Sheriff's Sale.

IN THE SUPREME COURT 1910, A, No. 1550.

Julia Ruffee, widow Plaintiff Chas. E. Phinney and

Annie, his wife. Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUC-TION by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis or his deputy at the Court House in Bridgetown in said County on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1910, at the hour of three o'clock p. m. pursuant to an order ol foreclosure and sale made herein o the 14th day of May 'A. D., 1910, unless before the day of the sale the amount due to the plaintiff with interest and costs is paid to the plaintiff or her solicitor or into Court;

All the estate, right, title, interest, claim and equity of redemption of the defendants in, to and out of all the following lots pieces or parcels of land situate at Wilmot in said county and described as follows:-

All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and and being in Wilmot in the County of Annapolis and bounded and described as follows that is to say beginning at the south-east colner of Charles E. Phinney's carpenter shop where it now stands on the west side of the Wheelock road so called, thence running south ten degrees by the course of said road ten rods, thence westerly or parallel with the Saunders road so called eight rods, thence northerly parallel with the said Wheelock road to the south west corner of land now owned by Charles E. Phinney, thence easterly to the place ol beginning, containing one half of an acre be the same more or less, and all other if any, the hereditaments comprised in a certain indenture made the 10th day of February, 1892, between Franklin A. Robblee and the said Charles E. Phinney and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in and for the said county of Annapolis in Book 96. at page 122.

Also all and singular that certain other piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in Wilmot aforesaid and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, beginning at a stake and stones on the south side of the Saunders road so called four feet east from the centre of a certain ditch or water course said ditch running southerly or parallel with the Wheelock road so callsaid ditch being about sixteen and one half rods west of the said Wheelock road, thence running eastwardly until it meets the north east corner of land owned by Edward T. Phinney, thence southerly by the course of said Phinney's west line to the south-west corner of land now owned by said Charles E. Phinney, thence westerly in the same direction of the south side of said land to with in four feet of the centre of the aforesaid ditch, thence northwardly following on the east side and the same distance from the course of said ditch unto the place of beginning, being one and one half acres be the same more or less and all other if any, the hereditaments comprised in a certain indenture of mortgage made the 20th day of September 1892, between Franklin A. Robblee and the said Charles E. Phinney, and recorded in the said Registry of Deeds in

Book 97, page 479. Also all and singular all that certain other piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in Wilmot aforesaid and bounded and described as follows, that is to say beginning at a willow tree at the Saunders road so called, thence running a southerly course forty-eight feet to a willow tree, thence eastwardly forty-eight feet to a willow tree at the Wheelock road so called, thence southerly along said road twenty rods to lands owned by Chas. A. Phinney, thence westerly eight rods, thence northerly twenty rods to the aforesaid Saunders road, thence easterly eight rods to the place of beginning, containing one acre more or less and all other, if any, the hereitaments comprised in a certain indenture made the first day of March 1893 between Edward T. Phinney and the said Charles E. Phinney and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Book 99, page 364, together with the buildings, easements and appurtenan-

ces thereto belonging. TERMS .- Ten per cent deposit at time of sale remainder on delivery of deed.

EDWIN GATES. Sheriff of the County of Annapolis

F. L. MILNER,

Solicitor for Plaintiff.

Don't

Don't promise in your advertising what you cannot fulfil.

promise the earth and deliver

draw men and women to your store on pretense and fail to make good. They will remember it BANKS & WILLIAMS after you have forgotten.

Don't blame advertising for your

failure if you do not do what expect more OUT of advertis-

ing than there IS IN IT. advertise for a week and be-

to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Pier Extension at Kingsport, N. S.," will be received at this office until 5 p. m. oo Monday, June 13, 1910. for the construction of an Extension to Pier at Kingsport, Kings county

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the office of C. E. W Dodwell, Esq., District Engineer, Halifax, N. S., and on application to the Postmaster at Kingsport.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) The cheque will be forfeited if the person indering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

> By order, NAPOLEON TESSIER

Department of Public Works, Cttawa, May 13, 1910. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement, if they insert it without authority from the Department.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon

FRIDAY, JUNE 24th 1910. or the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years three times per week each way, between

DELAP'S COVE AND GRANVILLE FERRY. from the Postmaster General's

pleasure next. ther information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Delap's Cove, Granville Ferry & route offices and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Hal-

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Mail Service Branch Ottawa, May 7th, 1910. G. L. ANDERSON,

Superintendent

FINE STATIONERY

Would you like some fine stationery with your address print-

We have a fine line of note of one hundred sheets or by the pound on which we will neatly

Or you can buy it unprinted. the first gentleman in Europe. if preferred, much cheaper than by the ream. Call and see it and get our tempting prices.

