[Continued from last week.]

London, or the Modern Babylon.

(By Rev. Charles Mackay.)

What great and historic associations are connected by Westminister Abbey! It is said that it stands upon the site of a pagan temple dedicated to Appollo. The first Christian Church was erected here nearly thirteen hundred years ago. Here reposes the dust of kings, warriors, statesman, poets, philosophers and divines. Interment in Westminister Abbey is a national honor which is only conferred on a few of England's greatest men. When one enters the historic building he is surrounded by memorials of Britain's most eminent names in literature, science and art. The edifice itself is a magnificent structure which almost defies description. Its beauty and grandeur might lead one to ask, if architecture is not a lost art. Henry the Seventh's Chapel has been styled, "The miracle of the world." There are no less than twelve chapels in the Abbey, each of which is full of interest. In Edward the Confessor's Chapel may be seen the Coronation chairs which are still used when British sovereigns are crowned. One of them contains the famous stone of Scone on which the Scottish kings were crowned, and which is said to have been Jacob's pillow. To me the Jeruslem Chambers on the south west of the Abbey has a peculiar interest. This Chamber has witnessed many remarkable historic scenes. It was here that the great Assembly of Divines sat for five years and a half and produced the Westminister Confession of Faith and the Shorter Catechism which are recognized as the subordinate standards of the Presbyterian Church throughout the world. The committees for the revision of the Holy Scriptures which only completed their work a few years ago also met in this Chamber.

St. Paul's Cathedral is the most prominent and magnificent structure in London. It is Wren's great masterpiece. Carlyle said it was: "The only edifice which struck him with a proper sense of grandeur." A description of the building itself I shall not attempt. Here are buried some of Britains greatest heroes. Nelson is laid in "a sarcophagus said to have been made for Henry the 8th at the expense of Cardinal Wolsey." Wellington's monument is a beautiful work of art. There are four services in the Cathedral every day. On week days these services are not largely attended. I witnessed a communion service at eight o'clock one morning, and not more than half a dozen were there.

The Bank of England is a dark but stately building which occupies about three acres of ground. It was founded 200 years ago, or in 1694. The business transacted in this great financial establishment is something enormous.

It is the government bank for which it receives the taxes and pays the interest of the National Debt. The amount paid per annum in dividends to stockholders is about $120,000,000. The wages bill is nearly $1,500,000 a year, besides the old servants pension bill which is upwards of $200,000. Extraordinary precautions are used to protect the bank. A military guard is stationed every night within the building, and some of the head officials reside on the premises. Every bank note is cancelled whenever it is paid in, and no note is issued a second time. The old notes are not immediately destroyed. They are carefully registered and kept for five years, and though there are about 80,000,000 of these notes, any one of them can be produced by number in a few minutes. The old notes in the bank would extend 12,500 miles if stiched end to end. Sovereigns are defaced in the weighing office at the rate of 60,000 per day; no coin of less than full weight is allowed to pass. While passing through the building I saw a large waggon being loaded with defaced sovereigns which were sent to the royal mint.

Perhaps not many visit the office of the *Times*, said to be the greatest newspaper in Europe and probably in the world, I, however, called at the office and was very kindly received. The English press is entitled to the highest respect for its perfect honor, independence and high literary character. The *Times* occupies a unique position, and is said to be more powerful than both houses of Parliament. Some of the most prominent men in literature and politics have contributed to the *Times*. It is thoroughly independent, and keeps itself always aloof from the political party in office which makes it all the more precious to the honest seeker after truth. Perhaps no other journal is so largely quoted by foreign and colonial papers, and in certain countries its policy is considered to be the policy of England. It has been asserted that even Ministers and members of Parliament have found there policy as well as materials for their speeches in the columns of the *Times*. This great journal has been established upwards of a hundred years, "and now a roll of paper some miles in length is printed off every night at the rate of a hundred *Times* per minute."

