Belleisle.

Miss Louise Wade, of Beaver River, Yarmouth Co., is spending part of her vacation at home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hateeley and family, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Elliott, of Mount Hanley, spent last Sunday with Mrs. E.'s brother, Mr. A. Clifford Bent.

Mrs. Robt. Mills and Mrs. Alfred Mills, of Granville Ferry, called on Mrs. Morrison Wade on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel K. Mills, of Granville Ferry, spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Percy Gesner.

Mr. Harry L. Dodge, clerk of D. A. R. at Digby, spent last Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Dodge.

The many friends of Miss E. Maude Parker will be glad to congratulate her upon her success at the Normal School. She succeeded in getting a B diploma. Miss Parker deserves much praise. Through hard study and individual effort she has won her present success.

(By an occasional correspondent.)

Mrs. Laura E. Bent, who has been spending a week in Lower Granville has returned home.

Sergt. John Gesner of Halifax spent Sunday at home.

St. Mary's church was the scene of a very pleasing service on Sunday last, it being the annual Floral Service. The cross was composed of the choicest flowers and was very beautiful. Rev. Ernest Underwood gave a very interesting address to the children.

The following officers have been duly installed in Belleisle Division: W. P., Cassie Gesner; W. A., William Bent; R. S., Lena Parker; A. R. S., Alfred Gesner; F. S., Ethel Longley; Treas. Maggie Troop; Chap. Annie Troop; Con., Cassie Bent, A. C., Josie Parker; I. S., Lottie Gesner; O. S., Herbert Bent; P. W. P., Wm. Hutchinson; Supt. of Young People's Work, Fletcher Longley.

Central Clarence.

E. M. Marshall has been improving the appearance of his house by the use of the brush and paint.

The officers of our B. Y. P. U. for this term are: V. B. Leonard, Pres.; Mrs. E. M. Marshall, Vice-Pres.; Frank Ward, Treas.; Lorenzo Elliott, Secty.; Wm. Creelman, Cor.-Secty.

We have had the pleasure lately of hearing pastors O. N. Chipman of Great Village, H. H. Roach of Annapolis, and A. V. Dimock, Lic., of Wolfville.

The following officers for Glenoe Division, 812, were recently installed by the D. G. W. P.: W. P., L. G. White; W. A., Winnie Messenger; R. S., Charles Crisp; A. R. S., Huldah I. Rumsey; F. S., V. B. Messenger; Treas., Mrs. M. C. Marshall; Chap., T. E. Smith; Con., Ralph O'Neal; A. Con., Myrtle Foster; I. S., Harry Messenger; O. S., Harry Stavratt; P. W. P., W. B. Foster; Supt. of Y. P. Work, T. E. Smith.

Miss H. I. Rumsey is visiting at North Kingston.

R. R. Sanford, B. A., gave an address here lately on "The People, Government and Religion of India."

The sum of $15 50 was taken at the social held on the grounds of J. F. Roach on Thursday evening.

A large reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Marshall on their return, the boys doing their part in the performance.

Miss Laura E. Foster returned home on Monday to spend her vacation.

Port Lorne.

Services Sunday, 22nd, by Rev. E. P. Coldwell; Port Lorne, 10.30; Arlington, 2 30; Havelock, 7 30.

Mrs. Maurice Dalton left for Brockton, Mass., on Saturday to visit her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Hall, from Massachusetts, are here visiting parents and relatives.

Mrs. (Capt.) L. Brinton and little girl, of Bear River, are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brinton, and other relatives.

Mrs. George Corbitt and three children are at Arlington visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Neal.

Capt. Joshua Brinton died on Sunday, 16th. Funeral will be held to-day. His sons, Mr. Loring Brinton, of Rhode Island, Freeman Brinton, of Halifax, and John Brinton, from sea, are home to attend the funeral.

