Lequille.

Messrs. McKay and Hyde are kept very busy these days with their threshing machine, from early morn till late at night. They have just received a consignment of corn and will now turn their attention to making that into meal. Their rolling process has been away to Toronto for renovation and the country can look out for superior corn meal now.

Labor day was duly observed by the closing of the schools and places of business, and the people assembled *en fete* to a large picnic on the grounds of Mr. John Easson. There were about one hundred and fifty got together, and in real old fashioned picnic style went in for a good time. Various games were instituted for the children, and those who were fond of the light fantastic could enjoy themselves to their heart's content on a large platform erected with an awning of boughs. Mr. Seth Gesner, of Granville, was on hand with his violin, and in his own usual happy style discoursed sweet music to the joyous crowd. About 8 o'clock in the evening the crowd repaired to their respective homes, satisfied that they had done honor to the holiday.

Mr. Harry Harnish returned to Acadia, Tuesday, much recruited by his holiday rest. Harry did fine work last year. In a class of eighty he stood third, and we have no doubt he will do equally as well if not better this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks, of Torbrook, have been visiting at Mr. Hoyt Steadman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and Miss Anthony, of Lynn, Mass., have been visiting friends here in Lequille and Annapolis. They returned home this week.

Miss Minnie Connors, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. W. Messenger, has returned to her home at Lower Granville.

The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. William Hardwick, who have been visiting them from Boston and St. John, have returned to their respective homes, and their sister, Miss Emma Hardwick, has gone to Boston with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gibson and Miss Mary Saunders, of Lowell, Mass., who have been visiting their parents, Mr. David Saunders, returned home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Harris and Mrs. Judson Chute, of Bear River, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Harnish, of Bridgetown, and Miss Hall, of Middleton, were the guests of Mrs. Isaac Harnish, Sunday.

Mrs. J. Hoyt Steadman and Master Charlie left on Friday for a few week's visit at Torbrook and Aylesford

Mr. Isaac Harnish is through to New Germany, looking after the interest of his mill at that place.

Mr. John Hardwick and Mr. Frank Ritchie, who started taking orders for a patent mat frame, invented by Mr. Oliver Goldsmith, took over two hundred orders after being out only a week. We wish them every success for we believe they have a good and useful thing for the general public.

Mrs. Stephen Ritchie, who has been under the doctor's hands, is now around again.

Mr. Valentine Matthews, who has had considerable anxiety about a swelling upon his neck, had it lanced last week by Dr. Andrews, and the Dr. assures him 'tis nothing but glandular trouble and nothing serious will come from it.

St. Croix Cove.

Mrs. W. W. Poole and little son Clyde, who have been visiting friends here, returned to their home in Maplewood, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Margeson, of West Paradise, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Obediah Poole on Monday.

Mr. Simon Delong, of Kempt, Queens Co., is making his friends here a short visit.

Mr. Ezekiel Messenger, of Cliftondale, Mass., has returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives and friends here.

Mrs. Allison Tompkins has been enjoying a visit from her aunt, Mrs. Morris, of Lynn, Mass.

Charles B. Poole, accompanied by his friend, Miss Annie Freeman, of Salem, Mass., are spending a few weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Poole.

We are glad to welcome home from Salem, Mass., our young friend Watson Poole. We regret that he is making such a brief visit.

Charles H. Poole had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse Sunday night, favorably known as "John L."

Mt. Hanley.

Mrs. W. P. Balsor and family left for their home in Arlington, Mass., last Saturday.

Mr. William A. Slocomb, of Roxbury, Mass., is at present visiting his many relatives and friends in this place.

Mrs. Geo. A. Stevens, from West Somerville, and friend Miss Jennings, from Chelsea, Mass., are spending their vacation at Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Armstrong's.

Mr. B. M. Armstrong has gone to Rockland for a pleasure trip.

Our Sunday school picnic came off last Thursday at the Spa Springs. A very pleasant day was enjoyed.

Mrs. Beatrice H. Ferguson and Miss Olessa Elliott, from East Boston, called on their many friends here a few days ago.

Miss Lilian Brown has taken the Gates Mountain school.

Miss Mamie Hazlitt returned to her home last Saturday in Arlington, Mass. She has been spending a few weeks in this place.

Acadia Mines.

This is a village about four miles from Londonderry station on the I. C. R.

