The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1882.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

The numerical results to the Dominion of the immigration boom have been lately summed up by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. These results are of great interest in several ways, and are worthy of careful study. The new comers estimated to have settled in different parts of Canada during the current year, figure up in round numbers to 70,000. These figures coming from official sources may be accepted as correct, and it cannot be regarded in any other light than as a matter of congratulation that a single season has brought so large an addition to our population. As a rule, too, the new-comers have means as well as muscle, and from the start will form important factors in the development of the country's resources. These results are satisfactory as a beginning, and we welcome these people to our shores as the promise or first-fruits of the multitudes who will yet find comfortable homes and profitable employment in our infant country. Most of these have gone to the rich prairies of the North-West, or have taken the places of those who have gone there. There is room in that magnificent country for a population as large as that of the United States, and now that its fertile acres are being opened by the parallel iron bars to the benefits of commerce, we trust that each season will witness an increasing influx from the overcrowded masses of the old world. A gratifying feature in the immigration which has taken place in the season just closed is the fact that the large majority of the late arrivals are from the United Kingdom of Great Britain. In truth, it is said that very few are from the continent of Europe. This means that the heterogenous tide from every nation under heavens which crowds into the United States, perplexing its statesmen and disturbing its relations, has not yet made its way to the shores of Canada. Under the present state of things this, too, is a matter of congratulation. Foreign populations must be assimilated by the country into which they come or disastrous results may ensue. Hence, until our system of government crystallizes into a nationality with foundations broad and deep it is best for one race having interests and traditions in common to possess the field to themselves. We have faith both in the wisdom and ability of our statesmen of all parties; but the problem of establishing the Dominion on a firm basis is sufficient for the present, without introducing the perplexing issues which would be unavoidable amongst mixed races of equal proportions. Our doors stand open to all—not even an Anti-Chinese law being found at its threshhold as a stumbling stone—but the hand of warmest welcome is stretched out to greet our own kith and kin. In this respect we can offer to the crowded and loyal population of Great Britain what the neighboring Republic has not to bestow,—homes and farms under the protection of the British flag and with the benefit of the best of British institutions. All the blessings of the home country are here, and land to be had for the asking.

In this practical age, when everything is measured by dollars and cents, the question is sure to be asked, what benefits arise from this influx of people to Canada? Much every way. First, in a financial sense. If it be estimated that but one in five of the 70,000 are able bodied men,—and this estimate is low enough—we have an addition of 14,000 to the muscular working force of the country. In the United States the financial value to the country of each settler is set down at one thousand dollars. This would give an addition of $14,000,000 to the working capital of the Dominion. These 70,000 people must be clothed and fed. Let us suppose they will raise their own breadstuff. Their other wants must be supplied elsewhere. This opens up a chance for manufacturing interests, and unless we are hopelessly asleep we will avail ourselves of this market brought to our very doors.

Again, the results which this immigration has produced in the older provinces of Ontario and Quebec are worthy of special notice. From these provinces as well as from our own, numbers of young men have been tempted by the glowing prospects of the North-West. Indeed comfortable farmers with growing families, finding themselves straitened for room, have left their homes for regions more fertile and larger. In these cases, so far as the above named provinces are concerned, the loss has not been a loss, for it is stated that in nearly every instance "thrifty settlers from abroad have taken the place of those who left to join the hegira to the plains." In some cases two or more small farms adjoining each other have been thrown into one, and thus agricultural pursuits have been carried out on a larger scale and with increased profits. This much for the older provinces. Now, we cannot but look upon it as a matter of more than regret that the same remarks are not true of our own Province; there must be neglect bordering on criminality in some quarter. In no respect are the general resources of Ontario or Quebec superior to those of Nova Scotia. That they are more fully developed we admit, and if we were to assert that our own resources are systematically neglected, such assertion could not well be denied. Between the high rates of wages offered in the United States and the tempting inducements held out in our own North-West, a serious drain is constantly made upon the working force of our country. As a matter of fact there are farms lying idle to-day which a few years ago were sources of considerable wealth. What has been done to secure for us some little share of this prosperity, over which, rightly enough, we are invited to rejoice? Simply nothing. Just what parties are to blame in this case it may not be easy to determine, but, as we have already said, there must be culpable neglect somewhere. There cannot be a shadow of doubt that many of the better class of immigrants would prefer cultivated farms with comfortable dwellings and surroundings to the rough uncertainties, privations, and certain lack of comfort and social advantages of an unsettled country. We find it impossible to keep our young men at home. A spirit of restlessness seems to be impelling them to seek for larger room; and perhaps it is just as well, for this class of men make splendid pioneers. We confess to deep regret that they leave their native soil, and follow them—not with anathemas, as is sometimes done—but with best wishes for success. In the meantime, can nothing be done to bring our vacant farms before the notice of the outside world? Immigration follows the lines of immigration literature, and those coming to Canada in search of homes go where they know homes are to be obtained. People starting to cross the Atlantic have some definite point in view before they leave. Information, therefore, must be carried to them at the point of departure. Some time ago we referred in our columns to the prospectus of the Nova Scotia Immigration Society, which promises to meet just this very necessity. One of its objects is to compile and publish in pamphlet, items of information respecting the resources and products of this province, with lists and advertisements of farms and farming lands for sale. Thorough and speedy work should be made of this business; with countries as with individuals there is a tide which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. Before another season is upon us let the contemplated pamphlet be widely circulated among the proper classes throughout England, and thus a generous stream of this tide may be directed to our own shores.

