General News.

Physical Culture.

To the Bridgetown public these few lines are particularly addressed:—A short time since there appeared in the MONITOR, an item to the effect that the young ladies of this place were trying to find a school of physical culture, and showing the difficulty of instituting anything of the kind in a place where the people are generally unacquainted with, or do not estimate such institutions at their full value, I take the liberty of asking your attention for a few moments.

Of the theory or science of muscular training there is scarcely space here to say that which would be necessary to say, were anything said at all. Therefore I shall only speak of its practical results; and of its beneficial action on the frame of man's body and mind where is not, there cannot be the shadow of doubt, and that moral benefits are as great as the physical, there is also no room for doubt. To the physician those eye this may meet, and to any man who has given the subject any study or thought, the reason why muscular training has a moral tendency is plainly apparent. But even more evident will it be to those who have experienced personally the effect of a thorough course of physical training and as we know that a man's duty ought to be the acquirement, as near as he can, of that perfection of mind and body, (I say mind and body, because the weakness of either generally, I may say always, deteriorates or cripples the value and usefulness of the other,) that will enable him to perform the greatest amount of good to his brother man, and as a man is just as strong as his weakest part, the benefit he is to the world depends on the perfection of his manhood. The greatness of a man does not lie in the number or the quality of his talents, for they may be perverted, but in his ability of using those that have been given him, and his real worth is according to the purity of his soul and the strength of his desire to better the condition of mankind. His true value is quickly shown in the place where he lives, and no matter how highly he may value himself, he is worth to the world just so much and no more. To rise to a character of noblest worth we cannot afford to neglect any means whereby our moral standard is elevated, and to this end and result a thorough course of physicial training will surely tend and develop. I suppose I am what some would call an enthusiast, nevertheless, I do not depart from the truth in my enthusiasm and the proof is within the reach of any who can read. If we refer for a moment to ancient history, it is plainly shown that the nations whose power and greatness and whose deeds of daring energy can cause us of the present day to wonder at and envy, owed nearly, if not quite all, to a perfect and full development of all their muscular powers. The strength and glory of Rome, the education and purity of Greece, the patriotic endurance of the noble sons of Sparta, were due to a proper and perfect system of muscular education. Again, that morality, where a great reform is wrought, comes after and not before perfect development is an undeniable truth, and that morality is the natural outgrowth of discipline and training is also true. The close alliance of flesh and spirit is such that mutual benefit may and surely will extend from soul to outward image, and from the outward image to the soul. "By the sweat of thy brow," means more than a judgment on humanity. Our great Creator plainly says that without anything to busy our hands and claim our attention that the depth of degradation to which we would soon descend would be unlimited. "Satan finds some mischief still, etc.," is certainly one of the wisest of sayings, and that God fully intends that every man should be occupied every hour that he is awake at something beneficial to himself or to mankind generally is very plain. The man or boy does not live who can utterly waste an hour of his time and not receive a degree of evil. We may for a time control our bodies, but who can chain the mind? and solitude without study or manual occupation is the most dangerous enemy a man can meet, dangerous alike to both mental and physical condition, and just as surely as an impure mind will defile the body, so surely will an impure body defile the soul; so we are brought to see that healthy and well trained bodies are safeguards of truth and virtue. That the churches of cities have no more powerful auxiliaries in any society than its gymnasiums is a truth that none can dispute, and in any city or town there can be no stronger opposition to licentiousness and intemperance than a well regulated and carefully governed school of physical culture. That our prospective gymnasium should be well governed and managed, that none of its efficacy may be lost, is the reason of this appeal to the citizens of Bridgetown, and in behalf of the lads who are our future hope, I earnestly ask your favor and support to the above object. Believe me my motive in writing is entirely disinterested excepting in my most sincere wish for the general good. I am yours,

F. G. KING.

—As a toilet article, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivaled. It cleanses the scalp and removes dandruff, cures itching humors, restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and promotes its growth.

COAL STRIKE ENDED.—*New York, Feb.* 12.—The executive committee of district assembly 49, knights of labor, last night declared the great strike off. They claim that President Corbin of the Reading railroad has completely surrendered their demands and as the strike was originally ordered in the interest of the Reading employes there is no longer any reason for it.