I had the privilege of preaching here on the evening of Sunday, Aug. 28th, through the courtesy of the Baptist pastor, Rev. O. N. Chipman. The churches feel the depression in finances, owing to the dull times at the iron works; about forty hands are being employed now, while there have been times in the past when from four hundred to six hundred have been engaged.

Rev. O. N. Chipman, son-in-law of John Schaffner, Esq., Lawrencetown, preaches here part of his time; he preaches also at Great Village and De Bert, and is held in general esteem.

Some of the natural scenery is very fine, and is much admired by those who are acquainted with the grandeur of other lands.

Mr. Lenfest Ruggles is principal of the high school, being on his eleventh year with a record for good work done. He is one of our "Valley Boys."

PASTOR J. CLARK,

Bass River, Colchester County.

Parker's Cove.

Mrs. Rodney Parmenter, from Clinton, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Hudson, and other relatives in this vicinity.

The ladies of the Circle held a pie social quite recently, from which they realized $6.00. The Circle is yet in its infancy, having been started a few weeks ago for the benefit of the Baptist Church.

On Saturday evening last the ladies of the Baptist Church held a basket social at Mr. Maynard Sarty's to help make up the minister's salary. They received $16.40, and a general good time was enjoyed.

On Friday evening Mr. Elias Foster, of Flashlight Division, Sons of Temperance, Hampton, gave us a lecture on prohibition, which was largely attended, and all were well pleased with the discourse.

On Saturday morning schr. Lloyd arrived at wharf with a full load of fish, caught in four days. Capt. Anderson is what we call a hustler; he reports plenty of fish.

Arlington.

Miss Annie Young who has been at Granville Ferry, has returned.

Mrs. Stephen Foster and son Edward spent a few days at Lower Granville last week.

Mr. Joseph Miller of Winchendon Mass. who has been visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. John Miller has returned to the Hub.

Mr. Calvin Marshall and daughter Edna of Williamston were visiting at his daughter's, Mrs. Howard Messenger, last week.

Miss Cora Eaton of Granville Ferry, who has been visiting at Mr. Avard Marshall's and among other friends, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marshall welcomed a baby boy the 11th.

Mr. Fred Stirk who has been confined to the house for some time is able to go out.

Upper Clarence.

Prof. Tufts, of Wolfville, filled Pastor Steeves' appointments on Sunday.

Several from this place visited Aldershot camp on Sunday.

Mrs. Saunders, of Digby, is visiting Mrs. S. N. Jackson.

Mrs. F. W. Jackson entertained a company of young people very pleasantly on Friday evening.

Mr. M. O. Fritz is building an addition to his house, which will make it very convenient.

Mrs. Eliza Jackson, of Massachusetts, is visiting in this place.

Mrs. R. B. Rinley, of Port Hillford, visited in this place last week.

Mrs. John Matheson, of Hanley Mountain, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. A. Wilson.

Springfield.

Mr. George Freeman, electrician of the Valley Telephone Co., spent a few days in town last week, the guest of his mother, Mrs. J. C. Grimm.

Mrs. Harry Mader, of New Canada, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. John Charlton.

Mrs. Jacob Banks, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bent.

Miss Georgie Corkum, of Alpina, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Morrison.

Miss Dora K. Kniffin is spending a few days with Miss Maud McNayr.

Misses Georgie and Britta Stoddart are visiting friends at Torbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Langille, of Lunenburgh, are the guests of Mr. Nehemiah Langille.

Miss Morehouse, of Middleton, is spending a few weeks with Rev. E. E. Locke and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Bentley, of Middleton, spent Sunday at the Springfield Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Lohnes spent Sunday at Mahone Bay.

A very pleasant affair took place in our town on Wednesday, the 11th inst., when Miss Edna Grimm and Mr. Emery Durling were united in wedlock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of New Germany. A large number of guests were present, and the good will and appreciation of all were shown by the large number of presents presented to the happy pair. On Friday evening a large reception was held at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Durling.

Lower Granville.

Whilst passing through Digby Gut on Sunday afternoon one of the hands in the schr. Westwind was knocked overboard by the jibing of the boom and drowned. His name was Mr. Dillon, and he belonged in Digby.

The dwelling of Mr. Stephen Haines was totally destroyed by fire on Monday, and sad to relate two of his children, aged respectfully three and six years, were burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the children playing with matches in one of the rooms in the second floor.

Rev. G. J. C. White gave an address on Prohibition in the Karsdale Baptist Church on Monday evening.