Miss Helena B. Elliott, of Everett, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Miss Beatrice A. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Chesley and Mr. and Mrs. C. Jackson and daughter, of Clarence, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Banks one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Doering, Mrs. August Lubbe, Adolf H. Ackermann and Adolf F. Baumback were here on a pleasure trip from Hillside Farm, Clarence.

Upper Clarence.

Mrs. W. D. Mabee and grand-daughter, Florence, of Halifax, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Wilson.

Mrs. F. Fitch is visiting in Fredericton.

Our farmers are busy haying. The crop is unusually small, not more than half an average crop.

Apples set well, but the continued dry weather is causing a good many to drop from the trees; grain and all tillage crops promise to be light.

Miss Blanche McPherson and sister, Mrs. Fred Durling, of Massachusetts, are visiting at A. McPherson's.

Mr. J. H. Nelly is building a large barn this summer, 42x100 feet, with basement. When finished it will be one of the best in the county.

Springfield.

Geo. Freeman, of Middleton, was in town on Sunday.

Clinton Roop, of Bridgewater, is home on his vacation.

Mrs. Israel Roop is visiting friends at Riversdale.

Mr. Charles Davis, station master, is attending the High Court of Foresters at Truro. During his absence, Mr. G. D. Bent has charge of the station.

Miss Nellie Bares, of New Germany, was the guest of Mrs. J. C. Grimm on the 15th and 16th.

E. S. Freeman spent Sunday in the Valley.

We are glad to report Miss Flora Grimm, who has been suffering from a bad attack of sore-throat, convalescent.

Nictaux.

Rev. Mr. Smallman has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Nictaux Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, of Boston, are visiting Mrs. Briggs' daughter, Mrs. D. L. Gates, and talk of buying a cottage and taking up their residence in Nictaux.

Strawberry season is about over. Dry weather shortened the crop. G. D. Morse, of Nictaux West, is the largest shipper this year.

Whooping cough is paying us a visit.

Litchfield.

Mr. John Roop has an addition to his family. This time it is a boy.

Mrs. Farrell's two daughters, who live in Uncle Sam's domain, are home on a visit.

Miss Cassie Dukeshire, of Boston, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dukeshire.

Mr. John Roop and Mr. Wallace Hardy have lately given their dwellings a coat of paint. May others do likewise.

The Philippine War.

Manila, July 14—"More soldiers" is the demand which is coming to General McArthur from every department of the island. Recent events have worked to vindicate General Lawton's judgment that 100 000 troops would be needed to establish American sovereignity over the Philippines. Until they attempted to hold provinces of two or three thousand hostile people with a regiment or two, the American commanders hardly realized the size of the Philippine Islands. Officers best acquainted with conditions in Mindanao and the Sulu Islands tell the Associated Press correspondent that they consider serious fighting there inevitable. The military authorities have ordered the formation of four troops of native cavalry, to be recruited from the Macabebe and officered by Americans.

Washington, July 16.—Consul General Goodnow cabled to the state department from Shanghai under to-day's date that there was nothing more to report since his cablegram of the 13th inst. That despatch reported the attack of the legations at Pekin as about to begin. Mr. Goodnow's statement is a direct contradiction of the Shanghai story that all the foreign consuls were informed Saturday by Sheng that the legations had fallen and the ministers had been killed.

A late army order gives a gratuity of £5 to colonial troops, serving in South Africa, as soon as they are discharged.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

London, July 17.—Telegrams from Shanghai and Che Foo indicate an increasingly serious state of affairs. It is alleged that the foreign consuls at Shanghai have cabled their governments that there is urgent need of more warships to protect that port, owing to the menacing attitude of the Chinese and the temptation to loot the various stores of merchandise recently accumulated there. It seems that the Chinese have already threatened to fire the great oil tanks on the Pao Tung side of the city.

From Che Foo comes the report that the entire adult male population of three provinces of Chi Li, Shan Si and Shan Tung are massing to defend Pekin in the conviction that the powers mean war. There is little doubt that a further check of the allies at Tien Tsin would be the signal for a general anti foreign rising throughout China.