MONITOR OFFICE,

No Better Time for Entering Than Just Now

St. John's summers are so cool, our position so elevated and our rooms so well ventilated, that we do not find it necessary to take a summer vacation, and we have good classes during the warmest weather.

Also, students can get more attention



Principal

S. KERR.

Commission Wierchards Fruits and Produce 78-80 Bedford Row, fronting on Market HALIFAX, N. S.

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS of all kinds of FARM PRODUCE. * EXCELLENT STORAGE FACILITIES cause your store isn't-crowd- Long Experience at the Business

H. H. Banks - H. F. Williams

IN MEMORIAM

Address by Rev. E. Underwood in St. James' Church, May 20th, 1910.

Israel.....and he died.....

casion bringing us together today.

emn memorial service.

In all probability no wiser Monarch tribute to his memory! ever reigned over a nation. In all probability no Monarch ever reigned who was so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of what is known as constitutional rule, and who was so careful to keep ever before his mind the responsibility of the Sovereign under the well understood principles on In grief for one, who every inch a which His monarchy rested. And thus it came to pass that King Edward Hath passed the portals of that un-VII occupied an unique position a- Which men call Death. It is no lightmong the royal rulers of the world. royal sceptre over a more united and more loyal people. Never did the Greater in force than ironclads at crown of a great people sit more se-British throne been rooted more deeply in the hearts and minds of the people of a world-wide empire. Additions of a constitutional ruler, he followed in the footsteps verend mother, and maintained the throne upon a sound and enduring foundation-possibly making it even more secure. In his first utterance after his coronation, speaking of the death of Queen Victoria, he said: 'My constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps. In undertaking the heavy load which now devo, ves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional Sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people."

That pledge he kept. He failed in nothing. He has handed down his glorious heritage unimpaired. He has won an enduring place in the affeclow estate. Almost his last words, so we are told, were: "It is all over, but I think I have done my duty." And I venture to suggest that when the history of his reign shall come to be written, posterity will declare that

he spake the truth. But besides being a kingly King, Edward VII was, by universal consent, a manly man, and again I venprint your home address or ture to think that this is an even much higher tribute than to say what is undoubtedly true -that he was the

What think you was the secret of his unremitting labors in the interests of peace? Surely that he possessed the heart of a man,- a true man. Undoubtedly his unrivalled position as the supreme social head of Bridgetown. the British Empire gave him a status arch is scarcely cold in death ere the in the eyes of the world, which united next is proclaimed. with charming and gracious manners, a keen intellect, /a wide experience of men and the motives which rule them duty to George v. and, for this reagave him unparalleled opportunities to work for good. But, then, he we shall incorp ate even in our sermight have abused rather than used vice today special prayer and thanksthese opportunities, or, at any rate, giving for the now reigning Monarch neglected to grasp them. But, no, his heart was too manly for that, too human in the best sense of the word, and he never allowed an opportunity than in winter, when our rooms are to slip, nay, rather, he sought on every possible occasion to promote expressed as to the ability of George the peace and well-being o, the world at large. As one writer says (Halifax Chronicle, May 9, 1910. "His great desire was at all hazards to protect the world's peace, to avoid at whatever cost, the pitfalls to which na-