Not far from the *Times* office is the headquarters of the British and Foreign Bible Society which I also visited. I understand that the most complete collection of English editions of the Bible that now exists is in this office. Here may be seen a copy of the first Bible ever printed in English. There is also a valuable Greek manuscript containing fragments of St. Luke's gospel which dates from the 5th or 6th century. A Hebrew manuscript said to be 400 years old, and written on 60 sheepskins may be seen. The society has spent fifty five million dollars in translating and printing the Scriptures; and one hundred and thirty-six million copies of the Bible, or portions of the Scriptures, have been issued from its depots in upwards of three thousand languages and dialects. There is no institution in London, not by any means excepting the Houses of Parliament, that has done half as much good during this century as the Bible Society has done. Just as I was leaving the office one of the officials presented me with a pamphlet containing a verse of Scripture in three hundred and twenty different languages or dialects. In looking over the list of languages, one feels as if he were crushed under the tower of Babel.

The Rev. Dr. Parker of the City Temple conducts a short service every Thursday at 12 o'clock. Since Spurgeon's death, he is, perhaps, the most powerful and prominent nonconformist preacher in London. Archdeacon Farrar is, I understand, considered the ablest preacher in the Episcopal church since Canon Liddon.

indicating the writer as well as the thinker. He has a powerful, but not a musical voice, and his delivery is easy and at times slightly dramatic. The audience frequently applaude his startling and pungent remarks. At the close of the service I was introduced to Dr. Parker, and found him very affable.

Though the prince of modern preachers is dead, yet I visited Spurgeon's Tabernacle in Newington. Having called at the church office, I was at once admitted to see the building. The inside of the large edifice is truly charming in its simplicity. As I stood on the platform from which "The last of the Puritans" proclaimed his message, I recalled with pleasure his ringing testimony to the essential verities of the evangelistical faith. One felt inclined to explain with the poet:

"Oh for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

In evangelical circles in London the name of Spurgeon is highly honored and respected. Indeed, his name is revered wherever the gospel is truly valued. But England is drifting from her old moorings, and so neither Spurgeon nor the message he preached is highly appreciated in certain quarters.

In concluding permit me to say that in my opinion, there is no country in the world where life and property are more secure than in Great Britain. It is true that the English have not the same freedom to shoot one another that they have in the United States, but then the British never considered the free use of firearms among citizens, an essential element of liberty. Not long ago, W. T. Stead said that in many things the American Republic is fifty years behind England. This is a hard saying, and the "Yankees" cannot bear it. It is doubtful if the amount Britain spends in supporting royalty is half so large as the United States spends in political coruption. Then the tariff and industrial legislation of the Republic is far behind Britain. In England the greatest good of the greatest number is considered; in the United States they appear to legislate for the greatest good of the smallest number. Those large trusts and monopolies have a tendency to make a few millionaires and many paupers. Notwithstanding American boast and bombast, the wealth of the British Empire is in my opinion, greater than that of the Republic. Then those things that form the poetry and music of life are highly appreciated in England. With the average Englishman life is not an everlasting rush after the almighty dollar. He works, rests and enjoys the world, and loves a sweet, bright and pleasant home.

Collingwood, Cumberland Co.

While the pens which, during the summer months have been picturing the beauties of our seashore, lakeside and mountain resorts, are preparing to write equally glowing descriptions of our fair province as she appears when her forest trees are arrayed in all the glory of their Autumnal foliage, a new pen would like to tell your readers something about one of our loveliest valleys.

There may be in Eastern N. S. a six mile drive prettier than that from Oxford Junction to Collingwood Corner, but this "pen" has yet to see it, and it has driven many miles in N. S.

Two miles south of the Junction we enter the settlement of River Philip and pass a pretty Methodist Church, parsonage, a hall, two school houses, P. Office, stores and several new houses.

Our road follows the windings of the Philip River along whose low banks grow numerous beautiful elms of every shape and size; pretty cottages surrounded by nicely kept gardens and good orchards, adorn the fertile farms, while beyond the river the hills of the Cobequid range complete a charming picture.

Six miles from Oxford we reach the Junction of the East and West branches of the Philip R. and here, surrounded by hills—the nearer ones cultivated, the more distant forest clad—nestles beneath wide-spreading elms, the little village of Collingwood.

This hamlet—named for the earliest settlers—contains about fifteen houses, some of them very pretty, a good school house, a pretty Episcopal Church, hall where S. School and other services are held, blacksmith and carriage shops, and two large stores owned by F. Schurman Esq. and Chas. Bragg & Sons. These two firms also carry on an extensive lumber business. Several saw-mills on both branches of the river proclaim the fact that this is a lumber district, and the people are just beginning to realize that in this valley, apples, second to not even those grown in the Annapolis valley, can be raised.