The Japanese officers are still confident of their ability to reach Pekin before the roads become impassable; but the European commanders believe an advance will be impossible before September. Fighting is said to be imminent at New Chwang, where the Boxers are threatening the foreign settlement. Perhaps the most serious among the many reports from Shanghai is the rumor that, since the massacre at Pekin, five Chinese regiments have been ordered south, with instructions to make Ching Hang Po, at the head of the grand canal, the objective point of the southern extension of the Boxer movements. The *Times* says it is taken for granted in diplomatic circles that when the Chinese crisis is settled Great Britain will retain the right to nominate the inspector of Chinese customs.

Sien Tsin, July 13, via Che Foo, July 15, and Shanghai, July 16.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon seven thousand of the allied troops were attempting to storm the walls of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful. The Chinese on the walls are estimated conservatively at 20,000. They are pouring a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine gun fire upon the attackers. American, Japanese, British and French troops are attacking from the west and Russians from the east. The Americans suffered terribly. As the Associated Press representative left the field the chief surgeon of the Ninth Infantry said it was a conservative estimate that twenty-five per cent. of the Americans had been hit. Col. Emerson H. Liscum is reported to have been mortally wounded while walking in front of his troops. Officers declared that it was a hotter fight than at Santiago. When the correspondent left the Americans were lying in the plain between the wall and the river under an enfilading and a direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retire. The correspondent counted three hundred wounded men of all nationalities.

Reported Massacre at Pekin.

Shanghai, July 15.—An official telegram was received to-night from the Governor of Shan Tung stating that a breach was made in the wall of the British Legation at Pekin after a gallant defence, and when the ammunition had given out. All the foreigners were killed.

London, July 17.—Up to this hour there has been no further news received regarding the reported massacre at Pekin from any source. In the house of commons last evening, beyond an admission that there was no ground for hoping that the report was not true, Mr. Wm. St. John Broderick, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, had nothing to communicate. An unusual hush fell upon the chamber when the subject came up. A few members doffed their hats, but otherwise there was no demonstration.

The Massacre will be Avenged.

London, July 16.—"Revenge to day, mourning to-morrow," is practically the universal cry of Europe, but it is for the incredible barbarities that are reported to have marked the last scenes within the legations at Pekin. Nothing is clearer than the anti-foreign conflagration in China is rapidly permeating hitherto quiescent provinces, and though it is recognized that every day which leaves Pekin in the power of the mob increases the perils and difficulties of the situation, nothing comes from the diplomats of Europe to show that the powers have overcome the jealousies, resulting in impotency, to which is commonly ascribed the sacrifice of the handful of women, children and men comprising the international colony in Pekin.

News From South Africa.

London, July 12.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, July 12, as follows:—

"The enemy, having failed in their attack upon our right rear, made a determined attack upon our right flank yesterday, and, I regret to say, succeeded in capturing Nitral's Nek, which was garrisoned by a squadron of the Scots Greys with two guns of a battery of the Royal Artillery and five companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment.

"The enemy attacked in superior numbers at dawn, and, seizing the hill commanding the nek, brought a heavy fire to bear upon the small garrison.

"Nitral's Nek is about eighteen miles from here, near where the road crosses the Crocodile river. It was held by us in order to maintain road and telegraphic communication with Rustenberg.

"The fighting lasted more or less throughout the day; and immediately on receiving information early this morning of the enemy's strength, I despatched reinforcements from here under Col. Godfrey, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Before, however, they reached the spot, the garrison had been overpowered, and the guns and a greater portion of the squadron of Greys had been captured, owing to the horses being shot, also about ninety men of the Lincoln Regiment.

"A list of the casualties has not been received, but I fear they are heavy.

"Simultaneously an attack was made on our outposts near Doornpoort, north of the town, in which the 7th Dragoons were engaged. The regiment was handled with considerable skill by Lieut. Colonel Low and kept the enemy in check until they retired on their supports and would probably have suffered but slight loss had not our troops mistaken some Boers in the bushes for our men.