That Anglo-German Agreement.

London, September 8.—The terms of the Anglo German agreement, which is the principal topic of the day here, are stated on good authority to be in the main as follows:

The first point is that Germany and England have come to a complete understanding on all African questions. In February, 1895, Germany made a formal claim on Lord Kimberly, then British Foreign Secretary, for the maintenance of the status quo in South Africa, the special object being to protect the Transvaal from British control.

Germany now withdraws absolutely from the claim, and leaves Great Britain a completely free hand in South Africa.

The German and British ministers further agree to give a joint government guarantee of a loan to Portugal to enable her to meet the award of the Swiss arbitrators regarding the Delagoa railway. Arbitration is to decide the amount of compensation due from the Portuguese government to the McMurdoc concessionaires of the Delagoa Railway. The concessionaires being largely American, the United States and British governments have long been jointly pressing for this compensation.

The Transvaal hereby becomes an enclave, and President Kruger loses his only chance of an independent outlet to the sea.

The agreement further provides that all steps necessary for England's acquisition by amicable arrangement with Portugal of part or all Mozambique, shall receive the assent of Germany.

Germany also agrees to recognize the permanence of British occupation of Egypt when next year England shall ask Europe for a curtailment of the jurisdiction of the mixed tribunals.

As a *quid pro quo*, Germany secures a settlement of frontier in Togo land. The neutral zone called Dagomba land, between Ashantee land and Toga land, is to be divided, giving Germany the bulk of the zone. The river White Volta is, as far as possible, to become the dividing line between German and British sections. Further, the British ministry agrees to assent, under certain conditions, to the arrangement which the German emperor expects to make with the Sultan during his approaching visit to the Holy Land, and to facilitate German colonization in Asia Minor.

These are the important features of the agreement, some of which must be made public when the Portuguese loan is announced. But behind this understanding, of which the public soon will have official information, there is believed to be a secret agreement giving Germany more in the nature of a *quid pro quo*.

The statement published here that England may also have agreed upon the joint creation of a railway through the German sphere of Shang Tung in China to the British sphere of Yang Tse valley, cannot be confirmed, but co-operation has been long in the minds of British ministers.

About General Kitchener.

Sir Herbert Kitchener, who on Saturday smashed the Khalifa, has been the man of the day before this, and probably will be again, for he makes a point of doing something notable about once a year. This year he has done it twice, for on Good Friday last he fell upon the Khalifa's advanced guard at the Atbara and fairly annihilated it. Now he has destroyed the Khalifa's power in his chosen stronghold. Sir Herbert—will he be raised to the peerage for this victory?—is an engineer officer and is 48 years old. He is thus young to be a general of eight or nine years' standing, and his rise in the army for a while was slow, as he was thought to be a plodder rather than a brilliant man. His chance came when he joined the Egyptian army at the time of its re-organization by Sir Francis Grenfell. His high qualities were soon seen, and he commanded the Egyptian cavalry from 1882 to 1884, and then, after serving in Lord Wolseley's expedition, was Governor of Suakim for a couple of years more, becoming Sirdar in 1890. He also found time for some exceedingly during exploration work, and gained a profound knowledge of the natives. As Sirdar he has done wonderful work. He is a masterly organizer, can do more with narrow means than any other soldier in the empire, and probably in the world, and has a record of absolute and unbroken success. His prestige among the fatalistic Arabs by this time is immense.

West Indian Crisis.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 9.—The conference of West Indian representatives at the Island of Barbadoes passed a resolution formally demanding aid from the home government, as a matter of right, as being the only available remedy for the industrial crisis, and also demanding the adoption of measures either for the exclusion of bounty fed sugar from the English market or the enforcement of countervailing duties. No ultimatum looking to American annexation was adopted, although the question was incidentally discussed as a possible future contingency to offset Cuban and Puerto Rican competition in the American market, should Great Britain conclusively refuse the relief demanded. The question of annexation to Canada was not mentioned, and the Jamaican delegate, in an interview, declared that while annexation to the United States was improbable the transference of the British West Indian Islands to Canada was impracticable, besides promising no relief.

United States Exports to Britain.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The fact that British imports into the United States have fallen off greatly during the past year, while the American exports to Great Britain have been increased, has been announced from time to time during the year, but the full year's figures, just presented by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, bring to the surface some interesting details not heretofore published. These show that while the exports from the United States to the United Kingdom have increased twelve percent, the imports from the United Kingdom have fallen off thirty-five percent. The exports from the United States to the United Kingdom during the past year, were in round numbers five times as much as the imports from the United Kingdom, the figures of the Bureau of Statistics being: Imports from the United Kingdom, $100,138,355; exports to the United Kingdom, $540,860,125.

