Salesmen Wanted!

FONTHILL NURSERIES.

465 Acres. the largest in Canada. 465 Acres.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.; Branch, Montreal.

Hardy Canadian We want agents to sell our NURSERY STOCK

Steady employment at fixed salaries. MEN and WOMEN can have pleasant and profitable WORK THE YEAR ROUND. Agents are earning from $40 to $75 per month, and expenses.

Send photo with application. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON,

J. W. BEALL, Manager. Montreal, Canada. Aug. 8th, '86 1y.

SCHOONER

Temple Bar,

Capt. Longmire.

THIS well known packet schooner will ply regularly between St. John and Bridgetown during the season.

The first trip will be made, if possible, either the 30th or 31st of this month. Freight rates reasonable. Apply on board to

CAPT. J. LONGMIRE.

LIME! LIME! Always in Stock. When vessel is not in port apply to Capt. Peter Nicholson.

Bridgetown, March 25th, 1888. tf

THE M. K. ELLIOTT

ELECTRIC BATTERY IN A BOTTLE,

is not a Snuff, Liquid or Salve,

But a perfect Electric Battery, which forms a

Speedy Cure

—FOR—

Catarrh, Headache, Neuralgia, Asthma, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, etc.

A perfect Electric Battery in a Bottle. A cure guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

AGENTS WANTED. Apply to H. FRASER, Bridgetown, N. S.

Several marvelous cures already made in this town. Write for particulars. tf

MASCOT

Spring Stop Shade Roller,

Selling at Twenty Cents per Window.

Big Value! Don't fail to see them.

IF YOU WANT

Bargains, Come!

For during the next THIRTY DAYS I will sell the balance of Winter Goods, including

Sacque Cloths, Astrachans,

FUR TRIMMINGS, CAPS AND MUFFS

Also, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, BOOTS and SHOES (a good assortment).

Fancy Glassware

At 20 per cent discount for Cash.

Also—One GREY GOAT ROBE, positively at cost.

Highest market prices paid for Eggs, Butter Dried Apples, and Beans, in exchange for goods.

C. H. Shaffner.

South Farmington, Feb. 10th, 1888.

New Goods,

—AT—

R. D. BEALS!

—Comprising—

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Crockery ware.

SHELF HARDWARE,

Best Groceries.

TIN WARE, ETC.

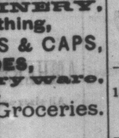
EXTRA CASH DISCOUNT ON ALL LINES.

Eggs for Goods or Cash.

Butter and all Other Produce in Exchange

Nictaux Falls, May 9th, '87.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great medical work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages, 8 vo. 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office, No. 4, Bulfinch St.

BREADMAKER'S YEAST.

BREAD made of this Yeast took 132 First Prizes at Ontario Fall Shows in 1887.

Over 10,000 ladies have written to say that it surpasses any yeast ever used by them.

It makes the lightest, whitest, sweetest bread, rolls, buns and buckwheat pancakes.

Bakers in nearly every town in Canada are using it.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 4 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address,

The Culverwell Medical Co.,

41 Ann St., New York.

Box, Office Post 450.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where a 20-page pamphlet can be seen, and for estimates on advertising in NEW YORK.

Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 16. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888. NO. 13.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send Free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet containing valuable information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 5110, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

Acadia Organ and Manufacturing Co.

(LIMITED.)

Beg to announce to the public, that they intend to add, and have now on the road, one of the latest improved MOULDING MACHINES; also, Tenoning and Mortising and other Machinery, which they will add to their already well-fitted up establishment, and will, during the coming season, be pleased to supply their patrons with the latest style, in Kiln Stock, of

MOULDINGS, DOORS, SASHES, STAIR RAIL,

Newell Posts (either fancy built or turned), Balusters, Etc.

PLANING DONE BY THE THOUSAND.

Will keep in stock MATCHED SHEATHING, FLOORING, matched and kiln-dried, supplied at short notice.

The Company intends giving special attention to the above line of goods, and shall use every effort to please customers; and, by strict attention to the wants of the public, hope to merit the patronage of those that may be in want of Building Material.

They will still continue the manufacture of the celebrated ACADIA ORGAN, the reputation of which is too well known throughout our Valley to need any further comment. This Department will still remain under the management of Mr. Sulis.