Text: 1 Chron. XXIX. vv. 26, 28, | tions rush headlong. He standarized with 1 Kings II. 12. "Thus David, the motives of British international the son of Jesse, reigned over all policies and the world trusted himfull of fully. He became a greater conquerur days, riches, and honor; and Solo- than Kings who Lad led armies. He mon, his son, reigned in his stead. wielded the baton of a Master of Or-And his Kingdom was established chestra, with Princes and Statesmen as his fellow workers, and the whole It has been said that there is world took direction from his hand. scarcely a phase in human life but The Chancellories of Europe opened may find its due expression in at his slightest touch. Oriental peowords of Holy Writ. It certainly did ples found in him their interpreter, occur to me that the words of our American homes and hearts treated text would be most fitting for the oc- him as the constant bidden and ever

welcome guest." The King is dead! Long live the He was also filled with the spirit of King. Just two weeks ago today we true democracy—so much so that the were apprised of the fact that King masses, both at home and abroad, Edward was ill, and within a few loved him. If occasion required, his hours thereafter of the further fact dignity and may sty was unimpeachthat he had "passed away", and I able, but as occasion offered he also think I need hardly say, the news made himself simple and without oscame as a great shock, indeed, its tention one of the people, entering insuddenness (comparatively speaking), to their joys and sorrows, and getwas startling. And now, today, we ting an insight free first hand of meet here in God's house to pay a their lives int of view. Is it tribute to his memory in this our sol- any wonder, the hat a whole civilized world to ays homage and

THE KING IS DEAD.

'Around the earth the empired nations mourn And half-mast high the saddened ban-To every breeze their red-cross folds

forlorn

Never did a Sovereign extend his To see a realm bereft of such as he. Beneath whose hands were blood-red emblems furled.

curely on human brow. Never has the Our Lord of Peace around the Anglian World.

"This master mind no diplomatic bounds hering strictly to the usages and tra- Of labor knew; whose strong yet skilful hand licked back with tickling whip the sullen hounds

That bayed for war. land to land And by that touch which makes the whole world kin Dissolved like mist the gloom of courtly rings

And left a smile upon the face of All honor pay this King of Kings and Men And lasting glory crown his three score years and ten.

"In every cot, in each baronial hall,

Where nations gather round the

Marts of Trade. Quiet as shadows of the evening fall, Fell on the waiting world, a world dismayed. 'The King is dead." Upon us all is

tions of his subjects of both high and Fell sorrow's hand. And every soul shall hear. With real or imaginative ear,

"Dead March" roll in solemn tones that bring nation to their kness around a coffined King."

But our text gives us another thought and one which we should not miss on this occasion tho' not concerned with it primarily.

"And the King died full of days, riches and honor; and Solomon his son reigned in his stead."

The King is dead; the King lives; long may he reign. As you all well know, in theory, the King of Great Britain never dies, and so it comes to pass that "The King is dead, long live the King" is uttered in almost the same breath, and the one Mon-

I allude to this because even in this solemn hour of mour ling we have son, by our Bishop's express direction But there is another point of view. The feeling has been voiced in some quarters that England could ill afford at this present time to lose her former King, and grave doubt has been V. to worthily succeed his father. especially in view of the very serious state of internal politics in the mother-country at the present moment.

The King himself says:-"I am deeply sensible of the heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me.' But is not all this simply history repeating !tself? And may not history repeat itself again? Few thought that Edward VII. would ever measure up to the standard he almost immediately did. And King George V. says:- "To endeavor to follow in his footsteps and, at the same time, to uphold the constitutional government of these realms, will be the earnest object of my life." And who blessing of Almighty God, in answer to a nation's prayers shall so be check. to a nation's prayers, shall so be ab e

(continued on page 3.)

TRIFLES ABOUT TRAIN.

Signs and Signals That Should Interest Canadian Travelors.

There are many signs and signals on the British railway that are apt to puzzle even the most seasoned of season-ticket holders. The man who reads and remembers the simple facts given below can pride himself on knowing considerably more than most

One point that puzzles many people is the fact that engine-drivers pass some danger signals and stop at

Well, the ones he passes are "dis tant" signals. Those he stops for are "home" signals. Where the driver sees the "distant" signal against him he goes right on. He knows it only means "Be careful—the home signal may be against you!" When the 'home' signal is against him, it means "Stop, and quickly!"

The "distant" signal is only a caution signal. Its arm has a "swallowtail" end-i.e., there is a wedge-shaped piece cut out. The "home" or 'stop" signal, on the other hand, has an arm with a square end.