—The revenue collected by the Canadian Government in the Yukon, for the seven months ending July, is thus stated: Sale of lots in Dawson, $28,450, liquor permits, $6,829, certificates, and licenses issued by gold commissioners, $90,964, fines, $1,695, lease water front for 3 months, $7,500, crown timber accounts, $923, customs, $38,000, royalty on gold produced, $351,795, total, $526,145. In addition $24,000 was collected on behalf of the North West Territorial Government for saloon licenses.

The Agricultural Outlook in Nova Scotia.

By J. E. Hopkins, Dairy expert, Nappan, N. S., in *Farming*.

In this age of competition, especially in agriculture, it might be of interest to the farmers of Nova Scotia to discuss what place Nova Scotia can take in the race in order to compete in the products of the farm.

Nature has done much for Nova Scotia, not to speak of its wealth in coal and gold, fisheries and forests, but of its beauty and possibilities as an agricultural province, when clothed in its robe of green, with its many acres of dyke land, which have been producing hay for hundreds of years. Its rich "intervals" (of which nearly every farm has some), its many rivers and springs afford abundant water, and its broad sloping hills crowned with evergreens, fir and spruce, not only give a picturesque scenery, but there is amid this beauty great prospects in agriculture; and we often wonder why her own sons seek other places not so promising and other fields that have not so good a climate. Nature has done much, and it is for the Nova Scotia farmers to improve their resources and make their province rich in agriculture by solving the problem of how to compete and how to conduct their farm operations. There may be some truth in the statement that agriculture is not as well advanced as in some of the other provinces; but this can be accounted for from the fact that the farmers have not been relying fully on agriculture; lumbering, mining, fishing and shipbuilding have taken up a large part of their attention in the past. But now there is a growing interest in agriculture all over the province and a marked change is taking place.

Fruit has already become a prominent feature, and is bringing to the farmers and the province a large revenue.

Two milk-condensing establishments are carried on. One of these is the largest in the Dominion. During the past five years the farmers have erected twenty-five fully-equipped creameries, and others are going to be built, besides the cheese factories now in operation. True, the prices have been discouraging sometimes; but what would have been the result if all the milk had been made into dairy butter? Should we not ask ourselves are we entering on the right lines; is dairy farming the best line to adopt, and is Nova Scotia well adapted for dairying? When I say dairy farming I do not mean dairying exclusively, for many sections in Nova Scotia are engaged in raising fruit. But dairying will help to raise more fruit, as it is a practical method of getting cheap fertilizers to supply plant food for the trees.

Then the country has a demand for beef, and certain farmers fancy beef production in preference to dairying. But farmers as a whole cannot afford to keep cows just to raise the calves, and a large part of the efforts even in beef-raising should be directed to dairying to get the greatest profit. Again, there are certain sections in the province where farmers have large, hilly farms which are well adapted for sheep, keeping some cows on the lower lands. Then, further, a very important branch of dairy farming is producing pork, which is always sure to follow where dairying is successfully carried on, and becomes a large item of profit on the farm. Already the farmers in connection with the creameries are giving their consideration to having a pork-packing establishment and producing hogs suitable for the same. Therefore, what I mean by dairy farming is that dairying should be the leading line of principle, and that the other branches should be carried on in connection with it.

Nova Scotia is well adapted for dairying, especially butter making, and in some respects has advantages over the other provinces. While vegetation does not start as early in the spring by about ten days as in Ontario, yet when it starts it is very rapid, not having as much hot sultry weather; the general cool nights affording better natural pasturage. Then, the summer closes with a lovely fall, so on the whole the climate and natural parture are favorable. Water is a great factor for making a fine-flavored butter, and there is no section in Nova Scotia but what is well watered, and ample feed can be produced for the production of milk. One of the advantages in producing milk for butter and feeding the skim-milk on the farm is that one can sell more dollars' worth of butter and take less fertility out of the land than by any other line of farming. It also leads to the principle of building up the farm; each year producing more food. By keeping better and more stock a greater interest in agriculture is aroused, thereby causing better cultivation, and as a result we will have improved farms, better barns and stables, filled with cows that are producing milk at a profit.