PIANOS, of the leading makes, will be supplied, at prices to suit, and OLD ORGANS taken in exchange.

DINING TABLES will be kept in stock, made of the best material, and at prices to suit the times. Also, the celebrated and improved SCHOOL-DESK which is giving universal satisfaction, and is recommended by Superintendents, Inspectors, and Teachers, to be the best in the market. If you are repairing or building your School-house, call and see the Improved Desk before using any other.

Orders promptly filled from carefully selected stock.

All orders addressed to the ACADIA ORGAN and MANUFACTURING COMPANY will receive prompt and careful attention.

Corner Queen and Water Streets, Bridgetown, N. S.

A. E. SULIS. E. P. RAYMOND.

LAWRENCETOWN

PUMP COMPANY,

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

N. H. PHINNEY, Manager.

THE CELEBRATED

Rubber Bucket Chain Pump,

—ALSO:—

FORCE PUMP,

with Hose attached if required.

We are prepared to Manufacture WOODEN WATER PIPES for underdraining or conveying water under ground. Can be delivered at any station on the line of Railway. Send for Price List.

Rock-bottom Prices at E. L. HALL'S!

NEW Carriages, all styles; Truck Waggons, 2 new Harnesses, Rubber Waggon Bolts, Lap Robes, Flour, Sugar, Tea, and Groceries of all kinds.

Country produce taken in exchange.

Eggs 14 cents per dozen.

E. L. HALL.

Lawrencetown, May 1th, 1887.

1888. Letter "A," No. 88.

In the Supreme Court,

Between GEORGE LITCH, Plaintiff,

—AND:—

BURTON BOWLBY, JAMES W. BOWLBY and WALLACE RUMSEY, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, in front of the office of T. D. Ruggles & Sons, Solicitors, Queen St., Bridgetown, in said County, on

Saturday, July 21st, '88,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the right, title and interest that the above named defendant, Burton Bowlby, had at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or which the said defendant, Burton Bowlby, now has or at any time since has had, of, in, to and out of those certain pieces or parcels of

LAND,

situate in Clarence, in the County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—

All that certain tract or parcel of LAND situate, lying and being in the township of Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at the north-east corner of rear of lot number thirteen in the township of Wilmot, thence at right angles westerly forty rods or to the centre line of lot number thirteen in land formerly belonging to William Merry, but now owned by Isaac Banks, thence south ten degrees east or the true course of lines, holding its width so far as will make one hundred and fifty acres to a parcel of land to a boundery to be fixed when the said piece or parcel of land is laid out and which has been run out to a stake and stones and a beech tree, thence easterly the true course of the lines to the west line of lot number fourteen to land belonging to the heirs of Edward Whitman, junior, now owned by Isaac Banks and Charles L. Banks, thence along said Whitman's land, now owned by said Banks, and along lands belonging to Henry Banks, to the first mentioned bound, the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, together with the privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging. The said lands having been levied upon under an execution on a judgment in the above cause duly registered for more than one year.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

J. AVARD MORSE, Sheriff, Annapolis Co.

T. D. RUGGLES & SONS, Solicitors for plaintiff.

Dated Bridgetown, June 19th, 1888. 5i16

RUBBER STAMP with your name in Fancy Type, 25 Visiting Cards, and INDIAN INK to mark Linen, only 25 cts. (stamps.) Book of 2000 styles free with each order. Agents Wanted. Big Pay. THALMAN MF'G CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

BRIDGETOWN

HARNESS STORE!

A BIG STOCK

LIGHT HARNESSES,

EXPRESS HARNESSES,

TEAM HARNESSES,

TEAM and HARNESS COLLARS.

A large assortment of

Trunks and Bags,

Direct from Manufacturers.

For Sale Low for Cash.

J. W. ROSS.

March 27th, 1888. tf

—SOLE AGENCY—

HALIFAX PIANO & ORGAN CO.

157 & 159 HOLLIS ST. HALIFAX, N.S.

A YEAR'S EXPERIENCE!

