The G. A. R Encampment.

BOSTON ROYALTY ENTERTAINS THE VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The presence of a vast host of veterans of the Civil War, the booming of cannon, the sound of martial music, the welcoming of the President, and some of his Cabinet, together with all the other interesting features of a G. A. Encampment, have this week very effectually awakened Boston out of any lethargy it may have fallen into during the preceding weeks of this hot summer. The excitement fairly begun on Monday, when various detachments of soldiers began to arrive. Previous to that time much interest had been awakened by the efforts of the citizens to suitably decorate the city, but the arrival of the soldiers seemed to be the signal for the outbreak of enthusiasm, and from that time until the end of the week, this city has been a scene of excitement and bustle perhaps never equalled in its history. The President and party arrived at about five o'clock Monday, coming from New York on the cruiser *Baltimore*. The scene in the harbor at that time was a magnificent one. The booming of cannon, the screaching of steam whistles, the rendering of cheers and waving of banners was well calculated to stir even the most sluggish nature. In the evening the city presented a very animated appearance, the streets were thronged with people, and their attention was divided between the arriving soldiers, the decorations, and the various street scenes of a crowded city. Some of the decorations were very fine, showing much ingenuity in conception and skill in execution. Some very beautiful effects were obtained by the use of colored lights. The city erected several triumphal arches along the line of the procession, on the facades of which were painted pictures of the most stirring events of the war.

On Tuesday occurred the great feature of the encampment—the Parade. It was indeed a sight worth seeing. For five hours they filed by, these veterans of a long and desperate conflict. Many of them were bowed with age and infirmities, and they had lost to some degree their old-time precision of step, but one could not help but admire them. There were about forty thousand in the procession, led by Gen. eral Russell A. Alger. Massachussetts, of course, showed the largest delegation, having thirteen thousand men in line, but New York, Pennysylvania, Ohio, New Hampshire and Vermont were well represented. The President reviewed the parade from a stand erected in Copley Square. An active business was done in the selling of seats along the route. Stands had been erected in every available nook outdoors and in most every window, and the seats in these sold readily for a dollar and a half or two dollars.

On Tuesday evening there were various banquets in honor of the distinguished guests, and the President had a busy time in trying to accept all his invitations, being only able to show himself at each of the feasts.

On Wednesday the convention was held in Music Hall, and Hon. Wheelock S. Veazey of Vermont was chosen as the new commander-in-chief, and Detroit as the next place of meeting.

During the remainder of the week, excursions to the beaches and the numerous places of interest in the city were the order of the day, the evenings being devoted to the enjoyment of camp fires and banquets.

Perhaps a brief history of this great organization many not be out of place here. It was started at Decatur, Illinois, by about a dozen soldiers, who perfected an organization in 1866. The objects were to preserve fraternal feelings, to render material aid to those in need of assistance, and to make provision for the support and education of soldiers' orphans and the maintenance of soldiers' widows. The work of organizing posts was rapidly pushed, and in a short time the order was represented in all the northern States. It now has a membership of 393,893, but this is supposed to be the largest figures the membership list will ever show, for the loss by death will henceforth more than nullify the introduction of new members. Boston therefore has probably had the honor of entertaining the largest delegation the Grand Army will ever send out, about fifty thousand enjoying the city's hospitality.

The question naturally arises here, "Where did this host find accommodation?" Well, ten thousand of them were given quarters in Mechanics' building. Mattresses were spread on the floor, a dining-room capable of seating two thousand at one time was opened, some 50 barbers were put at work, and the ten thousand found themselves very comfortably cared for. Then this scene found a repetition, though of course on a much smaller scale, in about every public hall in the city. Some of the soldiers put up at the hotels, but the charges were too high for most of them; and, indeed they seemed to prefer the halls, as it reminded them somewhat of their camp life.

In connection with the Grand Army are two organizations so closely identified with it that mention can hardly be ommitted of them. They are the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans. The former was organized in 1833 at Denver, Col., with a membership of 42. It grew rapidly, and now has a membership of over 90,000. Charity is the great watchwood of the organization. During the past year it has expended more than $100,000 for philanthropic purposes, and still has $253,000 in its treasury.

The Sons of Veterans is an organization composed, as its name indicates, of the sons of veterans. They number now over 125,000, and their membership is rapidly increasing. General Alger, in alluding to them in his address said: "We should do everything in our power to aid them in their work. They are our boys, and to them we must soon commit our trust."