Perhaps some will say the picture is too bright. I am aware that all this cannot be fully accomplished in one year, but the time is coming when Nova Scotia will be noted for her products from the farm along dairy lines. Ontario did not build up her reputation for fine cheese in one year, nor in five years; neither did farmers say that dairying was the most profitable line to follow in the early days. Many did not find it so, even at higher prices, because they did not give their cows the care and attention they do now. They learned the lesson of co-operation, not each individual for himself, but by farmers co-operating together. Private dairying is not going to build up or maintain a reputation for fine butter. It has been done along private dairy lines from the first and each year the butter is getting worse. Even if the quality improves, there will be as many varieties as makers. The demand is not only for good butter but for a uniform quality. As trying as the situation is at present because of low prices, the creameries for the manufacture of the milk is the true method; not that it is a new experiment, but one that has been successfull experimented upon.

As we have already said Nova Scotia is a lovely country; it has a good climate, is well watered and well adapted for growing hay and pasture. Roots do well. In fact, all the food that is needed to produce milk and stock can be grown easily, and I don't think it is too much to say we have the people who can grow it. When our farmers enter more fully on this advance system of farming, improving their farm and reclaiming others, Nova Scotia will look even more beautiful than it does now.

A New York Opinion.

New York, Sept. 6.—Commenting editorially on the defeat of the Khalifa's army the *Evening Post* says: The destruction of the Mahdist army at Omdurman, and the capture both of that place and Khartoum, is one of the great triumphs of British arms and British policy in Egypt. It restores the upper Nile to Egyptian control. It disperses a brave but semi barbarous enemy from a position that he deemed unassailable, and finally, it avenges Gordon. The battle of Omdurman was a victory of mind over matter, a triumph of modern military science over blind but magnificent bravery, of English calculation and coolness over Saracen fanaticism and fury. In point of valor these Mahdists are true descendants of the Arabs who conquered Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, northern Africa, and Spain in the seventh and eighth centuries, and whose career was stopped by Charles Mariel at Tours. They are inspired by the same Mohammedan fatalism and contempt of death. They have been taught by the Koran to despise civilization, and now civilization has met them in a fair field and annihilated them. The advantages possessed by Sir Herbert Kitchener over the Khalifa were not those of position, but of artillery, Maxim guns, and mathematics. While we cannot withhold admiration for the splendid courage of the Khalifa's emirs, and the rank and file whom they led to their death, it must be said that their destruction was a necessity to human progress in the Nile valley. The English losses in the engagement were severe, but they will probably never have to meet the Khalifa again. The road is now open to the Victoria Nyanza, and there is no reason why a noble civilization should not arise and flourish in the upper Nile valley, as it now flourishes under English tutelage in the land of the Pharaohs. Not the least of the benefits to the human race flowing from this victory will be the suppression of the slave trade of the Red Sea by cutting its main artery at Khartoum.

Loss at Omdurman.

London, Sept. 7.—The British War Office has received a despatch from Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, dated from Omdurman on Monday last, in which he says: "Officers have been counting the dervish bodies on the field, and report the total number of dead found as about 10,800. From the numbers of wounded who have crawled to the river and town, it is estimated that 16,000 were wounded.

"Besides the above, between 300 and 400 dervishes were killed in Omdurman when the town was taken. I have, as prisoners, between 3,000 and 4,000 fighting men."

The Philippine insurgents are convening a mass meeting for the purpose of deciding upon the future of the Philippine Islands. Aguinaldo insists that the insurgent forces should remain in their strategic positions and strengthen them, lest the Americans withdraw from the island, in the meantime threatening Manila, commanding the railroad and threatening the food supply.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The St. John exhibition will be opened on the 13th inst. by Sir Charles Tupper.

A plot to assassinate the Czar was discovered and frustrated at Moscow last week.

Judge Dugas, of Montreal, has accepted the position of Judge of the Yukon district.

There was quite a fall of snow in Manitoba and the Northwest generally last Thursday.

An English syndicate has purchased the Centre Star, Rossland, gold mine for $2,000,000.

The total life insurance of Canada is about $350,000,000, equal to $350 for every family in it.

The date of the Corbett-McCoy fight has been changed from October 1st to October 15th.

The last steamer from St. Michael's reports that hundreds of Americans at Dawson are destitute.

The total number of blind persons in the U. S., is nearly 49,000, or 976 in each million of the population.