AFTER nearly a year's use of SIMSON'S LINIMENT I have found it to be what I supposed at first it was, an excellent Liniment to have about a stable. I have used it in cases of Cuts, Galls, Bruises and Sprains on my horses, and in every case found it to give relief at once; cleansing the cuts and galls so that they healed rapidly, and reducing the soreness in cases of bruises and sprains in a short time. Nothing has presented itself to me that so effectively relieves and prevents the Horse Distemper. I have also found it of very great service, both in my own family and in the family of my men, in cases for which it is intended to be used.

R. T. WARDEN,

Livery Stable, 51 King Square, St. John, N. B.

Brown Brothers & Co.,

Chemists, - Halifax, N. S.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Spa Springs House

AT

Wilmot Spa Springs, Annapolis County.

A COMMODIOUS New Hotel has just been built at this famous summer resort, and first-class accommodations can now be furnished to 100 guests.

The Spa Water has wonderful medical properties, and the effect upon people troubled with Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Scrofula, Spinal Complaint, General Debility, and other diseases, are of the most beneficial nature, as numerous testimonials will testify.

The Springs are situated at the base of the North Mountain, amid an extensive [illegible] forty miles, covering seven acres of ground. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, and charming walks and drives abound, while the Bay of Fundy is distant but a few miles. Good trout fishing can be had in the neighborhood.

Baths, hot or cold, can be had at all hours.

Conveyance to Middleton Station at all hours.

Terms from $8 to $12 per week.

J. R. HALL, Proprietor.

P. S.—After 1st. June a small admission fee of 5 cents will be charged for admittance to the Spa Spring grounds, and 10 cents per gallon will be charged for the water. Special terms for larger quantities, and for families wishing season tickets for admittance to grounds and use of water. tf

ALL Persons having legal demands against the estate of W. PRYOR STRONACH, late of Margaretville, in the County of Annapolis, yeoman, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within twelve months from date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. G. H. PARKER, Sole Administrator.

Bridgetown, May 4th, 1888. 6m

Honorable Mention at the Hants and Kings Exhibition.

Eureka Brand PHOSPHATE

(GUARANTEED ANALYSIS)

Manufactured by

PIDGEON & MOSHER, Windsor, N. S.

A COMPLETE MANURE. THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

ALSO:

Ground Plaster, for agricultural purposes, AND

GROUND BONE.

AGENTS IN ANNAPOLIS CO.:

Bridgetown	Thompson & Shafner.
Middleton	Owen Wheelock.
Kingston	James Gates.
Harborville	James Northup.
Margaretville	Joseph Balcom.
Port George	Wesley Elliott.
Berwick	T. B. Chute.

52 3m

SOUTH WATERVILLE

Machine WORKS!

J. I. LLOYD,

—Manufacturer of—

SHINGLE MACHINES,

BOX BOARD MACHINES,

CYLINDER STAVE SAWS,

STAVE PLANERS,

STAVE JOINTERS,

HEADING ROUNDERS of various styles,

BUZZ PLANERS, ETC. 7ly

WANTED!

LIVE Energetic Men to Sell Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Rose Bushes and Shrubs.

SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID.

State age and name references to insure a reply. Address S. T. CANNON & CO., Mention this paper. Augusta, Maine.

A DIFFERENCE IN DRESS.—It isn't always that a woman can afford to forego the quality of distinction in dress. They are telling of a man who died lately and left as a widow a young woman who had formerly been his cook; that he succumbed to her in consequence of her appreciation of this principle. She was a good looking and intelligent girl, but he paid no attention to her so long as he saw her only in kitchen attire. But she saved up two or three months' wages, invested the money in the handsome and becoming costume of a lady, carefully arrayed herself in it for an ostensible trip to the city from the suburban home, and then managed to show herself in that improved garb to her employer. She was no longer a mere servant in calico. She was transformed into a fine, handsome lady in finery. They were married within a month, and now she is a widow with a fortune.—*New York Sun.*

A New Home Treatment for the Cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made by the patients at home.

READ THE FOLLOWING;

Bliley's Cove, Nova Scotia, June 23, 1885.

GENTLEMEN—I am happy to say that the treatment which you sent me last February has effectually cured me of Catarrh. Mine was a case of long standing, and up to the present time I have been waiting for developing remains of Catarrh, but none are manifest. You may use my name as a proof that your remedy cures Catharrh. I feel grateful for the removal of such a trouble.