NOTES.

The warships that brought the Presidential party were very fine specimens of naval architecture, and were viewed by thousands daily. Among them were the new cruiser *Baltimore*, the torpedo boat *Cushing*, the fastest war vessel, it is claimed, in the world, and the *Kearsage*, noted for having sunk the *Alabama*. All the soldiers united in saying it was the most successful and enjoyable encampment since the formation of the organization. The Grand Army expended during the past year $217,652 for charity, not mentioning vastly greater sums used in more private ways.

It was a mystery were all the flags and bunting came from. Perhaps Ben Butler's smile was not altogether from meeting old comrades again, for all this display of colored cloth must have meant many dollars to him, as he owns a bunting mill at Lowell.

W. H.

[Written for the MONITOR.]

Our Dominion.

Realizing that a knowledge of one's own country should be among the first requirements at our schools and how few practical ideas the younger children get outside of a textbook, especially the poorer class of children who cannot have the advantages of the more favored ones, the writer wishes to notice briefly a few of the most important points in connection with our country without laying himself too much under the ban of criticism.

In looking over the countries of the world we find Canada ranks fourth in respect to area. She is situated in the northern part of the North Temperate Zone, and although her climate is severe in some sections, she is well calculated to produce a race of hardy men. There are scarcely any barren tracts of land to be found within this large area, because, generally speaking, those parts which are not suited to agriculture are rich in minerals or forests, both of which are necessary to make a wealthy country. Probably not much more than half of the soil is actually suitable for cultivation, yet she has within her limits more wheat-growing land than any other country in the world. Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory stand out prominently as great wheat-producing sections, while the fertile marshes along the rivers and the boundless prairies of the West yield immense crops of hay without requiring much outlay on the farmer's part.

No country grows so much timber, and no country has better facilities for using it, nor better uses to which it may be put. We have plenty of either steam or water power within easy reach, and all Canada needs to be a great manufacturing country is a little more enterprise on the part of her inhabitants. No country has a greater variety or wealth of minerals. These are found in all parts of the Dominion to such an extent that mining ranks second as an industry. Fisheries rank next in importance, giving work to many men in the timber and shipbuilding work. The shipping of the Dominion in proportion to her population is more than that of any other country, while in respect to tonnage England, France and the United States are the only powers that excel her. No country has such good facilities for internal trade as has Canada with her great lakes, canals, large rivers, trans-continental railroad, and numerous shorter lines, while at the same time she participates largely in the international trade.

Years ago England led in commerce, owing partly to her situation between America and the West Indies on the one side and Europe on the other, and partly to her great facilities for manufacturing. She was enabled to import raw cotton and sugar, manufacture them, and export the finished article to almost every country under the sun. Canada furnished a good market, and the English did most of the carrying, taking back the exports of the new world.

But now things are changing. Canada is becoming more enterprising, and is learning to manufacture for herself and others too. She is becoming the carrier.

Now one thing is yet necessary to make Canada a great nation, and that is that every citizen takes an interest in the government of their country, and not leave everything to a few politicians who may be trying to get rich at the expense of our country. Every man who has a vote has an influence in the government, and should try to make that influence felt in the right way. We cannot expect all men to think the same, yet we would like all men to have a mind of their own, and realize that their influence is worth more than a few pieces of silver. Why not every man in the Dominion inform himself on political matters so that at election times he will not be turned around by every zephyr that follows or goes ahead of the fluent politician.

Newspaper reading is a cheap and popular source of education which lies within the reach of every one. By means of the press any one can get a knowledge of the present, and by pursuing this course a little while he will soon have a knowledge of the past. How many of our men can give plausible reasons for voting as they do? Are there not a few in the same position as the man, who, when asked why he was a bachelor, replied he did not know unless it was because his father was a bachelor before him?

But, reader, there should be a limit to newspaper reading. Some men get erratic ideas by reading papers devoted almost entirely to upholding one or the other of the political parties. A neighborhood that gives its whole attention to a strong party paper will not have unbiassed views of the great questions of the day that politicians are spouting over.

If the children are thoroughly instructed in the history of the Dominion, it will be a short time before such objectionable practices, as go hand in hand with elections at the present will be done away with. By all means give the children the advantages of a thorough acquaintance with the geography and history of our Dominion. "History maketh a man to be old, without either wrinkles or grey hairs, privileging him with the experience of age without its infirmities." F. L. MILNER.