"Smith-Dorrien had a successful engagement with the enemy yesterday near Krugersdorp and inflicted heavy loss on them.

"Buller reports that the Boers who were destroying his line of railway near Paardekraal were driven off yesterday after a short action.

"Hart reports from Heidelberg that the surrendering of Boer arms and ammunition continues in that district."

London, July 13.—The War Office announces that General Buller reports that 650 prisoners released by the Boers have arrived at Ladysmith.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Pretoria, July 13.—Details are now at hand regarding the disaster to the Lincolnshire Regiment on Wednesday. It appeared that five companies were ordered on Tuesday to proceed and hold the pass through Magalesburg, in the neighborhood of Dasport Fort. They arrived in the afternoon at the pass, where three companies with two guns, took up a position and camped for the night, leaving two companies on a plain south of the pass. The eastern hill was rugged, rocky and inaccessible, but further east apparently approachable from the main ridge. At daybreak yesterday the Boers appeared on the eastern kopje and opened a heavy fire. Confusion ensued. The colonel ordered the men to take up a position on a kopje west of the gap. From this point a hot fire was kept up during the entire day. Two guns under the escort of the Scots Greys, placed in advance of the main body, were captured after a stout resistance. Nearly every man was killed or wounded. A Maxim gun was brought into action early in the day. The fire was too hot, and the men were forced to retire. A sergeant, aided by seven volunteers, saved the gun. There was a continuous fire all along the line, the Lincolnshire Regiment men vigorously replying. About three o'clock in the afternoon the Boers appeared to the left of the position occupied by the British. An officer and fifteen men attempted to charge them, and fourteen men were killed or wounded as the result. Three companies were practically surrounded, but they kept up a steady fire unwaveringly until towards nightfall, when their ammunition gave out.

The latest arrival from the scene states that at the time of his escape the men were taking a good position under cover and with fixed bayonets were awaiting the approach of the Boers. It is understood upon good authority that the Boers have employed armed natives. Two of the natives leaped from cover when a small party of the Lincolnshire regiment stepped up and demanded their surrender. A soldier stepped forward and shot both of the natives dead. One officer, who succeeded in making his escape, had an encounter with an armed native. It is feared that the losses of the British were numerous. About thirty of the British soldiers struggled back to camp today. According to all accounts a great force is being assembled to prevent further progress of the Boers.

SEED GRAIN COMPETITION.

$10,000 to be Distributed in Prizes.

CHANCE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS ON OUR NOVA SCOTIA FARMS.

Professor James W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, has been authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to administer a sum of over ten thousand dollars which Sir William C. MacDonald, of Montreal, has given to be distributed as prizes to boys and girls on Canadian farms to encourage them to observe and study the benefits to be derived from making for themselves a systematic selection of seed grain year after year.

Any boy or girl residing in the Dominion of Canada who had not passed the eighteenth birthday before the first day of January, 1900 is eligible to compete for the prizes offered. There will be a yearly competition in each of the three years 1900, 1901 and 1902; and there will be a main competition lasting three years. Any two or more boys or girls, or boys and girls, one of whom has entered the competition, may form themselves into a company for the purpose of conjointly competing. The names and addresses of all the members of such company, with the name of the director of said company, should be forwarded to Professor Robertson with the selection for the yearly competition or the report for the main competition.

For the main competition any 100 heads may be picked from the acre entered for the competition. One mark will be awarded for every seed on the 100 heads, and twenty-five marks for every gram (in weight) which those seeds weigh. For example: The best 100 heads of wheat received from the competitors in 1899 contained 6,703 kernels of grain, thus making 6,703 marks; weighed 266 grams, thus making 6,650 marks; total number of marks, 13,353.

