lorraine and Alibury.

When he came to the table where Sophie Mansfeld was painting, "Hein" said he would like to see the result of what he had done. He supposed I will put up with that! He has my majesty's Saxony paid you to supply me with his majesty's Berlin porcelain.

"Perhaps, your majesty," suggested Lorraine, "the girl has left a sweethearth behind her, and so is working here without her heart." "What, what, sweethearth?" exclaimed Frederick, "a woman has no business to lose her heart. What do you mean? That a good artist is to abandon her profession in order to go to a man, and become his wife, and slice sausages, and stir soups, and wash the babies, for a husband? I won't hear of it. It is nonsense. Go on with your painting, and do it like a woman, and I will give you a light smile played over her lips."

"It was superb," said the countess. "Never was there so much beauty and delicacy of execution, or beauty of invention, as in this vase." "Glorious lady," answered Sophie with a smile, "it was my own painting, and I can excel it, if I have but the hope of revisiting my home, and with desire to acknowledge my obligation to your son, I shall certainly surpass it."

The appointed day arrived on which the vases were to be exhibited. The king's promise and offer were not limited to Sophie, and some rivalry existed among the artists in the royal factory. During the month Lorraine had visited the workshop, he had seen the progress, and he was confident in the success of his protégé. The vase stood eighteen inches high without its cover; it was gracefully shaped. Sophie had herself sketched its outline. It was painted a deep purple blue, the most superb richness, over which roocco ornaments in gold, part dull, part burnished, were studded with extraordinary ease and delicacy. On each side was a space where the white porcelain shined, and on the other side which was to be the back was a beautiful painted view of Potsdam, and on the other, the front was Frederick the Great, wearing his cocked hat and coat of dark blue with cuffs and lining of scarlet. His waistcoat was yellow. He wore high boots, and his hand rested on the hilt of his sword. The Prussian soldiers charging, and the smoke of battle. Beneath the picture was a scroll on which was inscribed: "A Petronella gives to Frederick the Great."

The vase had been brought to the palace at Potsdam, and was unpacked and placed in shelves for exhibition by the sub-director, Hirsch. Hirsch was not a pleasant man; he was a Jew, and he had caused Sophie much annoyance by his conduct. He was a young count whenever he entered the factory, and he had once remarked on his ill-humor, to "What without in the least giving the occasion for it." "When the king and the company he had invited to see the vase came into the factory where the porcelain was on show, Hirsch's ill-humor was more than ever. He was the only person standing a respectful distance. The king looked critically at the piece, that painted by Sophie, which was specially struck with it. "Here," said he, "Hirsch, fetch me that vase. It is as good as any turned out of the Sevres factory. Here—let me look at it."

"Pardon your majesty," he said, "before I has settled on it. So many persons are in the gallery." "Come, come, never mind the dust; I like it—"

stances, as he had made friends with Wegeli; and a good deal of talk had been roused in the factory by the king's visit, and his reprimand of the maiden. Sophie was a girl of irreproachable character, the daughter of a pastor in the city of Giebzig, the eldest of a large family, and as the parents were not well off, she had been constrained to earn her own livelihood.

"It is too cruel that Mlle. Mansfeld should be retained here in enforced exile," said Lorraine, who thought more of the girl's sorrows than of the diffusion of porcelain works and the profits that flowed into princely pockets. "There are lots of cruelties that can't be helped," said Alibury. "I think," said the young officer, "if she were to draw up a humble fine china and glassware, stating the hardness of her case, he might listen to it. He is good at heart, and just."

"Who would present it?" "I would." A few days later the inconsiderate, hot-headed, warm-hearted young man actually drew up to Frederick the Great a memorial from Sophie Mansfeld, entreating permission to be allowed to return to her home in the Saxon mountains. The king took from his hand, granted, cast a glance down the page, turned an angry eye at the youth and put the paper in his pocket.

That evening there was a reception at the house of the Countess Lorraine, who was in Berlin, and the king graciously attended. The countess possessed a number of the china and glassware specimens of the Russian manufacture. The king was curious about these latter, and took them up and looked at their marks.