Yours etc., (REV.) G. O. HUESTIS.

TWO YEARS LATER.

Mill Village, Queen's Co., N.S. Dec. 23, 1887.

GENTLEMEN—Allow me to say that after three years' trial I find no unpleasant odor in the nose or foul breath, which used to effect others in my company. No symptoms of Catarrh remained after the second application of your remedy.

Wishing you success in doing good, I remain,

Yours sincerely (REV.) G. O. HUESTIS.

We send a pamphlet describing this new treatment on receipt of postage stamp.

A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 King St. W. Toronto, Can.

A SMOKELESS GUNPOWDER.—According to *Kuklow's*, recent experiments at Hamburg have proved it possible to make a gunpowder which will produce little or no smoke when fired and still be as serviceable in all other respects as the present smoke-producing gunpowder. By substituting cork for wood charcoal, it is further stated, trouble arising from powder absorbing moisture will readily be avoided. If the above statements prove to be borne out by the facts, the importance of the two discoveries, both in a military and civil way, can hardly be overrated.

Undeniably True.

'I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and found it a sure cure for summer complaint. I was very sick and it cured me entirely.' Alexander W. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont.

—Lord Stanley, our new Governor-General has gone salmon fishing at Cascapedia.

Select Literature.

BRIDGETOWN AND VICINITY.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

1680-1888.

BY W. A. CALNEK.

In public records and ancient private documents we have found statements which have enabled us to form a tolerably correct idea of the country which is immediately contiguous to our present thriving and growing town as it presented itself to the [illegible] original French Settlers. Many of the particulars which go to make up the outlines of the sketch we have attempted, have been gleaned from the wills deposited in the archives in the office of the registrar of probate, the deeds recorded in the office of the registrar of deeds, and other documents of the first generation of the English settlers in this section of the county. From the will of the late Beriah Rice, who owned a large tract of land, covering both banks of the historic Bloody Creek brook, we learn that the district west of that stream was called *Sandy Manuel*, probably a corruption of Saint Andrew and Saint Emanuel, and that the region on the east side of it, extending as far east as the farm now owned by Abner Morse, bore the name of *Robichauville*, and was therefore, without doubt, first settled by families bearing the name of Robichau, though it is known, from a deed of conveyance still extant, that some families bearing other names were resident in the district. The Belliveau's owned, and resided on what, in later times, has been called the FitzRandolph, or Bell farm, the adjective 'Bell' being simply a contraction of the name Belliveau. The lands referred to were settled at an early period, probably in the early part of the latter half of the seventeenth century—1660-1680. French orchards, dykes, roads, and the cellars over which the rude dwellings of the inhabitants once stood, were still to be seen by the writer in the days of his boyhood. In the will to which reference has been made, Mr. Rice inserted a special clause concerning an orchard, then (1761-2) yielding fruit, under which, its produce was to be divided annually between certain of his children. The fact is noticed to prove that the growing of apples on these farms was an industry of a very early date. The Robichaus and Belliveaus of Clare, in Digby county, are lineal descendants from the families then domiciled in the *locus* of which we have been speaking.

On the north, or Bridgetown side of the river, the remains of cellars, roads and orchards were also common enough, and visible enough, a little to the eastward of the town, half a century ago, and like remains existed a little further up the river, adjoining the Wilmot township line, where lived the LePrince families which had formed hamlets on both sides of the stream near the head of the tide flow. To the west of the town similar evidences then existed of other hamlets in that direction, so that the site of the present town may be said to have been a centre around which, in every direction, were to be found hamlets and villages of the French inhabitants of two centuries ago, whence

'Columns of pale blue smoke, like clouds of incense ascending,
Rose from a hundred hearths, the homes of peace and contentment.'