Since the above was written we have been informed by the promoters of the Immigration Society, to which allusion has been made, that the object contemplated meets the approval and receives the promise of active co-operation from all to whose notice it has been brought, and that gentlemen of the Local Legislature who have been approached on the matter have declared their willingness to further the enterprise to the utmost of their power. The pamphlet is well under way, and will be in the hands of the classes for whom it is intended before very long. We bespeak for this patriotic enterprise all the information and assistance which may be in the power of our readers to give.

PRIZE DAY.—Last Friday seems to have been prize day in our schools. We learn that four pupils in the Advanced Department were presented by their Principal with prizes. Two were given for the best average for all work during the term, and two for the best attendance. The pupils of this department are, at present, we understand, arranged in three divisions and the competition was open to all.

The successful competitors for the progress prizes were Masters Willard Litch and Fred Young, of the first and third divisions, who led their respective classes with the handsome averages of 91 and 90; and were the recipients of two pocket-knives set in tortoise-shell and pearl, both of which we have seen and very much admire.

The prizes for attendance were awarded to Willie Lockett and Loui Fisher, both of the third division. The latter made 104½ days, the former 104, out of a possible 106, but the first prize, an automatic pencil with ease of copying leads, fell to Master Lockett, he having but three tardy marks against five by Miss Loui, who received as a reward for her good attendance a pretty autograph album.

We are impressed with two features in this departure that seem to us commendable. First, the presentation of rewards was an entire surprise to the school, and hence, although competition for the highest place might exist, it would not be of that character to create an unkindly feeling. Again, though we think a little more publicity might have been an improvement, the scholars will learn that things seemingly "done in a corner" do not always pass unnoticed. Eyes are sometimes looking on that we little dream of; persons that we never suspect may be taking quiet notes of our doings.

And second, the rewards were not for proficiency in any special subject, but for "general progress." The aim of our common schools should not be a technical but a general education; hence the study of no one subject should be encouraged to the neglect of others, but all should be carried along uniformly.

Again, pupils having a special aptitude for any one subject are not so likely to distance others less apt in that particular subject; but the scholar who is less brilliant in any special study and more uniform in all, will have a chance to compete fairly that he could not have if the prizes were awarded for a specialty.

In the Elementary Department there were four competitors for the greatest proficiency in the "tables." J. McLachlin, of Ontario, was the referee. After a short examination Master Willie Beckwith was pronounced the most proficient, and was rewarded with a handsome book by his teacher.

We regret that from want of time heretofore, and present indisposition, we have not been able personally, to give educational matters that attention we should like; but hope that opportunity will be offered us more frequently in the future. One thing more this matter of prize-giving suggests, which, perhaps, would be in order to mention at any time. All who have had occasion to seek the services of the stranger will agree with us,—that too high an estimate cannot be placed upon fidelity. And when a pleasant and respectful address is coupled with trust-worthiness in an individual, they have the highest recommendation to any position for which they are otherwise eligible. We can assure our young people that boys and girls possessing these qualities are at a premium in the "world's exchange" to-day. Hence, we would suggest that prizes be held for "deportment" as well as for "general progress" and "regularity."