Provincial Paragraphs.

Of the $100,000 stock of the proposed electric street railway in Yarmouth, $62,000 has already been subscribed.

The Windsor man who so boldly stole $125 from Everett's store in St. John last Thursday was captured next day at Bangor.

River John, Aug. 12.—David Langille son of George Langille, was crushed to death this morning by a log falling on him in McKenzie's Mills.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The Dominion government have refused an offer from the heirs of the late Captain Allen to accept $12,000 as full compensation for the seizure of the ship *Bridgewater*. Mr. Bowell says the case must be decided by the courts.

Another discovery of coal is reported at Saltsprings, Cumberland. The seam is three feet thick, and dips at an angle of 20,290. The coal is good quality, and this discovery in connection with one previously made is of the greatest importance.

The *Shelburne Budget* says that arrangements are being made for an instrumental survey for the line of railway between Shelburne and Caledonia during the autumn—the route to leave Lake Rossignol on its northern side.

Amos Hagar, Esq., J. P., of Round Bay, Shelburne Co., caught one mile from the shore, a few days ago, a large sized codfish, which contained in its stomach a lady's purse containing a considerable sum of money. Mr. H. sent the purse to the *Shelburne Budget* office.

The Badger company of Port Arthur shipped on Thursday to Newark, N. J., a car of silver ore, containing 33,559 pounds and valued at $45,000. This is the richest car ever shipped from Port Arthur and is the product of the Badger's new vein for less than one month's work.

Dr. Dakin's drug store at Pugwash was burglarized last Sunday night and about $150 worth of jewelry taken and six or eight dollars in cash. The buglars bored a hole opposite the bolt of the lock in the back door and pushed the bolt back and entered. Among the articles missing are two gold watch chains.

It is said that Judge Tremaine, of Baddeck, has achieved a stroke of fortune by taking up the coal leases of the Terminal City Co., at Carribou Cove immediately upon their expiration recently and before the company had renewed them. Meantime, however, the land boom at "the city" continues and the latest quotations for lots are ten dollars per foot frontage with 25 feet depth.

FATAL RUNAWAY.—Near Pembroke the horses of Oliver Lefebvre ran away. Several of his sons were thrown from the rig and uninjured, but Joseph, an eight-year-old lad was terribly hurt, the wheels passing over his body just below the lungs. His father carried him to a spring, wet his forehead, and then, seeing that the end was rapidly approaching, placed him in his elder brother's arms to be carried home gently. When Mrs. Lefebvre heard the terrible news she fell in a faint, but recovered in time to be present with her boy when he breathed his last. The boy lived about fifteen minutes.

George Duke, a lad nineteen years of age, met with a serious accident last Sunday evening at Fairville, N. B., and received a lesson that he should remember to his dying day. He had been drinking heavily and fell down by the track a short distance from the station and went to sleep. A short time after the C. P. R. passed he was found lying by the side of the track minus his right arm, which had been taken off below the elbow by the train.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Stephen Patten, an old and well-known resident of Hebron, died suddenly at Argyle on Wednesday. He was travelling with samples of boots and shoes and was driving in his wagon when he received a paralitic stroke. He was seen and taken from his wagon into a house, but died without recovering consciousness. The deceased formerly was in a shoe firm in Yarmouth and was the father of Mr. George M. Patten and Dr. Anthony Patten. His remains were brought home for interment.—*Yarmouth Times.*

At an early hour last Friday morning wakeful residents of Kentville were startled by the sound of several pistol shots in quick succession. The sounds were found to have proceeded from the residence of Mr. James McLeod, jeweler. Mr. McLeod states that he was awakened in the night by hearing persons attempting to enter his house. The house is being repainted, and ladders had been left leading to an open window in the attic, where the sounds were heard. Mr. McLeod rushed up stairs, discharging his revolver ahead of him. When he reached the open window there was no one to be seen, and after discharging a few shots down the ladder in the darkness Mr. McLeod abandoned the pursuit of the burglars.—*Star.*

IN HALIFAX.—About nine o'clock a sailor was passing up Water street near Hurd's lane. He was accosted by a man named James Roddick, who at once set to work to pick the sailor's pockets. A woman named Mrs. Looner seeing the attempt at robbery remonstrated with Roddick. The latter retorted by striking Mrs. Looner a blow on the head which knocked her senseless. Mrs. Looner's daughter, who resided in a house in the rear of the Halifax Steam Laundry, came to her mother's assistance. She had not been long on the scene, however, before she too was felled by a blow from Roddick. Mother and daughter were lying in the road insensible and bleeding. Both women were removed to a house near by and much difficulty was experienced in restoring Miss Looner. Roddick has not been arrested.—*Halifax Mail.*

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

The English Sparrow.