—The Nineteenth Century Club is an organization that will consist of an equal number of men and women. It is hardly to be expected that they will agree on all subjects; but it can surprise no one to learn that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," is unanimously pronounced the most successful remedy extant, for pulmonary consumption, as has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases; it positively arrests this disease and restores health and strength, if administered in its early stages. By druggists.

HALIFAX MARKETS.—The following quotations are dated 11th inst., and are furnished us by Messrs Munford Bros., Argyle St. Butter, choice dairy, 17, rolls in boxes 15 to 17; eggs, per doz., 23 to 24; hams and bacon, per ℔ 8 to 10; beef, quarters, 5 to 6; hogs, dressed, 5½ to 6½; mutton, by carcass, 5 to 6; lamb, do., 5 to 6; turkeys, per ℔ 13 to 14; ducks, pairs, 50 to 70; fowls and chickens, pairs, 45 to 50; geese, each, 50 to 70; rabbits, pair, —; apples, $1.50 to $2.50; potatoes, 90 to $1.00; oats, bush., 34 to 36; hay, ton, $12.00 to $14.00; wool skins, 60 to 70; turnips, bbl., 75; beets, 75; parsnips, $1.00; carrots, $1.00.

FROM MANITOBA.

In a letter from James Irwin, Beaver Creek, Manitoba, he says, "I was taken ill last summer with a very severe pain in my back. By using one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil I was completely cured." Yellow Oil also cures lumbago, rheumatism and all external and internal pains.

HIGH LIVING.

High living is unquestionably bad for the liver, but whether from that or other causes, the liver becomes deranged, the best cure for liver complaint or biliousness, is that standard medicine for sale by all druggists, Burdock Blood Bitters. Remember B. B. B. is the special trade mark of this medicine.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

The Trade Question.

THE EDITOR OF THE MONITOR.

SIR,—At this important period, every elector in this agricultural County should weigh well the attitude of the two candidates for the representation of this County in the next Dominion Parliament on the great trade question, before giving them the benefit of their suffrages. One party claims that it must be through the artificial stimulus given to manufacturing industries, through protective legislation, that farmers are to become prosperous, rather than that prosperous farmers give opportunities for manufacturers, and that manufacturers are a consequence not a cause.

If we are wise, we will look farther than mere campaign speeches for instruction, and will try to gather something for our guidance from the teachings of science, history, and statistics.

No more eminent and reliable modern economist is to be found, than Professor Levebye, who says: "At the present time "attention and encouragement are exclusively given to manufacturing industries. "This is a mistake. If it be more important to make men healthy and happy "than to incessantly increase production, "it is agriculture that deserves every advantage. Sully's saying will always be "right 'Tillage and Pasture are the two "breasts of the state,"—*Elements of Political Economy.* It does seem very odd to see farmers sticking to old party lines, and voting away their own direct interests and the best interests of their country.

Professor Levebye further says, "Agriculture is the first of industries because it is the foundation of all others." Prosperous farmers mean abundance of profitable employment for our carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, merchants, railroads, better salaries for our school teachers, and clergymen, the building up of an economic power and a more elevated social condition around our country homes.

Jean Baptist Say, in his political economy, gives us his views on the folly of government interference, when he says: "It is the very acme of skill to turn "the powers of nature to best account, and the height of madness to "contend against them; which is in fact "wasting part of our strength in destroying these powers she designed for our "aid." Are we not in supporting men for seats in parliament, who would support a policy having for its aim the building up of the manufactures at the expense of the farmer, wasting not only the farmers but the national strength?

The Halifax *Herald* says: That there can be no doubt that an extension of trade with foreign countries, would be "advantageous to the farmer, the fishermen and the lumbermen," but "we dare not expose our manufactures," to outside competition therefore we can have no reciprocity of trade.