Save the little oasis to which we have referred, all the surface of the valley and its encompassing hills were still covered with 'forest primeval.' These primitive settlers cultivated small patches around their rude dwellings, made gardens and planted orchards. They fished the streams and trapped the fur bearing animals of the forests, and rivers, and lakes, and held extensive traffic with the aboriginal natives. Their habits were inexpensive; their manners and customs simple; and as their wants were few they were easily satisfied, while, as their desires were limited they were easily gratified. Their condition was one of repose and stagnation rather than of action and progress. Such a people could add but little to the value of the country in the matter of accumulated wealth, and as a matter of fact, after more than a century's occupation, they had little to show as a result of their hundred years' labors. Notwithstanding all this they were an interesting people. The truly pastoral sights and sounds seen and heard hereabouts, in those old days, have been finely noted by Longfellow in his 'Evangeline.' The advent of the Acadian autumn, and the Indian Summer, is thus beautifully given in the poem named:

'Then followed that beautiful season
Called by the pious Acadian peasants the
Summer of All-Saints,
Filled was the air with a dreamy and
magical light; and the landscape
Lay as if new-created in all the freshness
of childhood.'

* * * * *

'Harvests were gathered in; and wild with
the winds of September
Wrestled the trees of the forest, as Jacob of
old with the Angel.'

* * * * *

While arrayed in its robes of russet, and
scarlet, and yellow,
Bright with the sheen of the dew, each
glittering tree of the forest
Flashed like the plane-tree the Persian
adorned with mantles and jewels.'

* * * * *

'Voices of children at play, the crowing
of cocks in the barr yard,
Whirr of wings in the drowsy air, and the
cooing of pigeons
All were subdued as low as the murmurs of
love.'

What could be more pastoral than the sights and sounds herein described? Such were the people (and their surroundings) who occupied, and to some extent cultivated, the lands which form the outskirts of what is now named Bridgetown, and who in 1755 were to be expatriated because they would not submit to take an unqualified oath of allegiance to the sovereign, in exchange for the security in person and property which he had extended to them ever since the conquest of the province in 1710. Their unreasonable obstinacy ended in their ruin. The order went forth for their removal out of the land, and the burning of their thatch covered homes and barns, and when too late to avoid the consequences they were compelled to witness the carrying out of the stern purposes of the government to which was left no other course. At a given signal, after these dwellers in the vale had been made prisoners, or fled to the neighboring forest depths to escape captivity, the torch was applied to the hundreds of habitations which then occupied the lands within a radius of three miles from the present village, which, by the way was, at that time an alder swamp—a fit cover for the hare and the woodcock.

From their expulsion in 1755 their vacated lands, orchards and dykes were left without ownership. The cattle, sheep and other animals which they had left behind them perished for want of food and shelter during the winter then at hand, and nearly five years were to elapse before other dwellers were to arrive and take possession. The township of Granville, of which Bridgetown is the chief town, was granted *en bloc* to a large number of proprietors in 1759, one of the conditions of the grant being that not less than forty of them should settle here with their families as early as June in 1760. From one of these grantees the lot, on which the town was long afterward partly built, was obtained by the late Captain John Crosskill, during the last decade of the past century, who continued to be the proprietor of it until the year 1822, when he laid out that portion of the town plot which is on the same lot. Captain Crosskill had been previously employed in the public service, having commanded the war vessel 'Earl of Moira' for a time. On retiring from the service he first settled in Halifax, where he resided for some years, but afterwards, about the time named, he removed to this county where he continued until his death, in 1825. According to the plan made by him the streets were made parallel to each other; but not at right angles, a method by which the lots, which measured ninety feet on each side, formed rhombuses instead of squares, thus securing a small saving in the amount of land contained in each lot, an error, which fortunately for the village, was not followed in the eastern part of the site, which has been laid at right angles. It is said that Mr. Crosskill built the first vessel constructed at Bridgetown, which was, we believe, called the Robert Burns, and which was the precursor of many others, of all sizes, at a subsequent period.

The reader should bear in mind that the French roads, to which reference has been made, were not continuous highways, such as we now possess, connecting Port Royal with the up-river settlements, but simply hamlet streets, and footpaths leading from hamlet to hamlet. The great highway which afforded them the means of travel and trade communication with their capital was the river, and their vehicles were simply boats and canoes. From the date of the expulsion of the French, or to speak more accurately, from the time of the arrival of the Massachusetts settlers, five years later, until the close of the first generation, the river continued to form the chief means of travel and commercial interchange with the outside world. The horse, saddle, and pillion afforded the Massachusetts settlers the means for visiting the incipient, and more or less separated English settlements.