An article—selected, I think—very hostile to the English sparrow, appeared in the MONITOR of the 6th inst. Similar articles are frequently encountered of late in the press, their statements being very generally allowed to pass unchallenged. This would seem strange, were it not that it accords with so much that daily occurs in life. Praise and blame alternate with as much certainty as do the ebb and flow of the tide, and both are as uncertain as the wind. Every one was lately the friend of the sparrow: numbers are now its enemies. I have seen no sufficient reason to change my opinion of his character and services, but much to confirm me in my friendly sentiments. Allow me to record a few experiences.

Some half-dozen years since my orchard, which could boast of some of the choicest fruits that N. S. produces, suffered most seriously from the ravages of the canker-worm. Each successive season these formidable pests were more and more numerous and destructive, so that I was tempted to give up the contest and hand over the orchard to them for their special use and pleasure. But one day, when meditating in this course, a flock of English sparrows visited the orchard and remained in it for a considerable time, as busy among the leaves and blossoms of the trees as is their wont. I supposed they were feeding on the canker-worms, and I believe so still, though we are told by amateur writers for the press that sparrows never do such things. As I was persuaded to the contrary from observations previously made on a smaller scale, I did not go into the orchard to watch their movements, and besides I wished to avoid frightening them away. But it proved that no watching was needed, for when the birds had left, the worms were gone, and I had no further trouble with them. An objector may say that it was *not* the sparrows that saved the trees; then, I submit, it lies with him to explain the coincidence; it was sufficiently striking to need an explanation. I know of no other agency or circumstance that came to my assistance. One day the worms had possession of my orchard, the next a flock of sparrows visited it; the third day the worms had disappeared. We are told that sparrows do not eat worms; what then happened in this case? Did they read the depredators a stern lecture and frighten them away or did they coax and persuade them to leave? Every one is allowed to choose the alternative that suits him best. I was so fully persuaded that it was to the sparrows that I was indebted that I forthwith endeavored to induce them to visit me again and to make their home with me. Houses were built for their accommodation, and they have since been regularly fed, whenever the season and weather made food scarce. The result is that there are now sparrows about, all the time, often during the winter in large flocks. Another result is that the canker-worms have forsaken my orchard. Once more, then, I call upon the enemies of my little pests to explain the phenomenon referred to and to show to what other "second cause" I am indebted for my good fortune. Certainly no miracle has been wrought in my behalf. Meanwhile, allow me to enter an unqualified and emphatic protest against the language of the article adverted to,—which describes the sparrow as "that pugnacious little tyrant,"—"that is just now exhibiting his rowdy proclivities"—and "is driving the swallows from their nests and destroying their young," etc., and all the rest of the warlike denunciations that crowd and burden the paragraph instanced. A word in regard to the poor "swallows," which the writer has taken so kindly under his special protection. I have a large colony of these very swallows, which enjoy with the sparrows an equal right to a home on my farm and in my orchard. The swallows are not "driven" from the premises by the sparrows, and so far from becoming less numerous, they are increasing in numbers every year. Will the focs of the sparrow also explain how this is? If they are not prepared for the task, it would be a reasonable request of them to study the problem a little more carefully than they have thus far done; and till then allow the pretty, active, merry, useful English prattler to gladden us with its company and to save our orchards from the depredations of such pests as the canker-worm and the various insects that prey upon our fruits. That they eat the "common apple-tree caterpillar" no one asserts, nor do other birds which the writer of the denunciatory article honors with his merited regard. The English sparrow *was not made* to eat "common apple-tree caterpillars," neither was the humming bird. C. D. R.

Wolfville, Aug. 7th, 1890.

The Potato Bug.

HALIFAX, August 14th, 1890.

EDITOR BRIDGETOWN MONITOR:

Dear Sir,—As the potato bug is doing much damage in your County, (in which I am specially interested), I thought the following may interest.

Noticing a difference in the markings of the bug as seen here, from what I had previously noticed, I sent some samples to the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for precise information and the following answer arrived promptly.