After many years of protection in the United States, we gather from all quarters, that the farmers of that country do not, and never have gained anything by their high protective policy. Congressman Hurd, of Ohio, said a short time ago in Congress: "What was the effect of the ruinous system (protection) on the farmer? It increased the price of all articles which entered into his daily consumption. And this increase amounted to an annual sum of $450,000,000. For this there was absolutely no compensation in the protective system. The system operated to increase the price of the transportation of grain from the west to the seaboard, and from the seaboard to Europe. When the grain of the American farmer reached Liverpool it came into competition with the grain of every other farmer in the world. The protective tariff of America was unable to help him there, and every dollar of increase of price which transportation occasioned to him diminished the profits of his sales. There is absolutely no relief except in making foreign markets for agriculture." This is exactly the position of Nova Scotia farmers in reference to fruit and many other articles, the foreign markets must take the products of the farm.

Only so lately as in the December of last year, President Cleveland, in his annual message to congress gave no uncertain sound as to his ideas of the position of the farmers of America through protection. He said: "But our farmers and agriculturists, those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all, are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens in a just and careful system of federal taxation. Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one half our population. None labor harder or more continuously than they, no enactments limits their hours of toil and no interposition of government enhances to any great extent the value of their products, and yet for many, of the necessaries and comforts of life which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes and for the implements of husbandry, they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit, which, by the action of the government is given to the more favored manufacturers. Farmers, if they study their own interest, will not support men looking for legislative honors, who favor high protective tariffs on agricultural implements, hardware, dry goods and other articles, giving combinations a chance to exact their own price for their products, but put into parliament believers in "*tariff for revenue only*"

Our fruit interests are depending upon unrestricted trade with foreign countries for their future good, and should we finally tempt other countries into imposing retaliatory duties against this product, it would ruin the business of fruit raising in Nova Scotia.

Our poultry interest can bear no restriction or retaliatory legislation.

Our potato interests are starving for freedom. We raised in Nova Scotia, 7,378,000 bushels of potatoes in 1880. Advance the price on that average yield to one-half the amount of the American duty (15 cts. per bushel), and it would put half a million dollars into the pockets of our farmers yearly. If the taste of protection that we have had, has done anything for the farmers, it should be shown in an advance in the price of farm products, but what are the facts? We will give the St. John *Telegraph's* quotations for country produce in January 1878, (the last year of a so-called revenue tariff), and prices for January 1887, (we trust the last year of our protective tariff), to show that the farmer has lost ground:—

	1878.	1887.
	c. c.	c. c.
Beef, per lb.,	3 to 5,	3 to 5
Butter in firkin, per lb.,	22 to 23,	18 to 20
Butter in roll, per lb.,	24 to 25,	22 to 24
Buckwheat meal,	$2.50 to $2.75,	$1.35
Chickens, per pair,	40 to 45,	35 to 45
Eggs, per doz.,	27 to 29,	22 to 24
Geese, each,	65 to 70,	70
Pork, per lb.,	5 to 6,	6 to 6½
Potatoes, Rose, bbl.,	$1.25 to $1.50,	$1.10

We certainly think that farmers should demand legislation, that will give them the advantage of the markets that call the loudest through natural laws for their products, and will also give the articles they require for their every day consumption at their true value.

Dr. Channing, once wrote: "An unrestricted commerce we regard as the most important means for diffusing through the world knowledge, arts, comforts, civilization, religion and liberty and to this great cause we would have our country devoted. We will add, that, we attach no importance to what is deemed the chief benefit of tariffs, that they save the necessity of direct taxation, and draw from the people a large revenue without their knowledge. In the first place, we say that a free people ought to know what they pay for freedom, and to pay it joyfully, and that they should as truly scorn to be cheated into the support of their Government as into the support of their children. In the next place, a large revenue is no blessing, an overflowing treasury will always be corrupting to the governors and to the governed."

These sentiments of Channing's, should have terrible significance to us as we contemplate the responsibility resting upon us for the future of this burdened, hampered country. Let one and all, demand of their candidates retrenchment, and a "*tariff for revenue only.*"

ELIOTT.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, the Annapolis *Spectator* has come to hand with a letter addressed "To the farmers of Annapolis Valley," in which the writer informs the farmers that, "The National Policy is based on the proposition or axiom:—The gross value of any product of industry, its whole cost or price, when it comes into the hands of the consumer is income to the country that produces it." The advocates of this policy, ignore a fundamental axiom or principle of political economy, that, in order to produce a new value, either for the individual or nation, in agriculture, manufacturing, lumbering or mining, there must be a large amount of value go into consumption, values that become totally annihilated so far as they formerly existed, and that the new income or increase of wealth, must of necessity, be the balance between the consumption of the old and the gross amount of the new. Sometimes the consumption is greater in value than the new value created, as was the case with the Halifax Sugar Refinery.