We are beginning to prepare for the shooting season which will soon open, and if we do not shoot ourself, this pen may dip itself in ink again ere long. Meanwhile, Mr. Editor, if you wish information regarding Collingwood as a place for sportsmen no one will more gladly furnish it than

P. E. N.

The Voters' List.

We hope that our Liberal friends are exhibiting no apathy in connection with the revision of the voters' lists. The public had better bestir itself. The time is getting short for the preliminary revision and those who wish to be placed on the list had better lose no time. The TIMES will be pleased to do all it can in the direction of aiding those who are in doubt upon the question and need advice. Meanwhile we commend the following to the study of those who wish to register. The qualifications necessary are as follows:

That you are a male of the age of 21 years;

That you are a British subject; and

That if you live in a city you are owner of real property to at least $300; or in towns amounting to $200; or in villages, townships, etc., amounting to $150; or

That you are the tenant of any real property within the electoral district: under a lease, a monthly rental of at least two dollars, or a quarterly rental of at least six dollars, or a half yearly rental of twelve dollars, or a yearly rental of at least twenty dollars; or

That you are the bona fide occupant of real proverty within any city to the amount of at least $300; or within any town amounting to $200; or any other place in electoral district amounting to $150; or

That you are a resident of the electoral district, and derive an income of at least $300 annually in money or money's worth; or

That you are a farmer's son not otherwise qualified to vote, and have been a resident with your father or mother for one year previous; or

That you are the son of an owner of real property other than a farm, and have been a resident with your father or mother for one year previous; or

That you are a fisherman and own real property, and boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle amounting to at least $150; or

That you are in receipt of a life annuity amounting to at least $100 in money or money's worth.

The following has reached our office and is being generally sent to the newspapers for publication:

A public appeal. The Deputy Recorder fines me $5.00 costs on a charge of disturbing the peace on St. Jean Baptiste Day. Granting the right of all Societies to walk in procession, I was always under the impression that no crowd of onlookers had a right to block the sidewalk and centre of the street. Not very long ago a street Preacher was arrested on Dominion Square and another on Philips Square on a charge of gathering a crowd and blocking the thoroughfare. I want to know if a crowd of onlookers at a St. Jean Baptiste procession have a privilege to block a street from curb to curb. As this case is to be appealed and three lawyers to be employed, a Protestant, a French Canadian and an Irish Catholic, financial aid will be gladly received.

NORMAN MURRAY
12 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

A man who had been on a spree in Charlottetown the other day applied at a drug store for poison with which to end his life. This being refused him he threatened to jump over the wharf. To test his intentions a policeman mixed him a harmless decoction telling him it was deadly

Reflections.

By Ishmael.

"This Enterprising and Progressive town of Truro," an appellation that we are very fond of having paraded in print upon every avaible occasion, has recently been more than usually excited by two events of absorbing interest to not only the citizens of the Town but also to the residents of the surrounding hamlets. First, the visit of the famed Fakir brigade in connection with the Circus; secondly the visit of the Governor General and party and the so called Farmers' Conference and picnic in Victoria Park. In reference to the first event not much remains to be said as it has apparently been sufficiently ventilated through the press already. One observation may however be in order: this was not the first visit of Cirnus Fakirs to Truro and yet it turned out the most profitable one for the operater, so while there are many sadder men in Colchester than before the mouth of August last we have no reasonable assurance that a commesurate amount of wisdom has been inculcated by the experience. And should another circus visit the town next summer with the same side show annex quite as heavy a contract for the fool killer would be up to competition as usual.