For the 100 heads of oats and wheat that are forwarded to Prof. Robertson by competitors who have complied with the rules and regulations herein specified, there will be prizes awarded for each province for the yearly competition as follows:

	Oats.	Wheat.
1st prize	$25 00	$25.00
2nd "	20.00	20.00
3rd "	15.00	15.00
4th "	12 00	12 00
5th "	10 00	10.00
6th "	8.00	8 00
7th "	5.00	5.00
8th "	5.00	5.00
9th "	5.00	5.00
10th "	5.00	5.00

There will be sets of prizes as above for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, respectively, in 1900, and also in 1901 and 1902.

The main competition will continue for three years and to the competitors who receive the highest number of marks the following prizes will be given:

	Oats.	Wheat.
1st	$100.00	$100.00
2nd	75.00	75.00
3rd	50.00	50.00
4th	25.00	25 00
5th	15 00	15.00
6th	10.00	10.00
7th	5 00	5 00
8th	5 00	5.00
9th	5.00	5.00
10th	5.00	5.00

Any acre of either wheat or oats on the farm at which the competitor lives may be selected for 1900.

One mark will be awarded for every pound in weight of grain of good quality obtained from the acre in 1900

Before the grain is harvested in 1900 a quantity of large heads shall be selected to yield enough heavy plump seeds to sow one acre in 1901; and two marks will be awarded for every pound in weight of grain of good quality obtained from the acre in 1901.

Before the grain is harvested in 1901 a quantity of large heads shall be selected to yield enough heavy, plump seeds to sow one acre in 1902; and three marks will be awarded for every pound in weight of grain of good quality obtained from the acre in 1901.

The competitor who obtains the largest number of marks in the total of the three years will receive the first prize in the province; the competitor who obtains the second largest number of marks the second prize; and so on for ten prizes in every province.

In order that the common or fine wheats may not be placed at a disadvantage, a deduction of ten per cent. of the weight of grain will be made from the wheats of the Wild Goose type, both in the main and yearly competitions. Those hard, flinty varieties of wheat that are characterized by having a solid straw, and are of a distinctly different type, include the Goose, Serentino, Medeah, Ontario, and Bart Tremenia. These are wheats that are suitable for and much used in the manufacture of macaroni; but millers do not count them of first quality for flour. The deduction will be made from the weight of the grain before the number of marks are calculated. The Goose type of wheat has shown itself to be a heavier yielding grain, to the extent of about ten per cent. in localities that are favorable to its growth.

The plots of one acre must be accurately measured.

All competitors forwarding heads of grain as their selection for the yearly competition must bind them together securely, enclose them in a cotton bag of sufficient size and strength, securely attach a label, and address it to "Professor Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa," indicating the contents by the words 'Seed Grain Competition.' Each lot must contain exactly one hundred heads of grain. A card or paper should be put inside containing the name and address of the sender, and the name of the variety of grain.

Each competitor must, according to the best of his or her knowledge, fill in replies to the questions asked in the blank forms and return the same with the report of the yield of grain each year from the seed grain plot. That the work has been properly done, according to those rules and regulations, and that the report of the yield from the seed grain plot is correct, must be certified by the teacher and parent, or the teacher and guardian, who have personal knowledge of the way in which the seed grain plot has been operated and who have witnessed the measuring and harvesting of the plot, and the threshing and weighing of the grain.

It is expected that all competitors will furnish such information as may be asked regarding their operations to any person or persons who may be authorised to view them and inspect their work.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

It is announced that the Queen has approved the selection of the Earl of Hopetoun as Governor General of the Australian Commonwealth.

Last year the number of foreigners in China was as follows: 3,592 British, 2,440 Japanese, 2,335 Americans, 1,621 Russians, 1,138 French, and 1,134 Germans.

A large oil tank on a railroad car in the Mystic yard of the Boston & Maine railroad in Somerville, Mass., exploded last Thursday and twenty persons, who had been attracted by the fire preceding the explosion, were injured, several of whom may die.

The steamship 'Miowera,' which arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Australia, last week, brings details of a ghastly South Sea tragedy. A party of white bushmen were captured and eaten by New Britain cannibals. A number of the victims watched some of their number eaten.