"Products are not to be obtained without some sacrifice—without consumption of commodities and productive services in some ratio or other, the value of which is in this way as completely lost to the community as if it were to be exported. Values exported give precisely the same encouragement to domestic industry as if they are consumed at home." (J. B. Say, Political economy). What a scientific basis the National Policy rests on?

It is also an axiom in political economy that labor transferred from industries profitable under national laws, to those created under artifical conditions will be a loss to the state. The *Spectator* states, that if no tariff barriers existed between us and the United States, we would purchase in Lynn the $35,000,000 of boots and shoes we manufacture. Why so? Because they would cost the farmer less? The *Spectator* states, that the manufacturers of boots and shoes get $4,000,000 out of the business, and the farmers gets $3,300,000 including hides (though hides were imported largely free of duty.) This would give to each of 100 manufacturers $40,000, and to each of our 633,000 farmers $4.97. How encouraging to the farmer!

Mr. Fairweather (one of the apostles of protection) assigns to us in Nova Scotia $1,200,000 as the amount of boots, shoes and rubbers bought yearly from the Upper Provinces. The farmers should, if the *Spectator's* figures are right, ship from this province to the Upper Provinces yearly of farm products, as our share in payment for boots and shoes $113,142 or $1.79 per farmer. But what are the facts. If Mr. Fairweather is correct, the shipment of farm products as an offset to this account, does not exceed $800 or one and one fifth cents to each farmer. This is a home market with a vengance! The National Policy is based on the assumption that labor is reward, effort is result, obstacles are causes, and illusions are realities.

ELLIOTT.

That "Astronomer."

MR. EDITOR:—

I notice by your issue of the 9th inst., that an "Astronomer" has been making observations from a point probably about 44° 50 min., N. L., by 65° 12 min., W. L., or at or near Bridgetown, and that he professes to have discovered a "New Star."

As a friend and lover of Natural Science, I am much pleased to know of any advancement being made in any of its various branches, and being a Nova Scotian star, I am proud to know that another of my fellow-countrymen is advancing along the line. Upon my first reading of "Astronomer's" article, I thought that the existing system of astronomy was in great danger of being overthrown. After a more careful perusal, however, the "New Star," is fully convinced that there is not the slightest danger of this catastrophe. All scientists are open to honest criticism and so our friend, the "Astronomer," has laid himself liable to such. In the first place, I would suggest that the next time Mr. "Astronomer" attempts to give his conclusions to the public, that he get some ordinarily intelligent school boy to examine his manuscript to see that it does not abound in rhetorical errors, I think also, that he had better be rather more careful in referring to scientific phenomena, and I would ask him to explain the expression, "*Gravity acting in its unusual direction.*" Modern scientists understand gravity to be the *mutual* attraction between the earth and terrestrial bodies, so a scientific explanation of "Astronomer's" statement would, no doubt, be hailed with joy by the scientific world. In addition, if this star was seen a few years ago, it is hardly in accordance with scientific usage to call it *new* now.

The tone of your scientific friend's letter leads one to suppose that instead of his very soon receiving the degree F. R. S., and thus being admitted to the rank of the leading scientists of the world, that he has either been indulging in moonlight reveries during the beautiful evenings of the last few weeks, or that he has been so deeply engaged in political affairs of late, that the result has been disastrous to the upper part of his cerebro-spinal axis. When "Astronomer" refers to "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," he, doubtless, has vivid and painful recollection of words that *did burn him* on the last occasion that he came in contact with the "New Star" in public discussion of the merits of the day. In justice to our scientific friend, I would say that he had better pay closer attention to his professional duties and leave astronomical questions to those better qualified to deal with them than he has shown himself to be. However, if he still persists in exploring the heavens, perhaps he will tell us when the next comet will appear, also the length and composition of its tail and explain the following fact, *the moon is constantly falling near the earth, yet does not approach it.* In conclusion, the "New Star" rejoices that its rays have illuminated "Astronomer's" darkened mind to some extent and hopes that ere long some other star will illumine his beclouded soul in such a way that he will take some other than the Sabbath day to record his political observations.