Very different are our reflections when we contemplate the splendid spectacle presented during the recent visit of the Governor General when thousands of happy and prosperous looking people thronged our streets to do honour to the representative of Royalty and heartily welcome to our town the distinguished couple whose names have become household words throughout the empire for all that is good and noble in true manhood and womanhood. It is not my desire or intention to enter into any description of the reception accorded the vice regal party upon that occasion as the Halifax press as well as our local Weekly papers have fully reported all the circumstance connected with the delightful function, and any ommissions will likely be supplied by our enterprising daily before the snow flies if it succeeds in getting through by that time. One or two incidents connected with the celebration deserve notice. First, we had a new departure in the style of address read by the Warden, and while any departure from the set phrases usual upon such occasions of grovelling professions of loyalty to the throne and person of the sovereign—as if such professions were needed, and our allegiance was always suspected—would be relief; it is a great pity that the young man who concocted that wonderful document had not devoted less of its weary length to the fulsome adulation of Joe Howe, which, under the circumstances, was extremely far fetched and in bad taste. The withholding of two tickets to the luncheon was perfectly indefensible and reflects anything but credit on the parties responsible. The slight was so conspicuous and pointed as to cause general and unfavorable comment. The Farmers' picnic in the Park, and the gathering there which was to be addressed by the Dairy Commission and other leading Solons representing the farmers' interests was supposed to represent the Utilitarian feature of the celebration Ex-governor Hoarde made a good speech, portions of which gave some practical information to farmers. The dairy commissioner made a lot of speeches, as after his first oration he seized the opportunity of making a little speech on introducing each of the other speakers, lots of glittering generalites were indulged in largely flavoured with generous doses of the mutual admiration gush, eulogizing the various Dominion officials present, with an unlimited amount of taffy to the farmers in reference to the nobility and honorable nature of their calling. And yet it is open to serious question if the large number of famers present upon that occasion took home with them a single new idea that could be profitably employed in their calling. And while some of the speakers waxed quite merry and exercised their wit in poking fun at political speeches, many of the farmers present were painfully conscious of the fact that sufficient politics to mitigate the burden of intolerable taxation that was crushing their life out would be quite as acceptable as the well rounded periods of the official orators who were trying to instruct them how they might become able to contribute a larger amount towards the protected trusts and combines. Col. Blair told his audience that the aim of his department was to instruct the farmer how to begin aright and he authoritatively informed them to do so they must begin at the foundation, but he gave them no inkling where that was or where it was to be found. Possibly the gallant Colonel, on account of his position, did not care to tell that the best foundation of success for the farmers of this country is for the government to let them alone and allow them to to buy and sell in the best markets or both and not bleed them to death as at present with unjust and grevious taxes to create and sustain an iniquitous obligarcy, and then they could well dispense with the paternalism so affectionately displayed by their perambulating officials. Farmers should take no interest in politics according to these high minded gentry—their vocation is to pay the bills and to be thankful to those who will instruct them how they may be able to pay more without any hope of increasing their own savings.

A PETITION!

Signed by friends of yours asking that you patronize our Low Priced Stock:

The undersigned respectfully suggest that you buy your Fall Clothing from this firm.

GOOD JUDGMENT,
TRUE ECONOMY,
COMMON SENSE,
SELF INTEREST,
GOOD TASTE.

PHILLIPS, - - THE CLOTHIER,

Brick Block, Inglis Street, Truro, N. S.

"The Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic and the Enfranchisement of Women."

The following address was delivered before the Truro W. C. T. Union at a meeting held on July 1st., 1894, by Rev. Wm. Ainley:—

That they sustain an important relation none will dispute in view of what the womanhood of the age has done to rescue the victims of the liquor traffic and bring that traffic into disrepute. The question which provokes discussion today is: What shall that relation be for the future? Shall woman's influence be confined to the sphere of moral suasion or shall she enter a new realm from which tradition and prejudice have excluded her hitherto; viz, the realm of enfranchisement, in which she can use that only influential weapon with the average politican, the ballot? In certain quarters the phrases "privilege" and "permiss on' are in common use in connection with the question of placing the ballot in the hands of women; with us they have no place in the vocabulary of phrases which have a bearing upon this question; it is a question of *right*. The question is not what claim have they to this "privilege," or why should this "permission" be given them; but, upon what grounds are they denied this *right*? In asking this question I do so on the broad principle that womanhood suffrage should be granted on the same conditions as manhood suffrage. In making this statement I am of course met at once by object ons whose name is legion. It will make trouble in the family. Indeed, how wonderfully sensitive men get sometimes. Perhaps, however, there is another side to this subject. Whose fault will it be if there is trouble in the family? The man's. Why? Simply because he wishes to have all his own way. Tut man, call up your image of a wife—What did you marry—a slave? What did you ask your father-in-law for—a doll to dress and set up on show? No, a partner, a companion, a woman.