In conclusion we would ask, who among us has the welfare of our youth sufficiently at heart to join our teachers in praise-worthy effort to so laudible an object? As the representative of the Press and one interested in education, we propose to open at our office a list of those willing to offer rewards for superiority among the scholars of both our schools under three heads, viz: deportment, progress, and attendance, details to be decided hereafter. Who will head the list?

— The annual competition of the Annapolis County Rifle Association took place at Paradise, on the 24th and 25th of October. The 24th was fine in the early part of the day and sixty-one competitors were present and the shooting good. Although the 25th was very disagreeable, and the rain falling continuously, fifty competitors endured the cold north-east wind and rain, declaring that they could see the target better than the day before. We give the scores of the first three in each competition.

FIRST COMPETITION.

Ranges, 200 and 400 yds., 5 rounds each—1st prize, Lieut. McNeil, 72nd, 40 pts.; 2nd prize, Sergt. H. Neily, 72nd, 39 pts.; 3rd prize, Pt. James Quinlin, 69th, 38 pts.

SECOND COMPETITION.

Ranges, 200 and 500 yds., 5 rounds each—1st prize, Pt. Ed. Quinlin, 69th, 37 pts.; 2nd prize, Lieut. E. F. McNeil, 72nd, 37 pts.; 3rd prize, Lieut. J. H. Charlton, 69th, 35 pts.

THIRD COMPETITION.

Ranges, 400 and 500 yds., 5 rounds each—1st prize, Pt. James Quinlin, 69th, 34 pts.; 2nd, Lieut. Albert Gates, 72nd, 34 pts.; 3rd, Lieut. Cornwell, 69th, 34 pts.

FOURTH COMPETITION.

Ranges, 500 yds., 7 rounds—1st prize, Pt. James Quinlin, 69th, 31 pts.; 2nd prize, Pt. H. H. Durling, 69th, 27 pts.; 3rd, Pt. Ed. Quinlin, 69th, 26 pts.

Best aggregate score, James Quinlin, 69th, 133 pts. Next best aggregate score, Lieut. E. F. McNeil, 72nd, 128 pts.

— There will be a public Temperance Meeting held in the Baptist Church, Bridgetown, on Tuesday evening, 14th Nov. All are cordially invited to attend.

— In the school report of last week one name was accidently omitted from its pages—that of Archie Troop, with average of 54, days lost 94, times tardy 2.

TERRIBLE DISASTER!

Destruction of the Poors' Asylum by Fire.