"THE NEW STAR."

February 12th, 1887.

(To the Editor of the Monitor.)

SIR,—In concluding our remarks upon political affairs as touching our Province and Annapolis County in particular, and while referring to the loss to our people caused by the National Policy, in so changing the channel of our trade as to deprive us of the profits of the carriage of our own goods, and compelling us to pay freight to a Government Railway, and another owned by a foreign company, we have to notice another injustice to Western Counties. The Intercolonial being a government road has been run at an average annual loss to the Dominion of about $800,000, of which, according to population, the share that Nova Scotia pays, is about $80,000, or a sum nearly equal to what she from her depleted treasury has been able in some years since confederation to devote to the road and bridge service. But the tariff is so arranged that a Quebec farmer can send the products of his farm over the Intercolonial to Halifax, at a less rate of freight than the farmer of Kings and Annapolis, can over the Windsor & Annapolis. Thus we are compelled to assist in the payment of the freight on Canadian produce to glut and ruin our own market.

But say the opponents of Repeal, if you go out you must assume your proportion of the National Debt, which according to population would be about $28,000,000. Well, we are paying the interest on that sum now, under the difficulties, disadvantages and impositions placed upon us and could better afford to pay it if these impositions and restrictions upon trade were removed if allowed to shape our own fiscal policy and collect our own revenue. Here again appears another injustice forced as we were into Confederation against our will, and without our consent, through the difficulties and necessities of the Upper Provinces, and treachery of a few of Nova Scotia's sons, should we be compelled to assume $19,000,000 in no way contracted for the benefit of Nova Scotia. Thus the argument urged against the dissolution of the union becomes proof most conclusive that we are being and have been most grievously imposed upon.

If then we are suffering injustice, if our trade is being hampered, our people impoverished, our young men driven from their homes, and those grievances cannot or will not be redressed, our duty to ourselves and country, most certainly requires that we protect our own interest and ask a dissolution of that unequal and unsought union. But again, say the opponents, of repeal it is impossible and cannot be obtained; but I have read these words, "ask and ye shall receive," and if every Nova Scotian would at the present act as he would in any other business transaction, lay aside party feeling and demand his rights who can doubt that success in some form would crown the united effort of a loyal province of Britain. Gladstone's reply to C. H. Tupper's letter, in which he sets forth the happy and prosperous condition of the people under confederation is quoted. Well, it has brought prosperity and wealth to that and some other families, but when the truth is told and our wishes presented, we may hear from the old Liberal again.

* * * * * * *

In conclusion, if we return the government candidates, we sanction the unsound and unwise fiscal policy of the government and accept as correct their reply to the memorial, jointly addressed by our Legislature and accept our condition without hope or reason for asking justice in the future, while to return our Liberal representatives would place us in a position to seek and demand justice.

YOURS &c.,
COMMON SENSE.

Wilmot, Feb. 14.

[We have been obliged to leave out a considerable portion of this letter as it refers to personal issues between the two candidates. This is contrary to the spirit of the privileges accorded those who wish to discuss political questions and cannot be permitted, particularly at this stage. Correspondents would save themselves and us trouble by remembering this rule.—ED. MON.]

[To the Editor of the Monitor].

DEAR SIR,—We have published in this town a partisan sheet called the *Spectator* which I presume with its wide circulation sometimes reaches even Bridgetown.

This *little* sheet for want of something to fill up its columns, has taken up a considerable portion of its space in trying to misrepresent me, because I do not fall into line and support what is called the Liberal Conservative party.

Now if my friends want to know what are my views respecting the vital questions of the day, I can give them in a few lines, and leave them to place me in line with any party they please.