From near the close of the century a ferry was used for the transfer of man and beast from this township to that on the opposite side of the river. It was more than probable that a similar ferry had been made use of by their French predecessors which connected Robichauville with the hamlet known to have existed on this side, and which was probably but an overflow, or offshoot from that parent village. The *locus* of the English Ferry, and likely that of the French also, was near the site of the present bridge, and was known as Hick's Ferry, from John Hicks, late of Rhode Island or Connecticut, one of the grantees of the township of Falmouth, who, however, soon after settled in this county and became the second M. P. P. for the township of Granville, in the general assembly. About the time of the arrival of Mr. Hicks, there also came hither, a young man, a native of Connecticut, for the purpose of settlement. His father was a grantee in the township of Cornwallis. This young man bore the name of Peter Pineo, Jr., and had just been married to a Miss Elizabeth Bently before his domiciliation here. Being of an enterprising character he soon made himself the owner of several lots in Granville, including those on which Bridgetown has since been built. He erected the first dwelling house known to exist in the town site. It was constructed of clay or mud, stones and wooden rods, so placed as to hold these materials together, and was for many a year known familiarly as the 'Mud House.' It was long kept as an Inn, the only one at Hicks' Ferry, and stood on the lot where now stands the residence of the late James Clark. The last use to which it was put was an educational one. The late Andrew Anderson taught a school in it the year preceding the erection of the new school house then being built on the site of the present court house. Pineo was a farmer, shipbuilder, lumberer, merchant, and Justice of peace; in other words he was the leading man in this county. He built a brig at Clark's Ferry, the next ferry on the river below Hicks', and nearly four miles from it, and loaded it with lumber and other products of the valley, with a view to a West India trading voyage. Having embarked much of his means in this enterprise he determined to sail in her as his own supercargo. In due time she sailed away with her valuable cargo and enterprising owner, *never to be heard from more!* This was the first vessel launched in that place. The events above stated occurred before the arrival of the United Empire loyalists in the valley, and we may as well add here, that Pineo had two sons—Peter and George, the latter of whom married Elizabeth Ritchie, a daughter of John, son of Andrew Ritchie the first, by whom he had two daughters. He was killed through an accident, while employed in the construction of the Aline bridge, near Annapolis, about ninety years ago. The late Mrs. William Clark, mother of Charles B. Clark, of Clarence, was one of his daughters, and the other was the late Mrs. Burnham, who died at Annapolis a few years ago. The other son, Peter, removed to Cornwallis, where his descendants are still to be found.

The Crosskill and Gidney houses were next to Pineo's 'Mud House' in order of age. The former of these occupied the site of the present dwelling of T. D. Ruggles, and the latter still exists under the roof of what is now known as the residence of the widow David Foster. Another old house then stood on the site of the Presbyterian Church, which may have been next in age to the 'Mud House.' It was in this old house that Mr. Harris, of Harris and Dodge, first carriage builders of the town, lived on his coming hither about 1825. It is probable that the Harry Crosskill house was built before 1822. It stood on the spot where Rice, the photographer, has just erected his new dwelling. From 1822 to 1832 there was a boom in building in Bridgetown. During that decade the following domiciles were constructed: 1. The Piper house, which was built by the late Silas Piper, M. D., and now owned by T. A. Foster. 2. The Thorne house, built by the late Stephen S. Thorne, M. P. P., now owned by Jacob Foster. 3. The Dodge dwelling, built by the late Enoch Dodge, the first carriage builder settled in the town, still owned and occupied by one of his sons. 4. The Foster or Quirk hotel, built by the late Ezra F. Foster, for inn purposes, to which it has been devoted for more than sixty years, and is the lineal descendant of the 'Mud House Tavern' of Hicks Ferry. 5. The three storied Crosskill house, which once stood near the site now occupied by the neat little Presbyterian church. 6. The Jesse Oakes domicile, which covered the spot now occupied by the organ factory of Sulis & Raymond. 7. The Clem Petitt house, which stood where the London House now stands. 8. The Nathan Randall dwelling, now occupied by Abner Foster. 9. The dwelling on the opposite corner in which Capt. Raymond now resides. 10. 11. The two Clark houses on the opposite side of water street. 12. The Aaron Eaton house, now the Revere Hotel. 13. The Edward Eaton house, which stood where now stands the building in which the offices of T. D. Ruggles & Sons and the Bank of Nova Scotia are to be found. Besides these were some others not here enumerated. The next decade, 1832 to 1842, witnessed the building of the following, among others: 1. The Church house, now Willis', built by the late John Church. 2. The Wheelock house, now Nicholson's. 3. The Wheelock house opposite, both of which were constructed in 1836 by the late Joseph Wheelock. 4. The William Spurr house, now occupied by Albert Morse. 5. The Thomas Spurr dwelling, which was destroyed by fire, and which stood where Beckwith's new dwelling house now stands. 6. The Calnek dwelling, built in 1836 by the late Jeremiah Calnek, now owned by Edwin Ruggles. 7. The T. D. Ruggles domicile, still occupied by that gentleman. 8. The Thorne 'brick house,' then the only one of that material in the town, now the domicile of R. E. Fitz-Randolph. 9. The 'Clark House,' adjoining the last named on the south, occupied at present by Mrs. Abner Troop. 10. Another 'Clark house' south of it, at present occupied by Aaron Chute. 11. The Bonnett house, now occupied by F. Harris. 12. The Randolph Oakes house, now in the occupancy of Captain Hugh Fraser. 13. The 'Quirk Hall' building, now used as a ware room of the Bridgetown Foundry Company. 14. The new James Clark dwelling, now occupied by his son Miner and others. 15. The Baptist Mission House, originally built by Charles Haines, the first saddler here. 16. The house now owned by George Hoyt, and built by the late James Cleaveland. 17. The John Wade dwelling, now occupied by John E. Sancton. These are a part only of those built in that decade. The next decade, 1842-1852, is so near to our time that we need not specify the buildings which came into existence during that period.