About 12 o'clock Monday night while all hands were sleeping, fire broke out in the bake house in the basement of the immense Poors' Asylum building. Exactly how it arose is not very clear, but the smoke of the smouldering wood spread through the building into the dormitories, and caused the utmost terror among the four or five hundred inmates of the institution. There was no immediate danger, so the officials of the Asylumn did not take immediate steps to remove the inmates. An alarm was sounded from box five, Carleton St., and the strokes had scarce commenced to sound when reels were run out of the engine houses, as one or two firemen happened to be about. A few people who had not gone to bed and others who lived in the neighborhood got out to the building. They found smoke issuing from the windows all over the building, but no flames to be seen. In the West wing old women and children were seen at the windows shrieking to be let out and as they began breaking the glass it was feared they would throw themselves out. A sturdy axeman dashed at the door leading from this wing into the yard and with a few vigorous blows of his axe knocked it in. The stairways were crowded, and out came a procession of women nursing little infants, old greyheaded grandames and feeble old men. All were screaming, and as they smelt the fresh air without they ejaculated their thanks, and then began calling for this one and that one till all was a babble of confusion. Then it became known that in the upper wards of that wing were all the most helpless. Some of the firemen and firewardens, and aldermen, a clergyman, and others who were among the early arrivals hastened up-stairs, and willing hands were soon getting the blind, the halt and lame down the long winding stairs. The work was a necessarily slow one, but finally that wing was emptied. In the meantime the flames in the basement, which the superintendent, engineer and officials were trying to keep under, spread to the base of a long air shaft or elevator reaching to the top of the main building. The draft here swept the flames upward with a tremendous roar, and in a few seconds the heaviest part of the conflagration was in the top of the main building. The story just under the eaves in this building was used as the hospital, and in it were about seventy patients, most of them perfectly helpless. The fire was now fiercely burning right in the very hospital, and above it the heat cracked the roof till the lead poured down in streams of brilliant fire, and the slates flew on every side in a deadly shower, rendering any near approach to the building almost certain death. Notwithstanding this there were hundreds standing outside who would willingly have entered the building if they could have found their way through the place. Indeed several did go in but without guidance could do nothing in that immense building and had to return to the yard. An attempt was made to raise ladders to the windows, but the ladders were too short, and after a fireman was knocked of Enosburgh by a falling brick, and it was seen the ladders even would be swept away in a few minutes, the attempts were stopped. The fire burst out through the roof, and the scene was one never to be forgotten. Far above the roar of flames and crack of the bursting slates were heard the cries of the wretched patients in the hospital, who were roasting to death. Most of them as before stated, were helpless, could not leave their beds, and perhaps were stifled by the smoke before the cruel flames reached them, but others were seen to dash themselves against the windows and cling to the sashes till their strength was exhausted and hands burned off, and they fell back into the seething caldron of flames. A woman was seen to drag herself to the corner window, and forcing her body half out till she could breathe the cool air without, she remained in that position till her head was burned off. It is known that there were about seventy patients in the hospital, and so far as could be ascertained, only half a dozen were carried out before the flames cut off all further approach to the place. A medical man who is in a position to know, estimates the loss of life to be not less than fifty, and these all patients in hospital.

The poor old people and little children, got out of the other parts of the building, were huddled together in the barn some little distance away, and were there packed around with straw and blankets to keep them comfortable till morning.

The building is still burning fiercely as we go to press, and there is no doubt it will be totally destroyed, as it is utterly beyond the control of the firemen with the water power at their command.

The building was insured.—*Hx. Chronicle.*

— The *Morning Herald* of Nov. 4th, published a number of historical sketches of the Grand Worthy Associates of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia. Among them is the following sketch of the late Angus M. Gidney:—

Angus M. Gidney must have joined Acadia No. 1 when it was initiated at Yarmouth on November 1847, as he claimed to be the first person in Nova Scotia on whose shoulders was placed the white regalia of the Sons of Temperance, he being among the first who was initiated after organization of the Division. Subsequently he became a Charter member of the Chebogue Division. On April 22nd, 1848, he was one of the representatives who formed the Grand Division, and at that session was installed Grand Worthy Associate—the first to hold that position. He subsequently held the office of Grand Conductor some years after; owing to taking up his residence in a district where there was no Division he lost his membership; but on removing to Bridgetown, in Annapolis County, renewed his membership by joining Olive Branch Division, and in a short time regained his seat in the Grand Division. He remained in Halifax for some years, during which he was connected with the Nova Scotian newspaper, and if we mistake not was one of the first press reporters in the gallery after the doors of the Legislature were thrown open to the public.

During his residence in this city he was an active member of the Halifax Temperance Society, and it was through his influence that the late Robt. Noble became a member. While living in Bridgetown he edited the *Free Press*, which was published by his son. He also, for many years, was postmaster in that town. He had strong political feelings and up to Confederation "Better Terms," in 1869, was an admiring follower of "Joe Howe." From 1868 to 1878 he held the position of Sergeant-at-Arms to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. Aside from his newspaper work he wrote many articles, in verse and prose, for magazines and other periodicals. He possessed a facile pen and could intersperse humor with keen satire. It was pleasant at times to listen to the late John D. Thompson and brother Angus conversing on poetry and general literature. The writer of this had a very pleasant letter from him a few months before he died, in which he referred to the death of his friends of former years, to the fact that he himself was then an old man, growing feeble, and would soon follow the good temperance men who had gone before. His cheerful countenance and pleasant company will be missed from our sessions.

— John Lockett has just received a further supply of ten dozen CORN BROOMS which he is selling for 15 cts., worth twice the money. Every housekeeper should have one. 1i

— The first flurry of snow for the season fell on Thursday night last.