I have never in all my 45 years' business experience, met with anything to change the firm conviction with which I commenced business life, viz., that trade and commerce should be as free as the air we breathe; that no government should be allowed to in any manner, attempt to direct the trade and commerce of a country by protective (which are actually obstructive) tariffs from its natural channels, or place any obstacles in the way of its people purchasing in the cheapest markets and selling in the dearest. That if a revenue must be raised by placing any tax on the commerce of a country, this tax should be on the *fewest possible number of articles* and *these only the luxuries, never on the necessaries of life.*

That high tariffs and so-called protective tariffs are a *premium for fraud* and in every government where they have been attempted they have always resulted in great corruption. We have to-day a sad example of the working of high duties in our own province to say nothing of the other provinces. Only those can have a shadow of a chance to make money on the import traffic of the country, who are willing to go into a systematic smuggling business, or worse still falsifying invoices on oath, or in the plea that they don't consider a custom house oath anything, and in this system we find a number of so-called government secret detectives fattening, making their semi-annual rounds, *compromising with fraud.* We are told that a high protective tariff is the only way we can build up our infant manufactories. If we are told the truth, it would be that this demoralizing system is the only way to build up *great monopolies* making the rich richer and the poor poorer. All the protection any manufactory gets *goes into the pockets of a few capitalists.* The operators and workers are *not protected.* On the contrary under this one-sided system they are obliged to pay dearer for everything they consume; even their bread is taxed.

I can be counted in with any party that opposes high and obstructive tariffs, whose aim is to untrammel trade; have no duty on the necessaries of life, as flour, meal, etc., and by commercial treaties get as free a reciprocal trade as is possible with the United States or any country where we can find a market for our products and who have to sell what we want in return.

I cannot be counted in with any party that tell you in one breath they want and will get us a reciprocity treaty with the United States, which means free and unobstructed trade, and in the next breath advocate high tariffs, obstructing and trammeling our natural trade. I certainly am not what is called a liberal conservative—if I or any one else can understand what this mixture of party names means, attempting to combine and advocate policies that are as diametrically opposed as the North and South poles.

My hope and trust is that Nova Scotia will now once and forever assert her just rights and send to the Dominion Parliament a *solid phalanx of representatives who will demand for Nova Scotia her just rights* which I am satisfied she can never get under the present confederation, into which she was unfairly and illegally drawn, and has for her proved a miserable and ruinous alliance.

THOS. WHITMAN.

Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 16th.

—The St. John *Globe* says: John Alberton, who has lived at Norton, King's, for a number of years, died there on Sunday last, in his 105th year. Alberton was an Englishman by birth and in his early manhood was in the English navy. He also served in the army for a while. He fought in the battle of the Nile in 1798. He was also in Waterloo and several other memorial engagements. He has been living in New Brunswick between 30 and 40 years. Of late years he has been maintained by the parish in which he resided.

—Some idea of the extent to which mechanical ingenuity and efficiency have advanced may be had from the following statement: It is now possible to construct a complete sewing machine in a minute, or sixty in an hour; a reaper every fifteen minutes, or less; three hundred watches a day complete in all their appointments. More important than this even is the fact that it is possible to construct a locomotive in a day. From the plans of the draughtsman to the execution of them by the workman, every wheel lever, valve and rod may be constructed from the metal to the engine intact. Every rivet may be driven in the boiler, every tube in the tube sheets, and from the smoke-stack to the subpan a locomotive may be turned out in one day, completely equipped, ready to do the work of a hundred horses. Without such machinery and the skilled labor to operate them, the civilized world of to-day would be an impossibility.—*Craftsman.*

FAST MOURNING EXPRESS.—Last year a petition from Kentville and Windsor asking that a better railway accommodation between these places and Halifax be afforded the public, and Mr. Innis the manager, who studies the interest of his company and is always open to conviction, is now talking seriously of complying with the request. If the change takes place it will be about the first of June and will be more as an experiment, but of course will be continued if sufficiently patronized. It is proposed to make the morning train Kentville an express which will arrive at Halifax about 10 o'clock, leaving about 4 o'clock, giving six hours to transact business. The morning freight from Kentville will be discontinued and standard from Annapolis daily instead.—*Windsor Tribune.*

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrups* as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicine in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

WIDE AWAKE FOR 1886.—Half a dozen years ago it seemed impossible for Wide Awake to be more beautiful or more attractive, yet year after year it has gone on, adding new features and developing old ones, until it seems at last excellence can no further go. Its wealth of stories, sketches, poetry and illustrations furnish an inexhaustible reservoir of entertainment and instruction for the family circle, old as well as young, and its monthly visit is like a ray of golden sunshine in the household. Wide Awake fills every demand for a first-class magazine for children in the way of amusement, solid valuable reading, stimulating thoughts and suggestions and artistic illustrations. The Christmas (Dec.) issue is particularly fine. It contains about a hundred pages crammed with reading matter and pictures. Price 20 cents, The yearly subscription price has been reduced to $2.40 a year (from $3.00), while the magazine will be made more attractive than ever. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston.