Two of the first churches erected in the village were built during the first decade mentioned. Saint James' Church (Church of Eng.) was, we believe, the older in point of time. This church occupied the spot now covered by the fine modernized structure of to-day, and which has been recently opened for divine service. The Rev. Joseph Henry Clinch, a native of Newfoundland, and graduate of Kings College, Windsor, was the first preacher in the old church. This gentleman afterwards became a poet of considerable power, and on going to Boston, in 1834, was inducted rector of a church in that city, where he gained, as he deserved, the esteem and respect of those whom he so faithfully served. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Robertson, L. L. D., a native of Aberdeenshire, and a clever man of much culture, who took a wide interest in all matters touching the welfare of the community. The Rev. John Moore Campbell succeeded him in the pastorate of the congregation. He was an amiable gentleman, a good preacher, and a better man. Pious, charitable, courteous, his life was a living example of well doing to his people. On his death, which occurred suddenly, from heart disease, his place was for a time filled by the Rev. H. Stamer, a pious and useful preacher of considerable powers. To him succeeded, if we mistake not, the Rev. Henry Pyror Almon, D. C. L., a good preacher, and a favorite in the community during his incumbency, and he, in turn, was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Milledge, and the Rev. Mr. Sullivan. The present incumbent is the Rev. Lewis M. Wilkins, A. M., and under his rectorship, the present neat, modern building has been erected.

The first Wesleyan Methodist Church occupied the lot next south of the residence of the late Doctor Dennison, and a few years ago was replaced by the fine structure which stands on the lot next east of the Victoria Hall building. The pulpit of the Methodist church in this town has been filled by a succession of eloquent, earnest and able preachers, among whom we recall with pleasure the names of Temple, Henligar, Miller, Pickles, Daniels, Desbrisay, Johnston, and Hearts.

DENTISTRY!

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The old Baptist meeting house was built on the eastern or rectangular portion of the town, and stood where the present renovated and otherwise improved building now stands. We do not know in what year it was erected, but we are certain it was the pioneer church of our beautiful village, for we have been assured it was in existence in 1816. Among the venerated preachers who have from time to time filled the pulpit of this church are to be found the names of Ansley, Elder, Chase, Armstrong and Clark, besides some others, whose names have escaped us.

In addition to the pioneer churches already mentioned there has, within the last decade, been erected a neat Presbyterian church. It is a brick structure, of good proportions, and adds to the *tout ensemble* of the village. This pulpit is not constantly supplied with a pastor. So much for our churches; let us now refer briefly to our schools.