Spain has asked permission to send warships to the Philippines, as police boats, but the United States refused.

At least $1,000,000 prize money will be distributed among American sailors as a result of the war with Spain.

There were sixteen failures in the Dominion last week, against thirty five in the corresponding week last year.

Spanish officials at Havana demand $60,000 in duties before they will allow Miss Barton's relief supplies to be landed.

Ignatius Donnelly has been nominated by the Populists for the Vice Presidency of the United States in the next campaign.

Canadian dairy commissioner Robertson is arranging to export butter to the far east in tins. The English market is glutted.

The races for the America's cup will be sailed on Tuesdays and Saturdays commencing, probably the first week in October.

In Montreal every bicycle rider must pay a license of one dollar per year; this has given that city a revenue of $7,800 already this year.

The Marquis of Dufferin officiated at the ceremonies in connection with the formal opening of Cabot Memorial tower at Bristol, on Tuesday.

Lord Aberdeen will leave Canada Nov. 11th, and the new governor-general, the Earl of Minto, is expected to arrive about the same date.

The Registrar General's return, just issued, shows that the population of the United Kingdom, at the middle of the year, was 40,188,927.

The Hon. Joseph Martin, the new Attorney General of British Columbia, has announced that strong measures are to be adopted to exclude Chinese labor.

The Empress of Austria was assassinated at the Hotel Beaurivage, Geneva, Switzerland, last Saturday, by an anarchist. He stabbed her majesty with a stiletto.

On the recommendation of the Swedish-Norwegian Council, King Oscar has notified the Czar of his acceptance of the invitation to send delegates to a peace commission.

The Spanish gunboat Sandoval, sunk after the surrender of the Province of Santiago to Gen. Shafter, has been floated, and placed in commission as an American man-of-war.

The pacing mare *Marion Mills*, the "Guideless Wonder," died last week at Portland, Me., of injuries received on the track. Last year at Detroit she made a record of 2 04½.

The last pin of the centre span of the new Jubilee Victoria bridge at Montreal was put in its place last week thus practically completing the work on the superstructure of the bridge.

Lieut. Bell, of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, has been appointed to the position of aide de camp to Major-General Hutton, the new officer commanding the Canadian militia forces.

The Chinese emperor has issued an edict warning officials, Tartar generals, viceroys and governors, that, under pain of heavy penalties, there must be no more anti-missionary riots.

The Turkish government has prohibited the entrance into Palestine and the Imperial Ottoman authorities have received orders to prevent the landing of immigrant Jews in that province.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has announced in parliament that an attempt will be made to open up commerce with the interior of Africa by a flotilla on the Nile.

New Westminster, B. C., was visited by a $2,500,000 fire last Sunday. The principal business portion of the city was burned, and over 250 private dwellings. No loss of life has been reported.

The C. P. R. have reduced the freight tariff on potatoes from Northern Aroostook to Boston, from 27 cents to 21 cents per hundred pounds, from Houlton to Boston, from 21c. to 16½ per hundred.

There are 35 electric railways in Canada with a track mileage of 583; passengers carried, 83,000,000 as compared with 16,170,000 on steam cars. The capital paid up of electric roads is $18,700,000.

In a railroad wreck at Chester, Mass., 800 hogs that escaped from the cars made lively times in and around the town. Many were shot, while a large number were with difficulty rounded up and re shipped.

Verditschew, a town in the province of Kiew, Russia, will be sold at auction at the end of this month. It owes the government and other creditors 3,919,382 roubles, 63 kopecs, which it is unable to pay.

Canada has 100,000 Indians; 41,000 are Protestants, 42,000 Roman Catholics, and 17,000 are Pagans. Indian children are being educated in 285 schools aided by the government, with $300,000 per year.

Almost all the European powers have sent favorable replies to the circular of the Emperor Nicholas and it is now regarded as certain that the disarmament council will meet in St. Petersburg in November.

A collision has taken place between British soldiers at Candia, Crete, and armed Mussulmen of that city, on account of Christians being installed as tithe collectors. A number have been killed on both sides.

The value of settlers' effects imported into Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, made a total of $2,820,000, which is $600,000 in excess of the value of the previous year, and $700,000 in excess of the amount in 1896.

The scheme to consolidate all the big flour mills of Minneapolis, Duluth and New York into one company is being discussed. It is said that the Minneapolis mills now make 14,000,000 barrels of flour a year and consume 60,000,000 bushels of wheat.