"Sire, you do me too much honor." "Humph!" he said, "unless my men work better I shall not discuss any figure on their productions—not the Brandenburg eagle—nor a B crowned, nothing but Wegeli's initials, except if our porcelain becomes famous, I may allow the orb and sceptre to stamp it, not otherwise. I don't know," he said, "except that the Wegeli's W may pass for badly drawn crossed swords, as on certain Dresden pots." He looked sadly at the vase, and he said, "I shall put it in working order," he said, "I shall put it in working order on all Dresden and other china, and every one who is a good citizen and a patriot and loves his king will buy Berlin porcelain."

"The king spoke no one else uttered a sound, all remained in respectful silence and attention. Frederick looked round at the young man, the son of his hostess, and he said with a significant glance, "I cannot understand what you wish to say to me, but I will do my best to serve the services of the best artists and workmen." Then with his elbow, accidentally, he touched over a magnificent and enormous costly vase, which fell on the floor, and was dashed to a thousand pieces. The king was disconcerted, and he said, "I am so the countess, who, with perfect readiness, said: 'Sire, you do me too much honor.'"

"The vase was precious before; it is incalculably more precious to me now." The guests looked on, and went away. Frederick looked on, and went away. The young man, a moment before they thought by him lost, and his readiness, they trusted he was saved. Next morning the young Count Lorraine came to him from his cabinet, holding a piece of paper in his hand; he had a frown on his face, and he said, "There," said he, "take it." The paper was Sophie Mansfeld's petition. On the back was written in the king's own hand: "Whoever of the artists in the porcelain factory at Berlin do not in one month shall paint a vase as beautiful as the one which yesterday evening at the Countess Lorraine's palace, shall have our gracious permission to marry or to marry to go back to Saxony or to stay at Berlin, as shall best please him or her; and we further promise that we will give to the said person an annual salary of \$500 should it content him or her to remain in our service, in our royal manufactory. Given at Sanssouci, this 28th March, 1745. FREDERICK."

The offer of such a salary was liberal for Frederick the Great. No sooner did Sophie Mansfeld receive the answer to her petition than she was fired with hope, and her enthusiasm for her art rekindled. She asked permission to be allowed to see the fragments of the vase that she had broken, and she was shown them. A light smile played over her lips. "It was superb," said the countess. "Never was there so much beauty and delicacy of execution, or beauty of invention, as in this vase." "Glorious lady," answered Sophie with a smile, "it was my own painting, and I can excel it, if I have but the hope of revisiting my home, and with desire to acknowledge my obligation to your son, I shall certainly surpass it."

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CHAPTER II. Young Lorraine could not forget the pale, sad face of Sophie Mansfeld; and when, a few days later, he met the Englishman, Alibury, he asked him about the girl. Alibury had some acquaintance with the circum-

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Minard's Liment Cures Diphtheria. The heirs of Benjamin Franklin are now contesting his will.

Henry M. Stanley will be paid \$1,300 for a single lecture in Ottawa. Seven hundred and three immigrants settled in Manitoba last month.

The wife of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, died in London on the 6th. It is reported at Buenos Ayres that Dr. Creelman, the late president, has \$10,000,000 invested in London. Newfoundland proposes to impose a duty of five cents a pound on frozen fish exported in foreign bottoms.

In the Charlottetown police court the other day a common drunk was fined \$30 or 30 days. A pretty stiff sentence. As soon as you discover any falling of the hair or grayness always use Hall's Hair Renewer to stop up the secretions and prevent baldness or grayness.

Moose appear to be more plentiful this year than they have been for a long time. Moose hunting is the order of the day with sportsmen who like big game. When the hair shows signs of falling, begin at once to use Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray, and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

The French syndicate which offered C. H. Nelson \$28,000 for the station Nelson afterwards raised the price to \$65,000 and then to \$75,000, but it was refused.

"Not all is gold that glitters" is a true saying; it is equally true that not all is sarsaparilla that is so labelled. If you would be sure of the genuine article, ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. Health is too precious to be trifled with.

It is said that the Halifax Cotton factory has been disposed of to a syndicate at 50 cents on the dollar. Quite a lot of stock has been sold by shareholders during the past month at 20 cents and 25 cents.