In 1830—perhaps a year earlier, a new school house was built on the lot now occupied, by the new Court House, which was then an ornament to the town, and a long step in advance of previous buildings devoted to school purposes. It provided two departments, one devoted to use of boys, and the other to females. The male department was first filled by the late Andrew Henderson, who taught here a short time before his final removal to Annapolis. He was succeeded in the tutorship by the late William Henry Shipley, who, for more than twenty consecutive years, held the position of teacher. Good educational work was done in the old Academy by both these teachers, whose memories will never die while any one of their hundreds of pupils survives. With the new school system, however, came the present improved style of school house and teachers, with double the number of departments and appliances. The school for the instruction of young ladies kept by the Misses Purvis was a model in its day, (1836-1840) and deserves notice. Other ephemeral schools were started at various times, but to die for want of pupils.

We must now retrace our steps for a moment to notice our bridges. In 1799 it had been determined to span Hick's Ferry, with a bridge to effect this purpose public aid was implored and granted, and for a certain sum (we cannot remember the amount) Mr. John Balcom bound himself to carry out the scheme. He erected abutments of wood and stone on each bank extending more or less into the stream, and built another in its centre, of the same materials, and upon these supports a very respectable superstructure was raised in 1800. The carriageway constituted the section of an arc of a circle, and neat railings were placed on each side of it for protection. It continued to be rebuilt or repaired for nearly forty years when a new one was erected on an improved principle on the old foundations, and had the advantage of being covered. We must add, as a matter of history that the contractor, Balcom, lost a hundred pounds on the contract, but in consideration of his having faithfully discharged his agreement with the government he was afterwards compensated in full for his loss by a grant from the public treasury.

In 1827 a stage coach company was formed of Kings County and Halifax capitalists who placed a tri-weekly line of coaches on the road between Halifax and Annapolis, and these coaches carried the mails between those places. About that year Thomas Spurr junior was made postmaster at Hicks Ferry—a name which was to cease from that time. The opening of this line was celebrated by the people of the village by a public dinner, which was served in the hall in the second flat of Foster's hotel (the Quirk 'Golden Ball') and which was attended by the leading men in the vicinity. When justice had been done to the viands provided, and the cloth had been removed, and the wine brought on, the question of a new name for the infant town was brought up, and after some discussion the name it now bears was adopted as being significant because the new bridge was the lowest on the river, and connected the two townships at this point. Let us now take a glance at the immediate surroundings of the little bantling baptised on this notable occasion. Near the spot where now stands the dwelling of our townsmen, W. Y. Foster, stood then what was known as the Israel Oakes' house, and from that point eastward on the south side of the highway a dense alder swamp extended to the Ansley place, then owned and occupied by 'old father Ansley,' of the Baptist church; and a similar swamp occupied on the other side of the street from the old Joseph Troop house, eastward, and the road which passed through this swale was an abominably bad one, almost impassable by loaded vehicles, in the late Autumn and the early spring time. Not an ornamental or shade tree had then been planted. Contrast the state of this approach to our village then with its appearance now, with its hard, solid road bed; fine dry sidewalks; its hundred of elms and ash, and maple trees; its hawthorn hedges and neat fences; and its bright new cottages, with their fine fruit, flowers, and kitchen gardens attached, and who will say that wealth as well as beauty has not been accumulated during the sixty intervening years. Let us cross the bridge and look at its southern approach as it existed sixty years ago. Near the bridge, on the right, was the ancient John Hicks house, near where now is found the dwelling of the late William Carlton. Nearly opposite on the other side stood an old house occupied by the late Constant Morse, and where the house of James Quirk now is, was the old 'yellow house,' by whom built we know not, and these were all the dwellings then known to 'the lane.' No ornamental trees adorned it, except a few Lombardian poplars before the Hicks house. Mark the change now. The lane is a continuous village of neat cottages in wood and brick; hedges and ornamental trees line both sides of the street, and intermingle their branches with the fruit trees in the highly cultivated adjacent enclosures.

(*Concluded on second page.*)

A Yellow White Man

feels worse than he looks, but now that speedy cure has been found for jaundice and billiousness, there is no excuse for a white man resembling a Chinaman. Paine's Celery Compound at once