But seriously, is woman unworthy of this right? Is she incompetent? Has she proved herself neligible? On the contrary, morally, intellectually, practically, she has proved the justice of her claim. In substantiation of this assertion need I do more than remind my readers that in the recent plebiscite (which in Nova Scotia at least was not a plebiscite inasmuch as it was not an expression of the opinion of the *people*) in Ontario while 55 per cent of the male voters voted for prohibition 80 per cent of the female voters voted for it. In Kansas and Colorado where women have recently voted for the first time the best class of voters voted the most numerously and almost unanimously for prohibition and general reform. Read the history of Wyoming since the enfranchisement of women in 1869. Examine woman's educational record. Time will not permit me to dwell at length upon this point, but as one of the now almost numberless illustrations of woman's intellectual equality permit me to refer to the fact that the 16 students who at the recent closing of Mount Allison College took the degree of B. A. of whom 3 were young women, Miss Harriet Scammell Olive, of St. John, not only led her class and carried off alumni honors, but was the first to complete a full honors course in English language and literature. Of woman's practical ability what better illustration and proof can we demand than that colossal edifice in Chicago—the W. C. T. U. building—an ocular demonstration, as the centre of incalulable good flowing through innumerable channels, of woman's moral, intellectual and practical genius.

It is reasoned that some women do not wish to vote and that it would not be right to impose the responsibility upon such. Is this a sufficient reason for denying others the right? Has this objection been raised in connection with the right accorded male voters? Whoever heard that the possession of the right made the exercise of it compulsory for men? Then why should it with women?

Women are well enough qualified to clerk in stores, to keep books, to teach in our schools, to carry on benevolent enterprises, to enter the mission field, etc, etc., but not to vote; that is either too dignified and responsible, or too mean and disreputable a *duty* for women. Which is it? If the former then she is not my equal; if the latter than I am not hers. If the former then she has no right to be entrusted with those responsibilities which are increasingly imposed upon or entrusted to her in the church, in the school room, in the counting house and store, etc. If the latter than surely we have great reason for a careful examination of our own right as man to exercise the franchise.

As to the outcome of this discussion I for one entertain no doubt; only let the womanhood of our Dominion retain her self-respect, only let her treat with the silent contempt it deserves the weak and unmanly attacks that are made upon our cause and reflections that are made upon her motives, only let her propogate the principle in the spirit and after the fashion it warrants, only let her heroically continue to demonstrate her claim to this right and victory is assured and that at no remote date

The highest importance is to be attached to this movement in its relation to political reform and just now to the temperance reform in particular—of this it is the sheet anchor; the proofs of which are found in the opposition of those interested in the liquor traffic to

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

1893, A. No. 569

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

BETWEEN—Charles B. Archibald, Plaintiff, and

Alonzo Boomer, Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Colchester, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Truro, on Saturday the fifteenth day of September 1894, at Twelve o'clock, noon, in pursuance of an order of Foreclosure and sale granted herein on the 10th day of November A. D. 1893, unless before such sale the amount due to the Plaintiff under the mortgage foreclosed herein together with interest and costs, be paid to the Sheriff, or into Court or as the Court may otherwise order:—

All the estate, right title, interest and equity of redemption of all parties interested in the said mortgaged premises and claiming under the said Alonzo Boomer of, in and to those certain lots of

LAND

situated in the old Township of Truro described as follows.

1st. One half of lot number 238 Letter "B" in the wood lots of said Township containing 50 acres more or less starting at a stake in the centre of said lot number 238 at the base line road and running in a straight line west from said stake to the west line of said land being the land to the South side of said straight line. Also one half of lot of land situate in what is called the second division wood lands in Truro aforesaid being number 241 under letter "B" being the south half of said lot of land and bounded on the north by an extension of the same straight line running west from said centre stake commencing at the base line road.

Also all of a piece of meadow east of the little brook excepting that part deeded to Rachel Burris.