*** "Men condemn in others what they practice themselves." Those who practice the use of Kidney-Wort never condemn its use by others, but commend it to all affected with piles, dyspepsia, constipation and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of kidneys, liver or bowels.

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY

MUMFORD BROTHERS.

Mumford's Building, Argyle St. Halifax.

	c. c.		c. c.
Choice Butter,	19 @ 20	Turkey, whole-	
Ordinary "	00 @ 00	sale	12 @ 14
Rolls, in boxes,	18 @ 19	Ducks,	45 @ 60
Eggs, in bbls.	22 @ 23	Fowls & Chick-	
Hams & Bacon	11 @ 13	ens,	30 @ 50
Beef, ⅌ Qtr.,	4 @ 8	Geese,	40 @ 60
Hogs, dressed	8½ @ 9	Partridges,	25 @ 30
Mutton, carcass	5 @ 6	Rabbits,	12 @ 15
Lambs, "	6 @ 7	Oats,	45 @ 50
Veal "	0 @ 0	Wool Skins,	50 @ 70

Potatoes,	$ 80 @ $ 1.00
Hay,	11.00 @ 12.00
Apples,	1.50 @ 3.00
Carrots, per bus.,	$1.00
Parsnips, "	1.00
Turnips, "	1.00

—How to invest a dollar and make five: Buy a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. See advvertisement.

New Advertisements.

VICTORIA HALL!

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT!!

A Grand Performance of the Beautiful Operetta

"LAILA,"

is expected to take place in the beginning

OF DECEMBER

in aid of the St. James' Building Fund.

Part I.—Rustic Sports of Mountain Children, Solos, Duetts and Choruses.

Part II.—The Lost Maiden! Thrilling Scene! Entree of the Queen of the Fairies, surrounded by her attendants,

In a blaze of Light!

Part III.—Sorrowing Mountain Children, Pathetic Music, Solos, Duetts, Trio and Choruses.

GRAND FINAL TABLEAU!

The Coronation of Laila by the Fairy Queen in one Brilliant Coruscation of Rosy Light.

Notice.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of MAJOR MESSENGER, late of Granville in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to

EDGAR BENT,
Executor.

Dated Nov. 8th, 1882.—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of GRANT A. PARKER, late of Nictaux, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate for amounts due are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT MORSE,
or GUILFORD MORSE,
Executors.

Nictaux, Nov. 3rd, 1881.—3m

THE Subscriber is still making up a superior quality of

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

—INCLUDING—

Parlor and Drawing-Room SUITS,

In Hair-Cloth and Fancy Coverings,

Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses &c.

All of the best material and workmanship, and at prices as low as is consistant with honest work.

He would call special attention to his

SPRING MATTRESSES,

the most comfortable and economical bed in use. Reference given to parties who are using them.

THOS. KELLY,

Bridgetown, Nov. 8th, 1882.

For London Direct!

The Acadia Steamship Company

(LIMITED),

will dispatch the well-known clipper Fruit-carrying Steamship

"Baron Selborne,"

608 tons,

From Annapolis to London Direct!

ABOUT 5TH DEC. NEXT.

All persons wishing to ship Apples by this Steamer should make immediate application for the room they require.

Shippers who have engaged freight by the "Baron Selborne" can send their Apples to the Company's frost-proof Warehouse at Annapolis at any time before first December.

Apples will not be received at the Warehouse unless they are in good shipping order and ready for shipment.

Apply to

THOS. S. WHITMAN,
Secretary.

Annapolis, Nov. 7th, 1882.—3i133

New Advertisement

WITHOUT A DOUBT

W. H. Miller

has just opened and is showing one of the largest and finest lines of

MILLINERY

outside of the cities.

His **Ladies' Hats** consist of plain and fancy Straw, Lett Satin Plush, and Fur Brims, in trimmings plain and brocade.

Silks and Satins, Velvets and Plush, Feathers and Flowers in great variety, Ladies' Sacques, Ulsters, Ulsteretts and Cashmere Cloths, Cashmere, Lustre, Promenade Scarfs, Squares, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Millinery done at shortest notice.