MOTHERS, READ THIS—If you are suffering from weakness caused from overwork, nursing, etc., Putner's Emulsion is what is required to build you up and give tone to your system. If your child is delicate or your daughter who is growing into womanhood, complains of being tired, give them Putner's Emulsion, depend upon it, that awaits their need. There is more beet than cane sugar consumed. In 1881 the total of the world's production of cane sugar was 2,000,000 tons, and of beet sugar 1,274,000 tons. In 1890 the total of cane was 2,245,000 tons, and of beet 3,560,000 tons.

A specific remedy for indigestion or dyspepsia in any form is found in King's Dyspepsia Cure, the only preparation of the kind in the market. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. One dollar a bottle. Sample package to any address. Receipt of three cent stamp. Sole proprietors, King's Dyspepsia Cure Co., New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

The American insurance companies are very skeptical about accepting risks on property owned by Jews. It has been found, they claim, that the Jews coming from Russia and Poland will insure and burn their buildings as a commercial transaction.

When they were sick, she cured her children. When she was child, she cured her mother. When she became Miss, she cured her mother. When she became Mrs., she cured her mother.

Mr. J. McC. Snow, general insurance agent at Moncton, a few days ago received the following letter from a Frenchman at Coogan: "My friend Snow—I write to let you know I burst my house last week. I have her insured. Come up and pay me my money." C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gentle—I took a severe cold, which settled in my throat and lungs and caused me to entirely lose my voice. For six weeks I suffered great pain. My wife advised me to try MINARD'S LIMENT and the effect was magical, for after only three doses and an outward application, my voice returned and I was able to speak in the Army that night for six weeks. CHARLES PLUMMER, Yarmouth.

From reports forwarded to headquarters by officers of the North West Mounted Police force it appears that the Indians on the different reserves were never known to be so law abiding as they have been this summer, which is evidence that they are generally beginning to settle down on the reserves. ADVISOR TO MOTHERS.—Aroyon a debilitated child suffering and crying with pain of the "Teeth"? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children's Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer, immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children's Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the female physician and nurse in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

W. & A. RAILWAY.

Time Table 1890.—Summer Arrangement.—1890.

Table with columns: GOING EAST, Exp. Daily, Accm. Daily, Exp. Daily. Stations: Annapolis, Bridgetown, Middleton, Aylesford, Berwick, Annaport, Kentville, Port Williams, Wolfville, Grand Pre, Annaport, Bridgetown, Annapolis.

Table with columns: GOING WEST, Exp. Daily, Accm. Daily, Exp. Daily. Stations: Halifax, Windsor, Annaport, Grand Pre, Wolfville, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Annapolis.

N. B. Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. One hour added will give Halifax time. Trains of the Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Lunenburg daily at 7:00 a. m. and leave Middleton daily at 2:25 p. m. Steamer "City of Monticello" leaves St. John every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday a. m. for Digby and Annapolis; returning, leaves Annapolis same days for Digby and St. John. Steamer "Frageline" will make daily connection each way between Annapolis and Digby. Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 8:00 a. m. and 2:45 p. m.; and leave Yarmouth daily at 7:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Steamer "New Brunswick" leaves Annapolis for Boston every Tuesday and Friday. Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday evening for Boston. Steamer "State of Maine" and "Cumberland" leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday a. m. for Eastport, Port and Boston. Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leave St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 6:15 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning. Through Tickets by the various routes on sale at all stations. W. K. CAMPBELL, General Manager and Secretary. K. SUTHERLAND, Resident Manager. Kentville, June 5th, 1890.

1890. THE 1890. Yarmouth Steamship Co. (LIMITED). The Shortest and Most Direct Route between Nova Scotia and the United States. THE QUICKEST TIME. Only 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston. The Fast Steel Steamer.

"YARMOUTH," Will leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday evening after arrival of the train of the Western Counties railway. Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at 10 a. m. every Tuesday and Friday connecting at Yarmouth with train for Halifax and intermediate stations. The "Yarmouth" carries a regular mail to and from Boston and is the fastest steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, fitted with Triple Expansion Engine, Electric Light, Bilge Keels, etc. The steamer "CITY OF ST. JOHN" leaves Yarmouth for Boston every Monday evening for Yarmouth and intermediate ports; returning, leaves Yarmouth every Thursday at 7 a. m. standard time. For all other information apply to D. Mumford, Agent at Wolfville, or to L. E. BAKER, W. A. CHASE, Manager. Sec. Treas. Yarmouth, N. S., March 26th, 1890.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! Wm. A. Payzant, DENTIST. Is now prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. Come and try his new method. All kinds of dental work done by the latest improved methods. Office at residence, opposite Acadia Hotel, Station Street. Wolfville, January 23d, 1890.