Also all the certain parcels of land situate at Brookfield aforesaid described as follows,—One half of lot number 241 being the north end of said lot, one half of lot number 238 bounded on the west of said lot number 241, on the north by lands of Matthew Sanderson on the east by the base line road, on the south by lands formerly owned by Robert Burris.

Also another piece of land being one quarter of lot number 248.

Also another piece of meadow land being a part of lot number 239 bounded as follows—on the west by lands owned by James Burris, on the north by lands owned by Muir Burris, on the east by the meadow brook and on the south by a small brook running into Meadow brook to contain ten acres more or less, the foregoing being all the lands formerly owned and occupied by George Boomer

Also that lot of land conveyed to said George Boomer by James W. Burris and Mary J. Burris and described as follows,—on the south by the base line road running east and west, on the west by the line of road to the main road, on the north by the road leading to the meadow, on the east by the lands formerly owned and occupied by said George Boomer containing seventy five acres more or less together with all and singular, the buildings, easements, privilges and appurtenances.

TERMS.—Ten per cent at time of sale and balance on delivery of deed.

LEANDER J. CROWE.
High Sheriff County of Colchester.
HUGH MACKENZIE,
Solicitor for Plaintiff
Truro, August 14th 1894.

New Teas.

BLACK & CO.

have received advices of shipment of 1077 half chests.

Tea Direct from Toochow, China.

The Teas are now on the way to Truro by Pacific Railway. We are prepared to offer values at wholesale to compete with any house in Canada.

BLACK & CO.

JOHN A. KIMBALL.

Neuralgia of the Heart, Chronic Dyspepsia Awful Constipation, and Rheumatism cured by Groder's Syrup.

ST. JOHN, N. B.
October 11, 1892.

GENTLEMEN:

For twenty-three years I have never been free from suffering until now. Since I began to take Groder's Syrup, chronic neuralgia of the heart of twenty years standing has entirely disappeared. My distress from severe constipation has been an unending torture, but your remedy has restored healthy action of the stomach and bowels. Rheumatism of long standing has ceased to trouble me, I am no longer a gloomy, melancholy dyspeptic. There is no ache or pain in any part of my body. My food digests readily, and causes me no distress whatever.

GRODER'S SYRUP,

Your remedy is the first of the hundreds I have tried that has ever given me any relief, say nothing of a cure, such as I have experienced. I am ready to answer any inquiry concerning this statement, for I firmly believe in Groder's Syrup, and desire others to obtain help as I have. I make this solemn declaration believing the same to be true.

JOHN A. KIMBALL.

Before me, J. E. Barnes, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city and county of Saint John.

Done and declared at the city of Saint John, N.B., October 11th, 1892.

Groder Dyspepsia Cure Co., Ltd.
St. John, N.B.

USE Dr. J. WOODBURY'S DINNER PILLS

SURE CURE FOR

INDIGESTION

IN ALL ITS FORMS

Price 25 cents per box

Sold by all druggists and general dealers. F. L. Shaffner, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Middleton, Annapolis Co. Nova Scotia.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Has no equal for the prompt relief and speedy cure of Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Preacher's Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, La Grippe, and other derangements of the throat and lungs. The best-known cough-cure in the world, it is recommended by eminent physicians, and is the favorite preparation with singers, actors, preachers and teachers. It soothes the inflamed membrane, loosens the phlegm, stops coughing, and induces repose.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

taken for consumption, in its early stages, checks further progress of the disease, and even in the later stages, it eases the distressing cough and promotes refreshing sleep. It is agreeable to the taste, needs but small doses, and does not interfere with digestion or any of the regular organic functions. As an emergency medicine, every household should be provided with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Having used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, I can confidently recommend it for all the complaints it is claimed to cure, Its sale is increasing yearly with me, and my customers think this preparation has no equal as a cough cure."—S. W. Parent, Queensbury, N.B.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

Canada Atlantic and Plant S. S. Line.

FAST DIRECT ROUTE TO

BOSTON

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Lowest Rates—Best Service.

The Fast Steel

S. S. "OLIVETTE,"

Captain James McKay, will sail from Plant Wharf,

HALIFAX TO BOSTON

Every Wednesday at 8 a. m.

Returning, leave North side Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every SATURDAY, noon.

Through tickets for sale and baggage checked at Stations of the Intercolonial Railway.