The Hon. R. J. Seddon, of New Zealand, is advocating the including of his colony in the Australasian federation. He also urges the federation of the Fiji Islands, with the idea of ultimately bringing them into the same scheme of union. He thinks this will be necessary to prevent the Fiji Islands falling into the hands of some nation other than Great Britain.

A Remarkable Discovery.

San Francisco, July 14.—A discovery of scientific interest and great commercial value has been made on the Island of Hawaii. Immense subterranean streams of the purest water have been uncovered from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet above the sea level. This water will be flumed down to the sugar plantations at lower elevations, affording an abundance for irrigation. From five subterranean streams tapped within the past few weeks, the Olaa Plantation has secured a continuous flow of twenty million gallons every twenty-four hours.

Marriages.

ATWOOD—WALLACE.—At Lawrencetown, on the 12th inst., by Rev. J. Astbury, Joshua G. Atwood, of Gloucester, Mass., to Miss A. Gertrude Wallace, of Lawrencetown.

Deaths.

BRINTON.—At Port Lorne, July 15th, Capt. Joshua Brinton, aged 81 years, leaving a wife, five sons and one daughter to mourn their loss.

Thousands Rule Millions.

(London Express.)

More than any other modern nation, Great Britain has had experience in dealing with huge subject populations on an economical basis. In Egypt, for instance, her "army of occupation" is only 5,000 men, and her civilians of all classes only add another 14,000 or so—barely 20,000 to balance, administer and control a native population of nearly 10,000,000. The proportion works out at 1 Britisher to every 500 natives.

Compare the French occupation of Algeria. Algeria has a native population of some three and a half millions, policed by 30,000 French troops, supported by 250,000 French civilians. Proportion, about one conquerer to ten conquered. At the same rate we should want in Egypt over 85,000 British troops and 700,000 British civilians.

India, "the brightest jewel in the British crown," boasts a setting slender enough to frighten anyone but the phlegmatic Britisher into a national panic. France polices her 3,500,000 Algerian subjects with 30,000 Frenchmen; we guard 290,000,000 Indians with less than 75,000 British troops. Including civilians, there is not in our Indian empire more than one Britisher to 3,000 natives. If we ruled in the East as France rules in the South we should have to dump down on Indian soil three quarters of the population of these islands. Instead of which the entire European section present in India does not exceed 170,000 of all nationalities.

Never was so mighty a team as India's 290,000,000 driven with such a silken rein as that employed by the British administration.

These instances serve to throw some light on the terrific problem threatened by the possible break-up of the Chinese empire. If Europe does, indeed, decide to undertake the gigantic task of governing China, she will have to control a population varying, according to different authorities, from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000. Under ordinary circumstances there are not in the "open ports" and continental embassies of the Flowery Land more than 15,000 Europeans—one "foreign devil" to rather more than 20,000 Celestials. The discrepancy is too large even for Adelphi melodrama. If China proved as difficult, say, as Egypt, to rule, Europe would need to fling into the country 700,000 men, military and civilian. If it turned out to be as easy to manage as India has been of late years, 150,000 would do. Our own share of either number would not be small, for, in the event of China going to pieces, we have practically bespoken the valley of the Yangtse river, which is said to flow over 3,000 miles through one of the most densely thronged parts of the Celestial Empire.

Russia, France and Germany may have soldiers enough, and to spare, even to bridle China's illimitable hordes. But we should be hard put to it to find another establishment as big, probably, as our Indian one—over 70,000 British troops. To this would also have to be added the necessary civil service officials, another 5,000 or 10,000. No wonder the eyes of British statesmen rest doubtfully on the map of the Flowery Land.

St. Martin, Que., May 19, 1865.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gentlemen,—Last November my child stuck a nail in his knee causing inflamation so severe that I was advised to take him to Montreal and have the limb amputated to save his life.

A neighbor advised us to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which we did, and within three days my child was al right, and I feel so grateful that I send you this testimonial, that my experience may be a benefit to others.