[COPY.]

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
Dep't. of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Aug. 11th, 1890.

To A. P. REID, M. D.,
Hospital for Insane, Halifax, N. S.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your favor of 7th inst., addressed to Prof. Saunders, I beg to inform you that the insects forwarded by you are the true Colorado potato beetle in the *larval stage*. I take the liberty of sending you a report in which at page 16 they are figured in all their stages.

I am, my dear sir,
Yours truly,
J. FLETCHER.

In looking over the "report" I copy the following in reference thereto:

"This insect still makes its appearance appreciably manifest in many localities, which is much to be regretted, because with care and prompt application of Paris Green in water at the time the first brood appears, and with every farmer and gardener acting in unison this pest could, I believe, be practically exterminated. Many of our injurious insects when driven from that appropriate food plant or when the cultivation of that food plant is discontinued with a view of starving them out, are able to exist in small numbers upon some of the wild native plants allied to the cultivated crop they had attacked.

With the Colarado Potato Beetle, however, this is less the case than with any other injurious insect, for the wild species of Solanum which never occurs abundantly would be entirely inadequate to keep up a food supply. Moreover, it is found that although other members of the Solanaceæ are grown they are seldom attacked. The tomato, for instance, is hardly ever touched until all the potato tops have died down, and then it is only the fruit that is eaten very sparingly. So that if all would only agree for one or two years to use conscientiously the remedies which have been so long tested and have proved so efficient, we should seldom hear of material damage to the potato crop by the Colorado beetle. The proper preparation is, if the poison be pure—one teaspoonful of Paris green to a pailful of water—(used with a sprinkler or spray pump). Throughout Ontario and Quebec where Paris Green is regularly used, there is very little complaint concerning the potato beetle, yet a few localities seem to have suffered."

In Nova Scotia so far there has not been that unanimity of action which must be adopted before this pest can be stamped out; and to reiterate this unappreciated fact is my excuse for imposing this letter on you, and allow me to remain,

Yours truly,
A. P. REID, M. D.

—Miss Eppie, daughter of Robert Munroe died at Tallahassee, Florida, on Wednesday. Two weeks ago she wore a bunch of daisies at her throat, and a spider or some other poisonous insect crept therefrom and stung her. Erysipelas set in and went to the brain. She suffered untold agonies. The best medical skill was called in, but to no avail.

Miss Helen R. Sinclair, of Ninette, Man., writes that she has used Burdock Blood Bitters for loss of appetite and headache with the greatest benefit and heartily recommends it. Her experience is shared by thousands. B. B. B. is a specific for headache.

Halifax Market Report.

The following quotations, dated August 15th, 1890, are furnished us by Messrs. Mumford Brothers, Mumford's Building, Argyle Street, Halifax, N. S.:—

Butter in tubs, choice dairy,	per lb.	18	cents
Eggs, in bbls. and boxes,	per doz.	16	" 17
Hams and Bacon,	per lb.	10	" 12
Beef (in quarters)	"	7	" 9
Mutton (by carcass)	"	7	" —
Veal	"	5	" —
Oats	bushel	50	" 55
Dried Apples	per lb.	5	" —
Potatoes (new)	"	50	"
Hay	ton	$11	" 12
Wool Skins, each		30	" 35
Lamb		8	" 9

—Dr. Ibbertson, specialist for old complaints, at Wilmot, N. S., begs of the people to give the faculty doctors a fair trial before applying to him. He has adopted the plan of manufacturing medicine to order, hoping thereby to benefit the greater number, and his success in curing chronic disease of every type—except true consumption of lungs—has silenced all criticism. His cures are effected by restoring the blood, and building up the worn and debilitated system by a judicious course of tonics, changing the medicines as the case demands. He cures dyspepsia, acid stomach, etc., with disease of the heart, liver, kidneys, spine, brain, air tubes, sick headache, nervous debility, catarrh, falling fits, blood and skin diseases, etc., etc. Satisfactory proof of the above statements will be sent to any address, when requested. Place of business at Samuel A. Dennison's, Esq., Wilmot, N. S. tf

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvellous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Drs. deBlois & Primrose, Bridgetown, Dr. Morse, Lawrencetown.

Services for Sunday, August 24th.

GORDON MEMORIAL CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN.)—Rev. W. M. Fraser, Pastor. Service at 3.30 p.m. Bible Class and Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.