Sometimes it is necessary to have a signal on a particularly high post, in order that it may be easily seen. When this happens, you will always find a second signal on the same post, only very much nearer the ground. This second one is called the fog arm. In foggy weather it can often be made out when the higher one cannot. A signal with the letter "S" on its

arm is intended solely for the use of engines and trains engaged in shunting. A signal with the letter "O" on its arm is, at many busy stations, used for slow and local trains; while the fast-line traffic uses the ordinary

On some lines signals are to be seen with two round holes in the arm. These are used to control the movements of "backing" trains, or trains that the engine pushes instead of

Perhaps you have wondered how a porter, by glancing at an approaching train, can tell whether it will stop or not, and where it is going? Well, he knows the engine code. It is a very simple one. "He tells by the lamps it carries both by night and by

If you look at an approaching engine and you see two lamps on the pletform the boiler rests on-one above each buffer-the train is a passenger express. If there is one above the right hand buffer and one on top of the boiler, at the foot of the smoke stack, it is a goods express. If it is a train of empty passenger coaches there will be three lights-one above each buffer, and one at the smokestack. A slow local train has only one light, and that at the smokestack. An engine running alone has also only one lamp. In this case it is over the left-hand buffer.

If you remember these simple points you should not have the faintest difficulty in telling whether a train coming in the distance is yours or not. The position, by the way, of the two wooden arms sometimes to be seen at the foot of the smokestack

indicates the route the train takes. Besides the lamps on the engine there are the lamps at the other end of the train. At night the last carringe has to carry a red light. If there are two red lamps, side by side it gives station-masters and signalmen warning that a special train is coming immediately behind. In the daytime this warning is given by a red flag beside the tail lamp, or by a red board with the words "Train fellowing!" painted conspicuously on it The reason of the tail-light system is to let the signalmen, as the train passes, know whether the train is complete or not. There must be no stray carriages left on the line for the next train to smash itself against. Hence the red light.

Breaking It Gently. The somewhat careless major of an English regiment stationed in India returned to London after an absence of several years. His sluggish liver needed touching up, he thought, and so he went to a famous physician for advice and paid his advance charge. "Major," said the doctor, "you are in a serious condition, but I think we can pull you through. You must purchase a tub four feet wide and two deep. Then you must fill it with tepid

water. 'Not boiling, doctor?" "No: merely tepid. Then you must stand in it and with a sponge moisten your body. Having done this, you must apply some saponaceous mat-

"Will plain yellow soap do?" asked the patient. 'Yes," said the doctor. "Having

thoroughly scoured yourself, you must dry off with a rown towel."
"Why, doctor, this is awfully like a exclaimed the veteran. "Well, it is open to that objection," replied the famous physician, "but I feel, sir, that you need it."

Monument to Good Women.

In the Lady Chapel of the new Liverpool Cathedral there will be magnificent stained glass windows in commen. Famous women of the Old and New Testament are to be included, but there will slee be memorials of good women of modern times—Mary Collet, Grace Darling, Josephine But-ler, Elizabeth Fry, Ann Clough, Mary Somerville, Mary Rogers, the steward-ess of the Stelle, Queen Victoria, Susannah Wesley, and others.

Boy Scouts on March. The Australian Boy Scouts are comething more than juvenile fireside soldiers. Recently a party of the Brisbane corps arrived in Tenterfield, having walked all the way, nearly 200 miles, in eleven days, some rough country being covered in the journey. During the trip the party wore out two pairs of boots each. The boys range in age from 14 to 16 years.

While anthracite coal was discovered in Pennsylvania in 1770, its record in actual trade dates from 1804. As late as 1833 it was difficult to place the new fuel as plentifully as it could

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES PAIN DISTEMPER.

R.M.P.

Some of the Trials of Territorial Policemen In England.

The observant civilian in London and other garrison towns will have occasionally noticed, stalking in rear of an alert and grim-looking non-com. in blue uniform and scarlet cap, a brace of brawny soldiers, Guardsmen or line, wearing on their right cuffs an armlet, with the mystic letters

The non-com. in blue is a "Red Cap"—one of the Military Police force, whose duty it is to keep order among soldiers out of barracks, and the men in rear are his "bulldogs," stout fellows, specially picked for this duty from the tooops in the district. What is sauce for Tommy is also

sauce for the Territorial, and whenever the latter is under arms, in camp, or quarters, his corps is called upon, by regulation, to provide an adequate police force, to keep him in paths of virtue and righteousness. It says much for the "Terrier" that such duty is nearly always a sinecure. But occasionally a "job" falls in the way of the Territorial R.M.P., and then his lot is no happier than the rest of his kind.