Church Services, Sunday, July 22nd.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. Ernest Underwood, Rector. July 22nd, sixth Sunday after Trinity.
In St. James' Church, Bridgetown:
9.45 a. m. Sunday School.
11 a. m. Matins, Holy Communion, Sermon.
7.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
At St. Mary's, Belleisle.—
3 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK SERVICES:
Bridgetown: Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.
Belleisle: Thursday, 7.30 p. m.
Belleisle: Friday, July 20th, 8 a. m., Holy Communion.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. M. Young, Pastor. Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m.; preaching service at Bridgetown at 11 a. m.; evangelistic service at 7.30 p.m. B. Y. P. U. Wednesday evening at 7.30, general social service on Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

GORDON MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian).—Rev. H. S. Davison, Pastor. Public worship every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath-School and Pastor's Bible class at 10 a. m. Congregational Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 7.30 p. m. All seats free. Ushers to welcome strangers.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. B. Moore, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p. m., Sunday-school at 2 p.m. Class meeting every Monday evening at 7.30; Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome.

Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.,
Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., alternately. Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p. m.
Mountain Mission: Preaching fortnightly, Durling's Lake at 10.30 a.m., Hill at 2.30 p.m.

New Advertisements.

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point.

Severe Pains—"I had severe pains in my stomach, a form of neuralgia. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong. I have also given it to my baby with satisfactory results. I am glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." MRS. JOHN LA PAGE, 240 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Complete Exhaustion—"After treatment in hospital, I was weak, hardly able to walk. My blood was thin. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla until well and gained 20 lbs. It also benefited my wife." ARTHUR MILLS, Dresden, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WAR DECLARED

On High Prices.

I have decided to sell out my entire stock of Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Farming Implements and everything carried in a first-class general store at

40 per cent below cost.

This is a genuine slaughter sale.

Call and get my prices.

T. A. FOSTER.

1900 SPRING 1900

We have just opened for the Spring trade the following lines of goods, all **extra value.**

Lace and Frilled Curtains,
Art Muslins, Sateens, &c.
Carpets, Straw Mattings,
Floor Oil Cloths,

3 cases Ladies' White Wear,

Ladies' Blouse Waists,
Ladies' Sailor Hats,
Ladies' Wrappers,
Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits,
Jackets and Skirts.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready-to-Wear Suits, Spring Overcoats, Hats, Caps, &c., in variety.

STRONG & WHITMAN.

N. B.—Miss Sexton, the lady Corset Fitter, representing Weingarten Bros. of New York, makers of the celebrated W. B. Corsets (America's greatest favorite) will be at our store from May 8th to the 12th, fitting and selling these Corsets. Do not miss this opportunity to get a PERFECT FIT.

Deering Ideal Mower

Always Imitated! Never Equalled!

There is no waste of power or lost motion in the **Deering Perfect Bearings,** direct transmition of power and serrated ledger plates make the action of the "Ideal" so positive that it will start cutting in any grass as soon as the tugs tighten on the horses.

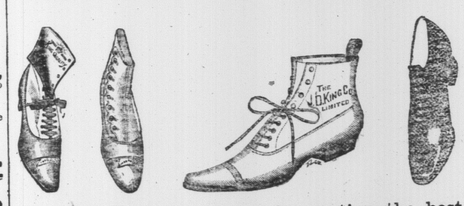
We have again accepted the agency for this celebrated Mower, and in doing so we are confident that we have the **best one on the market.**

BRIDGETOWN FOUNDRY CO'Y LIMITED.

TRADE MARK KING QUALITY

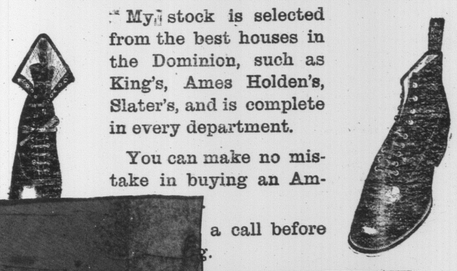
I do not KEEP the "KING SHOE,"

But I SELL it every day.