It is understood, says a Montreal despatch, that the directors of the Grand Trunk are so well satisfied with Mr. Hayes' work since he took hold of the road that they have increased his salary by $10,000. Mr. Hayes entered upon his work as general manager of the Grand Trunk at a salary of $25,000.

Advices from Omdurman say that the Anglo Egyptian cavalry which went in pursuit of Khalifa Abdullah after the fall of Omdurman, abandoned the pursuit about thirty miles beyond the city. The Khalifa has gone to Kordofan, to the south of Kordo, west of Omdurman. General Kitchener has organized Arab camel squads to follow him.

Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. It is presumed this was done in accordance with the demand which it was rumored the British minister was instructed to make on account of the alleged general partiality of the great Chinaman to Russia, culminating in Great Britain being deprived of the contract for the Pekin-Hankow railway.

General Jos. Wheeler, of the United States army, is reported as follows: "I do not believe the war is over by any means; neither does President McKinley, who told me personally he had no faith that the peace commission would settle the differences existing with Spain over the Philippines. The Spanish claim that the battle of Manila was fought after the protocol was signed."

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

More convenient, Makes the food lighter and more healthful.

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Mutiny among Troops.

New York, Sept. 6.—A despatch to the *World*, from London, says:—"Sir William MacCormac, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, of England, surgeon to the Prince of Wales, and one of the most distinguished members of his profession in Europe, who acted as surgeon to the Anglo-American Ambulance Association in the Franco German war, was asked his opinion concerning the causes of the high mortality from illness among the United States troops. He said:—"I have only very vague information on the subject, and it is one on which no medical man could give an opinion of the slightest value except on precise and exhaustive data. That the mortality is high is unfortunately patent, especially when compared to that from illness among our expeditions to the tropical countries. But our experience in that respect compares very favorably with that of all other countries. France suffered terrible mortality from illness in Madagascar, nothing, I fancy, in battle. Italy, too, had serious losses from the same cause in Abyssinia.

"In our expedition to the west coast of Africa our losses from illness have been trifling."

"Is the west of Africa more unhealthy than Cuba?"

"Of course, it is much more unhealthy," was the reply. "There is no reason that I can see why, with proper precautions, the mortality from illness among the United States troops in Cuba should have exceeded our mortality from such a cause on the west coast of Africa. Then, again, you will notice that the force operating under the Sirdar in the Soudan has enjoyed a remarkable immunity from illness."

It is estimated that no fewer than eight hundred Christians have been massacred at Candia, Crete, and the town has been pillaged by Bashi Bozouks and the Turkish soldiers. All reports agree to the disgraceful behavior of the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on Col. Reid. The mob ran through the streets shouting "Death to the English."

A race war is being waged in several counties in Arkansas and a half dozen deaths were reported last week as resulting from the conflicts of the white and colored population.

Births.

NORMAN.—At Morse Road, Aug. 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Norman, a daughter.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

DEAR SIRS—I have *great faith* in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ringbone, with five bottles. It blistered the horse, but in a month there was no ring bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MURCHISON.

Four Falls, N. B.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FARM FOR SALE

Formerly occupied by F. A. Hudson, at Hampton, situated on Bay Shore, commanding a good view of the Bay of Fundy. Very suitable for a summer residence. Under a good state of cultivation. Part of purchase money may remain on mortgage. For particulars apply to

L. D. BROOKS.

Hampton, July 18, 1898. 18-3m

WALTER FORD, Fruit Broker, BOROUGH MARKET, LONDON, S. E.

All Fruit sold by Private Sale.

AGENTS:

W. A. KINNEY, Bridgetown and Tupperville,
ARTHUR HARRIS, Annapolis.
F. W. BISHOP, Paradise.
C. L. G. HERVEY, Round Hill.
W. E. PALFREY, Lawrencetown. 25 tf

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED

Just arrived and for sale very low for cash:

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

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

CLOTHING!

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

A choice line of

FAMILY GROCERIES

always on hand

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods.

J. I. FOSTER, Granville St.

August 24th, 1898.

New Advertisements.

SHAFNER & PIGGOTT

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

ALL CHOICE.

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

TEA! TEA! AND CANNED GOODS!

All kinds of TEAS at our store and all good. We have Tetley's, Salada, Monsoon, Red Rose, Universal and Shaw's Blend, Saryunes and Oolongs at all prices from 25c. per lb. up to 60c. We claim we have an extra good value in SHAW'S BLEND at 35c. Try it.