The writer has a lively recollection of one encounter. My battalion that year was brigaded with others near a certain seaside resort, and having secured unto myself the billet of provost-sergeant, I was strolling one evening, with regulation tread, along the parade, when I spied a swaying

crowd just ahead of me. I headed towards the crowd blithely. It burst asunder at sight of me, and revealed a perspiring civilian "bobby" dancing, as it seemed, a vigorous two-step with a large and inebriated Territorial, belonging to a corps encamped some three miles

Spotting my police badge, my com-rade in blue called on me to participate. I hesitated coyly. There was a look in his partner's eye which I did not like, the look of a vicious horse. But, as the representative of military law and order I was not only bound to aid him in his capture, but had to take the large and inebriated Territorial into my own charge, and march him to camp as best I could. I looked round for help, and, curiously enough, where there had been a dozen khaki-clad spectators a min-

ute before, there was not a sign of one now to be seen In early days I had been something of a boxer, and to my knowledge of the fistic art I attribute the fact that at the end of half an hour I had skulldragged my prisoner some forty yards across the marine parade and immured him temporarily in a bathingconsign my prisoner to their care. Next night, on returning to camp, after seeing the "houses" closed, I ound the guard-tent in a state of siege with another inebriated specimen, crawling round on his hands and knees, trying to fight his way out under the brailing, and the guard outside frustrating his endeavors with

tent-pegs and mallet handles. I demanded to know whether the prisoner had been searched according to regulation, and deprived of his boots and belt. The corporal said he had not. He expressed an opinion, moreover, that it would be more than anyone's life was worth to attempt it. a view which the prisoner, with his head poked under the canvas, heartily endorsed.-London Answers.

Buying an Ancestor.

The famous quarterly reviewer, Mr. Abraham Hayward of London, once thought that he should like to have some ancestors. So he walked to Wardour street, where one can generally pick up an ancestor or two of the Cromwellian, Queen Anne or early Georgian period. Selecting a portrait of a cavalier in half armor, with features not quite unlike his own, Mr. Hayward made a bid for it, but, deeming the price asked too high, he went

A fortnight after, the ancestral fever coming strongly upon him, he went again to Wardour street, prepared to pay the dealer his price. The picture was sold. A few days later Mr. Havward went to dine with Lord Houghton and was astonished to see the picture in the dining-room. Seeing that it attracted his guest's attention, Lord Houghton said:

"Very good picture, that; came into my hands in a curious way; portrait of a Milnes of the Commonwealth period-an ancestor of mine.' was very near being an ancestor of

Tired of Selling Books.

Scotland has given birth to some wonderful artists, but none who leaped to fame so quickly as Mr. John MacWhirter, the Royal Academician. Apprenticed early to a bookseller and publisher, he ran away and commenced his artist life; and such was his talent that his early studies of wild flowers at home and abroad were seoxford class. "The Three Graces," which brought him his A.R.A. in 1879, is typical of the work which has opened the eyes of the layman to the delicate beauties of the birch tree. Mr. MacWhirter is an ardent yachtsman.

Relics of the Waratah? A quantity of wreckage has lately been washed ashore in the neighborbood of Mossel Bay, a significant object being a cushion marked "W." A hatchway which was found has been sent to the builders of the missing liner Waratah with a view to identification. The Waratah left Durban

for Cape Town on July 26 last, with

nearly 200 persons on board, and was

seen the next day in a violent storm.

Since then she has not been heard of,

and was recently posted at Lloyds as

Waited on Napoleon. An interesting person is William Johnstone, who is 106 years of age, and now living in a religious institu-tion at Sydney, N.S.W. He was a cabin bey in 1816 on H.M.S. Northumberland, the British warship that took Napoleon to St. Helena. He remained on the island for some time as one of the fallen emperor's attendants, and he has a book with Napoleon's writ-

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