PROVIDENCE (METHODIST) CHURCH.—Rev. F. H. Wright, Pastor. Service at Granville at 11 a.m.; Bentville, 3 p.m.; Bridgetown, 7.30 p.m.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. H. D. DeBlois, Pastor. Bible Class, Sunday School, Service and Holy Communion at Bridgetown in the morning. Service at Belleisle at 3 p.m. Service at Bridgetown, 7.30 p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. M. Young, Ph. B., Pastor. Bridgetown, Bible Class and Sabbath School 10 a.m.; Social Service 11 a.m.; Young People's Prayer Meeting 7.30 p.m.; General Social Service, Friday evening, 7.30.

LAWRENCETOWN CIRCUIT.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service by Rev. George Dodwell, Lawrencetown, 11 a.m.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Service by Rev. T. C. Hooper, Lawrencetown, 7.30 p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. T. Eaton, Pastor. Lawrencetown, 11 a.m.; Inglisville, 3 p.m.; Lawrencetown, Social Service, 7.30 p.m.

A Daughter's Influence.

I had a very severe attack of bloody diarrhœa and was persuaded by my daughter to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which I did with great success, as less than two bottles cured me. It is worth its weight in gold. Mrs. Margaret Wujn, Pembroke, Ont.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for some years and believe it the best medicine in the market, as it does all it is recommended to do.

DANIEL KIERSTEAD.

Canaan Forks, N. B.

John Mader, Mahone Bay, informs us that he was cured of a very severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Births.

LESLIE.—At Hyde Park, Mass., August 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Dr. C. A. Leslie, a daughter.

Marriages.

BALCOM—MCKROWN.—At the residence of the bride, Aug. 15th, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, D. Morse Balcom to Hattie A., daughter of W. H. McKown, Esq., of Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., N. S.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh were procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility. Ask your druggist for them. Those who cannot procure these remedies from their druggist may remit the price to Hospital Remedy Co., 303½ West King St., Toronto, and the remedy will be shipped to them direct. (The price is one dollar each). Descriptive catalogue sent on receipt of stamp to pay postage.

New Advertisements.

J. G. H. PARKER,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
Etc., Etc.

Offices:
BRIDGETOWN—Randolph's Building, Corner Granville and Queen Streets.
MIDDLETON—Gullivan's Building, Tuesday and Friday of each week.

August 6th, 1890. tf

COALS! COALS!

To Arrive, Cargo of Old Mine Sydney Coal, fresh from the Mine. Also Hard Coal.

Parties wanting to be supplied with the above please leave their orders at the subscriber's store, where they will find a large assortment of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
Mixed and Lead Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.
(Best Quality.)

PAINTS, VARNISH, KALSOMINE, CARRIAGE AND WHITEWASH BRUSHES, CEMENTS, ALABASTINE, KALSOMINE, ETC., ETC.
ZINC, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, OAKUM, MANILLA, JUTE, ROPE, GLASS, PUTTY AND GRINDSTONES.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
Coal and Iron always on hand.
H. FRASER,
Queen Street.

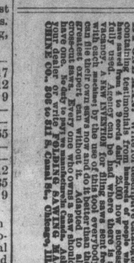
FOR SALE.

A Superior One-Horse Power Thresher and Shaker. Also, one Incubator, (200 egg.)

JOHN G. CAMERON.
Round Hill, N. S. 16 5i

New Advertisements.

9 Cords in 10 Hours
Runs Easy. NO BACKACHE.



DENTISTRY.

DR. T. A. CROCKER,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College,
having fitted up rooms in his new residence at MIDDLETON, may be found there from the 1st till the 9th of each month. Those requiring the services of an expert Dental Surgeon can rely on thorough work and satisfaction in each and every instance. ALL THE LATEST DENTAL APPLIANCES.
Middleton, June 25th, 1890. 12 1y

Our Stock of
Spring and Summer
GOODS
FOR 1890
—IN THE—
LATEST STYLES AND SHADES
is now complete in all its branches.

Eggs and Wool Wanted at Highest Market Prices.

L. C. WHEELOCK.
Lawrencetown, May 12th, 1890.

REMNANTS
—: FOR :—
AUGUST
1890.

Remnants,
Prints,
Ginghams,
Sere Suckers,
Dress Goods,
White Shirtings,
Grey Cottons,
ALL MARKED DOWN
—AT—
Runciman, Randolph & Co's.
Bridgetown, N. S., July 30th, 1890.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF A—
Very Valuable
PROPERTY.