I sell Footwear to people wanting the best leather solid goods (smooth, good easy fitters) Boots that are easy and can be worn from start to finish without fear or punishment in what is known as "breaking-in a new boot."

GOOD HONEST SHOES AT LOW FIGURES.



My stock is selected from the best houses in the Dominion, such as King's, Ames Holden's, Slater's, and is complete in every department.

You can make no mistake in buying an Am- a call before [illegible]

[illegible] KINNEY.

We sell Shoes that Fit!

We are not of the belief that any make of Shoes are good enough for you to wear. Feet must not be tortured by misfit shoes. We don't charge for fit, we simply charge for honest, reliable, good wearing Shoes. Saving prices and high quality are linked together at our store.

Our Men's Dongola Kid, Laced or Congress Boot at $2.00 are extra good value.

Our Men's Russian Calf Tanned Balmoral or our Men's Chocolate Dongola Kid, with cloth top, at $3.00, are exceptionally good value.

Our Women's Vice Kid low Oxford Shoes, broad or narrow toe, at $1 00, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75, are low priced and good value. You should see them.

MURDOCH'S BLOCK, - E. A. COCHRAN.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Haying Tools

Scythes, Snaths,
Rakes, Forks,
Whet Stones,
Fork Handles, &c.,

Just arrived and for sale at bottom prices.

Flour, Meal & Feed

Five Roses, Hungarian,
Tilson's Pilgrim,
Tilson's Pride,
Delight, White Coat
and Puritan,

At Market Prices.

CLOTHING CLOTHING

Men's Black Serge Suits, $10.00.
Other Suits from $5.00 to $12.00.
Men's Pants from $1.00 to $3.00.
Overalls, Jumpers, Top Shirts, Underclothing, &c.

JOSEPH I. FOSTER

June 27th, 1900. Bridgetown.

GROCERIES FRUITS PROVISIONS

CHEAP AND GOOD

Ferona,
Shredded Wheat,
Quaker Oats,
Grits,
Rolled Wheat,
Rolled Oats,

Graham Flour,
Ralston Breakfast Food
Hygenic Whole Wheat Flour,
Arlington Wheat,
Celebrated Swiss Food.

GOOD VALUES IN TEAS.

A heavy stock of Flour, Feed and Meal in Popular Brands.

Corner Queen and Granville Sts. } J. E. LLOYD.

Staple Dry Goods

LOWER THAN EVER.

Millinery, Room Paper,
Dress Goods,
Sun Umbrellas and Shades

NOW OPENING.

A few Coats, Capes and Costumes.

We are still busy and ever opening new goods.

McCormick Store, Queen Street. B. HAVEY & CO.

COME ALL!

[illegible] ur Goods [illegible] an get them the cheapest. [illegible]

Bridgetown Central Grocery

Having purchased the stock of E. J. RICKETSON, together with a large and well assorted stock of our own, we are prepared to offer to the public at the **lowest cash prices** all kinds of Groceries, Crockeryware, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Choice Confectionery, etc.

For next 30 days we will allow a special Discount on Crockery for cash.

SHAFNER & PIGGOTT.

MECHANICS WANTED

A good man to work at the bench in door and sash factory. Also a good wood turner. Apply to the Kingsport Planing and Moulding Mills, Kingsport, N. S. 32 tf

BRIDGETOWN MEAT MARKET

Having purchased the business formerly owned by W. M. Forsyth, Esq., we are in a position to supply our customers with everything in the line of Flour and Feed, Fine Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats, Fish, etc.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods.

MESSENGER & HOYT.

CALL AT

B. M. WILLIAMS'

FOR YOUR

Beef, Veal,
Fresh Pork,
Ham, Bacon, etc.

Also Fresh Salmon, Halibut, Cod and Haddock.

Always a variety to select from