Also—A splendid Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, in French and American Kid, Womens' and Children's Pebble, Goat and Velvet, Carpet and Kid Slippers, Ready-made Clothing, Over Coats, Ulsters, Reefers, Suits, Coatings and Tweeds, daily expected.

Also—A choice selection of Tea, Sugar and Molasses on hand at prices as low as the lowest.

WANTED.—Socks, Yarn, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Apples, &c., in exchange for Goods.

Thankful for past favors and respectfully solicit a further share of public patronage.

W. H. MILLER.

Middleton, Nov. 1st, 1882.—29tf

New Advertisements.

Notice.

I hereby caution the public against harboring or trusting my wife, Amaret, or child, as they have left my bed and board without just cause, and I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by them,

HANLEY J. BRINTON.

St. Croix Cove, A. C., Nov. 7th '82. tf

The most successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

SAVED HIM 1,800 DOLLARS.

ADAMS, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Having used a good deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success, I thought I would let you know what it has done for me. Two years ago I had as speedy a colt as was ever raised in Jefferson County. When I was breaking him, he kicked over the cross bar and got fast and tore one of his hind legs all to pieces. I employed the best farriers, but they all said he was spoiled. He had a very large thorough-pin, and I used two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it took the bunch entirely off, and he sold afterwards for $1800 (dollars). I have used it for bone spavins and wind galls, and it has always cured completely and left the leg smooth.

It is a splendid medicine for rheumatism. I have recommended it to a good many, and they all say it does the work. I was in Witherington & Kneeland's drug store, in Adams, the other day and saw a very fine picture you sent them. I tried to buy it, but could not; they said if I would write to you that you would send me one. I wish you would, and I will do you all the good I can.

Very respectfully, E. S. LYMAN.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

WINGHAM, ONT, Jan. 17th, 1882.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., *Gents*:—This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure bought from C. E. Williams, Druggist, Wingham, Ont., and do without hesitation pronounce it to be an invaluable remedy for the cure of Spavins, Ringbones or Curbs. I used it on a bone spavin of several years growth which is completely removed, and I can safely say it will remove any spavin, curb or ringbone if properly used. I have also recommended friends to use it, who have done so with perfect success. I gladly make this public, and will answer any questions or letters sent me. Yours, &c.,

GEORGE BRYCE.

From the Oneonta Press, New York.

Oneonta, New York, Jan. 6th, 1882.

Early last summer Messrs. B. J. Kendall & Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., made a contract with the publishers of the Press for a half column advertisement, setting forth the merits of Kendall's Spavin Cure, for one year. At same time we secured from the firm a quantity of books entitled Dr. Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which we are now giving to advance paying subscribers to the Press as a premium.

About the time the advertisement first appeared in this paper, Mr. P. G. Schermerhorn who resides near Colliers, had a spavined horse. He read the advertisement and concluded to test the efficacy of the remedy, although his friends laughed at his credulity. He bought a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and commenced using it on the horse in accordance with the directions, and he informed us this week that it effected such a complete cure that an expert horseman, who examined the animal recently, could find no trace of the spavin or the place where it had been located. Mr. Schermerhorn has since secured a copy of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases which he prizes very highly and would be loth to part with it at any price, provided he could not obtain another copy. So much for advertising reliable articles.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

Vevay, Ind., Aug. 12th, 1882.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Sample of circulars received to-day. Please send me some with my imprint, printed on one side only. The Kendall Spavin Cure is in excellent demand with us, and not only for animals but for human ailments also. Mr. Jos. Voris, one of the leading farmers in our county, sprained an ankle badly, and knowing the value of the remedy for horses, tried it on himself, and did far better than he had expected. Cured the sprain in very short order.

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Send for Illustrated circular.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

nov 8

John A. Brown & Co.

LAWRENCETOWN,

Are now ready to meet the wants of the County in their First-Class

Flour Mill!

Fitted with latest improved machinery capable of grinding choicest grades of Flour. Grist mill attended by a first-class miller.

They will also have on hand at all times Best Grades of

American & Canadian Flour

Cracked Corn and Feed,

Fresh Ground CORN MEAL,

From American K. D. Corn.

Always prepared to thrash grain and grind at once if desired.

Business conducted on Cash basis.

NOTE.—Our mill workes on wages. No grain tolled above quantity prescribed by law.