THE heirs of the late DAVID FOSTER offer at private sale that most beautifully situated and valuable property belonging to the same. This property, which is located in the centre of Bridgetown, consists of four acres of fine tillage land, on which a young and thriving orchard, containing apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, together with a double dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, all of which are in a good state of preservation, and so located as to afford every convenience to the purchaser.

For the construction of a large Summer Hotel no more beautiful situation could be found, as the property is delightfully shaded by ornamental trees, and is in all other respects one of the prettiest places in the village. For full information enquire of

WILLIAM O. FOSTER, or P. W. WALKER, } Granville.
June 24th, 1890. pd 12 5i tf

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements.

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P. O. Box 137,
BRIDGETOWN.
Sole Agent for Annapolis County.

In Darkest Africa,
By HENRY M. STANLEY.
In 2 Volumes, 1130 Pages, over 150 Illustrations, 15 Maps, and 2 Large Folding Maps in Pockets.
The great and universal question of to-day is: "What will likely be the future of Central Africa?" and everybody awaits with interest the publication of Stanley's great work for the answer.
☞See that the Book you buy bears the Imprint of the Publishers.
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P. S.—TRY MONTSERRATT LIME FRUIT JUICE.

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TEAS AND COFFEES, UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.
SPICES, Warranted Pure.
CANNED GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
BISCUITS, Fresh from the Manufactory,
SYRUPS of all kinds,
SUGARS, MOLASSES, PORK, BEANS, TOBACCOS, PICKLES.
FRUIT: ORANGES, LEMONS, and BANANAS.
AT LOWEST CASH PRICE.
GEO. H. DIXON.

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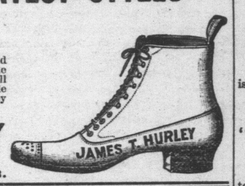

which are considered superior to any in design and workmanship, and made of the best material the market produces. If our Traveller should not call upon you when you require goods, send for sample lots. PRICES ARE REASONABLE. All orders by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
JAMES T. HURLEY
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
23 and 25 Chipman Hill, St. John, N. B.

JUST ARRIVED
—AT THE—
BRIDGETOWN CENTRAL GROCERY.
200 bbls. FLOUR, embracing the following Choice Brands: "Crown of Gold," "Goldie's Sun," and "Five Roses."
150 bbls. KILN-DRIED CORNMEAL.
2 Tons MIDDLINGS.
600 bushels SUPERIOR SEED OATS.
—ALSO—
All Kinds of Field and Garden Seeds.
☞ Our Stock of LIGHT GROCERIES is complete in every respect, and CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN QUALITY.
☞ Prices as Low as the Lowest.
SHAFNER & NEILY.
Bridgetown, May 28th, 1890. 8 1y

JOHN LOCKETT!
JUST OPENED
2 Bales Grey Cottons, 36 inches, from 5 to 10 cents
THESE COTTONS ARE EXTRA GOOD VALUE.
COTTON WARPS, in all numbers.
BARGAINS IN
Remnants of Prints, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Etc., Etc.
Two Cases Preserving Jars.
A Full Stock Fresh Groceries always in Stock.
☞ By bringing your Eggs to us you can always obtain the highest prices, and purchase your goods at the lowest prices, as the arrangements we have made for the sale of Eggs are not equalled by any house in the County.