In Canned Goods we show the largest stock in town. We have Canned Corn, Peas, String Beans, Tomatoes, Pumpkin, Strawberries, Apples, Crab Apples, Pears, Peaches, Pineapple, Blueberries. We have Canned Sardines, Kippered Herring, Kipperettes, Finnan Haddie, Salmon, Lobster, Clams, Scallops, Oysters, Corn Beef, Sliced Bacon, Chicken, Deviled Ham, Potted Ham, Ox Tongue, Lunch Tongue, Van Camp's Tomato, Soup, Pork and Beans, Macaroni and Cheese, etc

SHAW & LLOYD.

BRIDGETOWN Boot & Shoe Store

Just received: A Full Line of Bicycle Leggings Button and Lace fronts PRICE, 85c.

DRESSING DEPARTMENT COMPLETE!

"A. D. C. Tan Combination,"
"A. D. C. Ox Blood Combination,"
"A. D. C. Chocolate Combination,"
Box Calf Dressing, Gilt Edge Dressing,
Congo Waterproof Dressing,
Boulevard 10c. Dressing,
Diamond Finish in large and small bottles,
Day & Martin's Paste Blacking in large boxes.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

MURDOCH'S BLOCK, GRANVILLE STREET. E. A. COCHRAN.

Fresh Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

Grand Clearance Sale!

We will sell GOODS FOR COST for the next 30 days so as to make room for Fall stock.

Call and be convinced that you can save money by having your Clothes made by the

BRIDGETOWN CUSTOM CLOTHING CO.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Property for Sale!

That beautiful residential property occupied by the late JOHN H. FISHER.

Apply to EDWIN L. FISHER, Annapolis.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

To Builders of Grain Elevators.

SEALED TENDERS to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tenders for Elevator at Halifax," will be received at this office until twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, Sept. 20th, inst., for the erection of a grain elevator at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender can be obtained on and after Monday, Sept. 5th, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N. B., and at the office of the Station Master, Water Street, Halifax.

In the case of firms, there must be attached to the tender the actual signature of the full name, the occupation and residence of each member of the firm.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than ten per cent of the amount of the tender. This deposit must be by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the Honourable the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, and must be marked "Accepted" by the bank on which it is drawn. It will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract for the work at the price and on the terms stated in the tender. If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER, *General Manager, Intercolonial Railway.*

Moncton, 5th August, 1898.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

We now offer for sale that valuable property situated in Bridgetown known as the

W. Y. Foster Property.

This is a most desirable property, containing about two acres of land with a number of apple trees, producing between 30 and 40 barrels of apples.

There is a fine hay field on the south side, cutting between four and five tons of hay.

This property contains one of the finest flower and fruit gardens in the Town, and the buildings are in good repair.

Terms made to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

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

Bridgetown, July 25th, 1898. 19 tf

FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable farm situated 2½ miles from Bridgetown. This is an A1 hay farm, two large orchards, one small plum orchard, good pasture and wood land. House and outbuildings in good order. About two-thirds purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

W. M. SCOTT.

Bridgetown, May 2nd, 1898. 51 tf

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

.....AT.....

B. M. WILLIAMS'.

WAR ENDED!

But our business still goes on. We are now selling our third carload of BUGGIES ON SPECIAL TERMS AND BARGAINS to make room for Sleighs.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Write for price lists.

N. H. PHINNEY, Manager.

Lawrencetown, August 19th, 1898.

Apples a Speciality!

DOWSETT & CO., Fruit Brokers.

16 America Square, London, E. C. Eng.

Chief agents in Bridgetown: Shafner & Piggott.

In New York: FARO & SIMS, 78 Lexington Avenue

In Boston: CHESTER R. LAWRENCE, Faneuil Hall Market.

For Ontario: B. SWENERTON, 23 3 m. Halifax, N. S., etc.

WANTED!

A MODERATE-SIZED FARM with good buildings, situated within a mile of the town of Bridgetown. Apply to

ERVIN & ALCORN,

Annapolis Valley Real Estate Registry

March 22nd, 1898. 52 tf

New Advertisements.

FOR SUMMER —AND— AUTUMN TRADE:

SIX CASES BOOTS & SHOES

JUST OPENED AT RANDOLPH'S

EXTRA VALUE!

Men's Heavy Grain Boots,
" Fine Boots,
" Dongola Boots