Nov. 1st, 1882.—n29ff

Particular

ATTENTION!!

Is called to the fact that

J. W. WHITMAN

HAS NOW IN STORE

a choice Assortment of

FIRST-CLASS GOODS

AT LOWEST PRICES.

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE a leader.

MEN'S UNDER AND OVER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS Special!

Hats, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves and Mitts, Choice Groceries, best American Confectionery, White and Colored Blankets, Horse Rugs, Carriage Robes, Tinware, and Fancy Goods to suit all ages.

AMERICAN MIRRORS!

Full line China and Earthenware.

The boss article for the ladies is Chapp & Bailey's "Remnants of Laces," any kind for 10cts. per package.

☞ Call and inspect!

Nov. 1st, 1882.

WANTED.

A Good School, by a first-class teacher of large and successful experience, and accustomed to teaching Land-Surveying and Navigation. Also, the Latin *et la belle langue Francaise.*

The most satisfactory testimonials can be given. Salary moderate.

Enquire at the office of this paper.

Bridgetown, Oct. 23rd, 1882—2i

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

OLD THEORIES TURNED TOPSY TURVY.

Pluck against Luck; Cash against Credit. My Business Principles Illustrated by five Cardinal Points.

FIRST.

My prices marked on each article guarantees low prices and equal treatment to all classes.

SECOND.

Quick sales are the life blood of a successful business. I prefer to wear out rather than rust out. Speedy sales insure advance styles.

THIRD.

Small profits are sufficient when the business is conducted on live business principles.

I Buy my Goods of Manufacturers and through Importers.

FOURTH.

Truthful representations, my word of honor, goes with every article I sell. No misrepresentations allowed. Goods are sold for just what they are.

FIFTH.

Polite attention shown towards all—lookers or buyers, rich or poor, one and all, receive the same unwearying attention.

Turn the above facts over in your mind. I mean every word of it. Examination carries conviction to the most skeptical mind. My expenses are comparatively small, and the magnitude of my business is such that a trivial profit suffices.

J. W. BECKWITH.

The Subscriber

HAS REPLENISHED

—HIS—

HARDWARE

DEPARTMENT,

in which will be found:—

Nails, Spikes, Screws, White Lead, Glas Putty, Machine and Burning Oil, Cow and Ox Bells, Monkey Wrenches, Lanterns, Lamps, Burners and Chimneys, Iron and Steel, Shovels and Spades, round pointed and Square Sickles, Gong Bells for Sleigh Shafts, Hames, Horse Blankets, Halters and Strcingles, Curry Combs, Hair, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, White Wash, Paint, Scrub, Shoe, Horse, and Dandy BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, and Pails, Axle Grease, Rope, Mill Saw Files, Axes, Emery Cloth and Sand Paper, Carpenter's Bitts, Chalk & Lines, Shoemaker's Knife Sharpeners, Knives and Forks, and Spoons, Spectacles, Pocket and Butcher Knives, Razors, Straps, Apple Parers, Whips and Whip Lashes, Horse Nails, Brass Rivets and Burrs, Tin Ware, Breech Loading Guns, strong, safe and good Shooters, only $5.60 Powder, Shot, Caps, Shells and Cartridges, &c., all of which will be sold at REASONABLE PRICES.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, Aug. 30th, 1882.

J. M. OWEN,

BARRISTER - AT - LAW,

Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.

☞ United States Consul Agent.

Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—1y

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Two Hundred and Fifty Pieces of New Dress Goods from

10 CTS. TO $1.50 PER YARD.

Send for samples if you cannot come, but come if you can, for it is impossible to sample my immense variety.

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES.

Having always made a specialty of CASHMERES, I am in a position to off better bargains this season than ever before.

I also am making a leader of

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS,

Laces, Gloves, Kid Mits, and all Wool Hosiery.

In these goods I have a very large line of medium priced goods in all new styles.

J. W. BECKWITH.

Harness, Harness.

FOR SALE Very Cheap for Cash or Prompt Pay,

12 Nickel, Silver Mounted Harness.

ALSO:—All kinds of Harness made to order. Harness can be inspected and orders left at E. C. FOSTERS' Harness Shop.