SIR BRENTON
STANDARD BRED.
REGISTERED, No. 8993.
Breed your Mares to the Best Bred Trotting Blood Lines, and it will doubly pay. SIR BRENTON is a rich Golden Bay, with the Blackest of Legs, without White.
Sired by Grand Sentinel 855, record 2.27½; sire of Sir Knight, record 2.23¾, on half-mile track (trial 2.17½); Sentry, 2.25; Grace Darling, 2.29½ (5 years old); Strategest, 2.28 at 4 years old; Sermpter, 2.25½; Stockbridge, 2.28¾ at 4 years old, and others. Grand Sentinel was sired by Sentinel, No. 220, record 2.29¾; sire of Von Arnim, record 2.19¼, and seven others better than 2.30. Dam by Mambrino Pilot, 29, record 2.27½; sire of Hannis, 2.17½; Mambrino Gift, 2.20, &c, and the dams of Romeo, 2.19½; Prospect Maid, &c., by Mambrino Chief; sire of Lady Thorne, 2.18¾. Dam by Pilot, Junr.; sire of the dams of Maud S., 2.08¼; Jay-Eye-See, 2.10; Netwood, 2.18¾, etc.
Sentinel, by Hambletonian 10; sire of Dexter, 2.17¼ and forty others in 2.30 and better. 1st dam of Sir Brenton was by Magna Charta, 105, record at 4 years old 2.33, probably the fastest of his day, and he has proved himself to be one of the greatest sires of Brood Mares that ever lived, and probably only equalled by Mambrino Patchen in Michigan and the West. A man can claim no greater point in his horse than to say his dam was by Magna Charta.
Magna Charta sired 5 trotters better than 2.30, and the dams of such flyers as Jack, who in 1888 took a record of 2.19½, and last season was still the sensation, taking a record of 2.15; also dam of Bell F. 2.15½, and the dams of 12 trotters in the 2.30 list.
2nd dam of Sir Brenton was by Wellington, son of Black Prince; dam Lady Fashion, by Victor 2nd. Here we combine the great blood of Rysdyke's Hambletonian, and the best of the Morgan strain that ever existed through Magna Charta.
☞ Sir Brenton was never worked, only a little as a two-year old, and rainy weather then prevented steady exercise. However, he then showed a ½ in 42 secs., and if trained will go fast, as he has the natural stride to do so.
Will be at Paradise till after 20th May, in charge of E. Phinney; after that, at Annapolis, in charge of D. R. McClelland.
For further particulars, address Box 12, Annapolis, or
6tf R. E. FELTUS, Lawrencetown.

NEW YORK
STEAMSHIP CO.'Y.
THE REGULAR LINE.
The Iron Steamship
VALENCIA,
1600 tons, (CAPT. F. C. MILLES), will leave
St. John for New York,
via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me., and Cottage City, Mass., every
FRIDAY AT 3 P.M.,
(Eastern Standard Time.) Returning, steamer will leave
Pier 40, E. R., foot of Pike St., New York, every Tuesday at 5 p.m.,
for Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me., Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B.
Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points South and West of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.
Cheapest Fares and Lowest Rates.
Shippers and importers save time and money by ordering goods to be forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.
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63 Broadway, New York.
FRNAK ROWAN, Agent,
226 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B. tf

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THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
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GLASSWARE.
Hanging and Table Lamps,
BLANKETS and QUILTS,
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GENERAL DRY GOODS,
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BOOTS and RUBBERS,
AND
CHOICE GROCERIES
will be found at
LOWEST PRICES
AT
J. W. WHITMAN'S,
LAWRENCETOWN.

DON'T MISS IT!
THE subscriber wishing to go out of business offers TO CASH PURCHASERS special inducements.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR
HAYING TOOLS.
Call before purchasing.
—OUR STOCK OF—
Shelf and other Hardware
is well assorted, and bought right. Give us a trial.
We continue to handle that
"PURE WHITE LEAD,"
which has given such satisfaction.
This is a good chance for anyone wishing to go into the Hardware business here, and to the general public until a sale is effected.
Parties having accounts standing over three months are requested to call and settle at once.
JAS. H. WHITMAN.
Lawrencetown, July 8th, 1890. 15 6i

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DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTS, - TABLETS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
—IN—
American & Italian Marble.
Marble, Granite, and Freestone
MONUMENTS,
IN THE MOST GRACEFUL STYLES.
☞ Our charges are reasonable in every respect, and we guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.
J. Hoyt. A. Hoyt.
Bridgetown, N. S. 21y

The Subscriber is now opening a full line of
CLOTHING
in Men's, Youths', and Boys' suits.
MEN'S FANCY TWEED SUITS FOR
$6.90 and upwards.
A Large Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
by the best makers.
Women's Boots in great variety, from $1.00 up to the fashionable and stylish Walkenphast.
Men's, Boys', Girls' and Children's in great variety and at unusually low prices.

Choice Port Rico Molasses.....50 cents
Best quality American Oil.....30 "
Very fine flavored Tea.....35 "
and everything else in the same proportion.
B. STARRATT.
Paradise, April 8th, 1890.

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Foster, Foster & Co.
N. B.—In order to enable us to get pay for trucking berries ourselves send in care of C. R. Barry, thus favoring us, and costing consignee less for selling and charge.
F. F. & Co.
Halifax, June 15th, 1890. tf