Auctioneer. The subscriber having been urgently solicited to offer his services as a general auctioneer, takes this method of informing those in need of such service that will be at their command. E. D. BISHOP, Wolfville, April 18th, 1890.

JOB PRINTING of every description done at short notice at this office.

International S. S. Co.

For Boston Direct. From Annapolis and Digby.

Commencing Monday, September 29th, the International Steamship Company's steamer will leave Annapolis every THURSDAY, P. M., after arrival of W. & A. Express from Halifax. Returning, leave Boston for Digby and Annapolis, direct, every MONDAY morning. Fare from W. & A. Railway points.

One Dollar Less than by any other route. For further information and tickets apply to all ticket agents. D. MUMFORD, Agent, Wolfville, Annapolis, September 24th, 1890.

TWENTY DOLLARS CASH! GIVEN FOR AN OLD USED POSTAGE STAMP.

\$20 will be given to any person who will send me, (for the collection I am forming for exhibition purposes), a 12 PENNY STAMP OF CANADA. Or I will give \$5 to \$10 for any Old Shilling Stamps of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. You ought to find lots of these stamps as well as those of 1d., 3d., 6d., values in old office papers or letters in warehouses, between the dates 1850-1866. Now is the time to hunt them up. I will buy for cash all old used or cancelled postage or bill stamps. Send on all you have, leaving them on the original envelope, if preferred. I also want 2 stamps, out values over the entire letter, for which I give higher prices than anyone. G. HOOPER, 559 King St., Ottawa, Canada.

ANY MAN. He is Weak, Nervous, Debilitated, has his Folly and Ignorance has Tried every Vigor of Body, Mind and Wealth, causing exhausting drains upon his Fountain of Life, Headache, Lachrymation, Dreadful Dreams, Weakness of Memory, Bashfulness, in Society, Impulse upon the Face and all the other signs of Early Decay, Consumption of Vitality, will find in our specific No. 2 a Restorative Cure. It imparts Youthful Vigor restores the Vital Power in old age, strengthens and invigorates the brain and nerves, builds up the muscular system, and restores to action the whole physical system. It is the most valuable medicine ever discovered. Each package contains two weeks' treatment. Price, 50c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Hooper's Restorative No. 2 is a Cure. Price \$5. Toronto Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

LADIES ONLY. FRENCH REGULATION PILLS. Superior to any other, Painless, Penetrating, and safe. Endorsed by the University of Paris. No use them MONTHLY. Never fail. Relieve the most distressing ailments. Price, 50c. per bottle. Toronto Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

Shortest & Best Route TO BOSTON! And all points in the United States. S. S. "HALIFAX." S. ROWLAND HILL, COMMANDER. Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday, at 8 o'clock a. m., and Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday, at noon. This new Clyde built steamer is the finest and fastest passenger steamship between Boston and Nova Scotia and is ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA. S. S. CARROLL, Capt. Geo. E. Brown, or S. S. WORCESTER, Capt. S. Nicker, will give particulars. Passengers arriving on Tuesday evenings can go directly on board the steamer without extra charge. Through tickets for sale and baggage checked through from all stations on the Intercolonial Railway, at the offices of the steamers in Halifax and at Atlantic Avenue, Boston, and by T. L. Dolge & Co., Kentville; George V. Rand, Wolfville; J. W. Lawrence, Hantsport; J. E. Curran, Windsor. 37

Extension of Time! Is often asked for by persons becoming unable to pay when the debt is due. The debt of nature has to be paid sooner or later, but we all would prefer an Extension of Time. PUTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL. WITH—HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA. May give this to all suffering from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, General Debility, and all wasting diseases. Delicate children who otherwise would pay the debt very speedily may have a long Extension of Time! TRY PUTNER'S EMULSION. Brown Bros & Co., Chemists and Druggists, HALIFAX, N. S.

L. J. DONALDSON, Breeder of Thoroughbred Wyandottes and Light Brahmas. Port Williams, King's Co., N. S.