Passengers arriving evenings before sailing can go directly on board.

Tri-Weekly service begins June 23.

H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent,
Plant Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

RICHARDSON & BARNARD,
North Side Lewis' Wharf, Botton, Mass.

1887, A. No. 449

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

For District No 4.

BETWEEN—O. M. Cossett & Bro., Plaintiffs, and

Adam Johnson, Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Colchester, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Truro in said County on Monday the Tenth day of September A. D. 1894 at 12 o'clock noon.

All the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in the following lots of land, namely.—

1st. All those pieces—parcels or tracts of land situate in Greenfield aforesaid and bounded as follows;—on the North by lands of Timothy Johnson and lands formerly owned by the late Alexander Cameron on the East by lands of Alexander McKenzie; on the South and West by lands of Campbell Johnson, containing 200 acres more or less.

2nd. Also that certain piece of marsh land conveyed by Wm C. Smith to John Johnson by deed Recorded in the Registry of deeds at Truro in Book 52. page 137, and therein described as follows;—Bounded on the South by

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We make a specialty of **Watch Cleaning** and **Repairing** of all kinds. Delicate and costly time peices should be entrusted only to **Thoroughly Competent Watchmakers.**

Clocks cleaned, repaired, regulated and set in fine running order.

Jewelry and all small wares mended and polished to look as good as new. All work guaranteed.

OUR MOTTO--NEAT, PROMPT AND RELIABLE.

PRICES ALWAYS REASONABLE.

Aston & Tobin, - - - Jewellers,

INGLIS STREET, - TRURO, N. S.

Pianos and Organs.

The W. H. Johnson Co., Limited,

Have removed to their new premises, 157 Granville street, (late Duffus Building,) and are showing one of the finest and most complete stock of

Pianos and Organs in Canada.

As some of the large Manufacturers are Stockholders in this Company, it will be to your interest to buy from this House, and thus save Middleman's profits.

☞ Write or call for Prices and Terms.

The W. H. Johnson Co., Limited,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Walker & Hanson's

HARDWARE STORE.

A full stock of Wire and Cut Nails, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Curry Combs, Manure Forks, Garden Forks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Paints, Oils, Mixed Paints, all shades, Brushes, Marbleine, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Cartridges, Rubber and Leather Belting, Tin and White Ware.

Barbed and Plain Wire. Also a good stock of Field and Garden Seeds, Groceries.

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FOR SPECTACLES. A Perfect Vision guaranteed By NEW -:- PROCESS of fitting

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Prices MODERATE.

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Under the Management of

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Can be cured by the use of

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of pure Cod Liver Oil, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. A feeble stomach takes kindly to it, and its continued use adds flesh, and makes one feel strong and well.

"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes. Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Sold by all druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

Post Office, Truro, N. S.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 1.30 p. m. Money order office orders from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. (local time.) Mails are made up as follows:—

For Halifax and Western Counties, semi-daily, at 6 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

For Pictou and Eastward, daily at 10 a. m.

For Pictou Town and New Glasgow, daily at 7.30 p. m.

For Halifax and Moncton, Mail Clerks going to Halifax, daily, at 10 a. m.

For United States, St. John, Amherst, and Intermediate Stations, daily, at 10. a. m.

For Amherst, St. John, United States and Upper Canada, daily, at 3.45 p. m.

For Old Barns, daily, 12 noon.

For Onslow and Crow's Mills on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11.30 a. m.

For North River and Earltown on Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 11.30 a. m.

English Mail via Rimouski, on Saturday at 3.45 p. m.

Box at Victoria Square opened at 9,45 a. m., 3.30 p. m., and 4.20 p. m.

WILLIAM McCULLY,
Truro, June 28th, 1893. Postmaster

By the wonderful achievements of Science, the Gold Bearing Quartz has been made to produce a GOLD LEAF article of Commercial Value. So on this day there has rolled into the premises of JOHN A. WRIGHT, one car of celebrated A. 1. FLOUR, bearing on its face the GOLD LEAF BRAND, and carrying on its bosom that unprecedented guarantee of character and ability to maintain Life.

AND FURTHER,

By the good Wheel of Fortune we are also able to offer a very choice lot of GROCERIES. TEAS a specialty.

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