N. H. PHINNEY.

Lawrencetown, Sep. 5th, 1882.—tf

Hart & Whitman,

CHOICE SUPERIOR EXTRA

FLOUR!

In lots to suit at Wholesale Price.

MEAL,
TEA,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
TOBACCOS,
LUMBER,
LATHS,
STAVES
SHINGLES.

Dimension stuff sawn to order.

Head of Acadia S. S. Co. Pier, Annapolis.

Oct. 25th, 1882.—5i133

WANTED,

TWO FIRST-CLASS

Pants or Vest Makers,

IMMEDIATELY.

Also—A TAILORESS GIRL, to sew on Coats with a man.

Steady employment given to parties who suit. Apply to

JOHN H. FISHER,
Merchant Tailor,
"BLUE STORE."

Bridgetown, Oct. 25th, 1882.—n28 tf

NOW ARRIVING:

Two Thousand Dollars Worth of Fall and

WINTER CLOTHING,

Perfect style and fit.

Please call and examine the quality of these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits, from $9 and upwards.
Men's Fall and Winter Reefers, from $3.50 and upwards.
Men's Fall and Winter Overcoats, from $4.50 and upwards.
Men's Fall and Winter Ulsters, from $6 and upwards.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND SACQUES,

IN PLAIN AND FUR TRIMMED.

LADIES' HEAVY CLOTH ULSTERS,

From $1.75 and upwards.

LADIES' HEAVY CLOTH SACQUES,

From $1.75 and upwards.

Reasons for Selling at Low Prices.

☞ I prefer selling $2,000 worth in three months at a profit of ten per cent., than $200 worth in the same time at a profit of fifty per cent.

J. W. BECKWITH.

CORSETS!

JUST RECEIVED:

a good assortment of

AMERICAN CORSETS!

—IN—

MADAM FAY'S GENTEEL,
CABLE HIP,
ROSETTA,
PRINCESS,
LULU,
ROSS,
PEERLESS.

Mrs. L. C. Wheelock

Lawrencetown, 30th Aug., 1882.

NOTICE!

I Hereby forbid anyone purchasing two Notes of Hand given by me to Charles Phinney; one, eight dollars, on demand, and one, twenty dollars, on five months. As no value for the same was received, payment will be resisted. ISAAC A. BENNET.

Wilmot, N. S., Oct. 20th, 1882.—n28 tf

For Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale his well-known Mare "BLACKBIRD," Sound and gentle. A good roadster. Selling for no fault.

THOS. KELLY.

Bridgetown, Nov. 1st, 1882.—n20tf

Apples!

THE Subscriber is prepared to take charge and see to the proper shipment of Apples from

Annapolis Co. to London, Liverpool & Glasgow.

Through freight via Halifax or Boston or direct, secured at Lowest Rates. Cars sent to stations where load is guaranteed.

Freight paid at port of destination. Account of sale and money remitted direct to shippers immediately after they are sold.

All Bills of Lading to be sent to the head office, 39 Pudding Lane, London.

Apply to

GEO. WHITMAN.

Round Hill, Annapolis, Oct. 25th, '82.—1m

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!

Dr. J. R. McLean,

Corner Hollis & Salter streets,

HALIFAX.

Sept. 5th, 1882.—tf

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the premises known as the

STEELE PROPERTY,

situated in Centreville, containing two acres good land, on which are apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, a good dwelling house, barn and outbuildings. A well of pure soft water is also on the premises.

Terms—Half purchase money down, remainder may remain on mortgage.

For particulars apply to

MATILDA MILLNER.

Centreville, Oct. 3rd, 1882. tf 25

MACHINERY

RARE CHANCE!

SEALED tenders will be received up to

September the 10th,

for the entire Plant, Machinery, &c., of the

Truro Boot & Shoe Company!

Tenders may be for the whole or in parts.

Apply for Catalogues to

GATES' ORGAN & PIANO CO.
Truro, N. S.

Sep., 5th 1882.—tf

DON'T FORGET

THAT THE

CHEAPEST PLACE

IN ANNAPOLIS COUNTY TO BUY

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES & PLATED WARE

IS AT

SANCTON'S

IN

BRIDGETOWN.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

Thirty Years Experience.