—The total strength of Canada's militia force is 37,350 men, and she has reserves numbering 600,000 men.

Births.

WADE.—At Bridgetown, Feb. 8th, the wife of Reed Wade, of a son.

FOSTER.—At Clarence, Jan. 31st, the wife of D. E. Foster, of a son.

Marriages.

PRIMROSE—LANDERS.—In Malden, Feb. 7. by Rev. W. P. Odell, S. C. Primrose, M. D., of Lawrencetown, N. S., to Miss Katie Landers, second daughter of D. W. Landers, Esq., collector of customs at Margaretville, Nova Scotia.

Deaths.

HICKS.—At Lower Granville, Feb. 3rd, after a very short illness, John Hicks, aged 85 years, leaving his aged partner and family to mourn the loss of a kind husband and parent.

SINCLAIR.—At Bridgetown, on the 10th inst., at the residence of D. S. Sinclair, after a short illness, Margaret, widow of Alexander Sinclair, of Cape Sherbooke, Guysboro, formerly of Cathness, Scotland, aged 78 years, leaving four sons and four daughters to mourn the loss of a good and kind mother, and a large circle of friends to whom she was much endeared.

SAUNDERS.—At Nictaux Falls, Feb. 11th, Matilda, wife of Robert Saunders, aged 74 years.

PROHIBITION AND POLITICS.

The anti-liquor question is a strong plank in the political platform, and one safe to lay hold of. All intoxicating beverages are safest when let alone, even in medicine. Burdock Blood Bitters is not a bar beverage, but a strictly pure medicine, reliable for diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood, and will not aid in making drunkards.

CARPETS!

NEW CARPETS
JUST RECEIVED BY
Runciman, Randolph & Co.
—:FROM:—
LONDON
per Steamship
"BRITISH CROWN,"
NEW
Tapestry Carpets,
NEW
Super Union Carpets
NEW
ALL WOOL CARPETS,
LATEST STYLES
—:AND:—
PATTERNS,
AND MARKED AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
TO ARRIVE:
HEMP CARPETS,
STAIR
CARPETS,
TAPESTRY
—:AND:—
Axminster Rugs,
—:AND:—
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Bridgetown, N. S., Feb. 9th, 1887.

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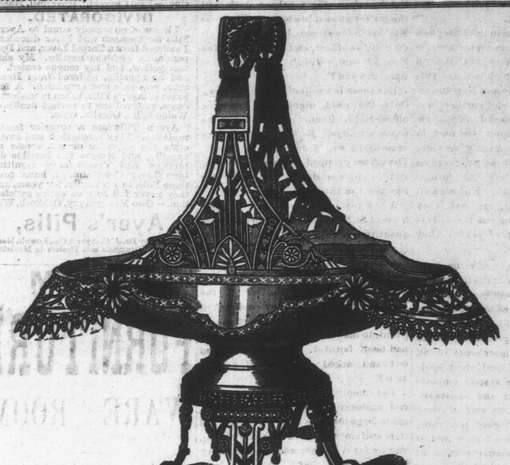
Moosewood
BLOOD AND TONIC BITTERS!

ARE fast becoming known as the great APPETIZER and TONIC, they give you a bright feeling and good appetite when you are feeling languid and poorly and not worth a cent, they will regulate the bowls and cure dyspepsia, and by their tonic proprieties to the digestive organs prevent this troublesome complaint.

TRY MOOSEWOOD BITTERS IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER. Sold by all Druggists and by

A. B. CUNNINGHAM, - DRUGGIST, - ANNAPOLIS.



FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS!
WE WILL SELL
EVERY THING IN OUR LINE AT TEN PER CENT REDUCTION.
Now remember that this holds good for Sixty Days only,
SO CALL & GET BARGAINS.
J. E. SANCTON.

New Goods.
NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

I have just opened a large stock
BOOTS and SHOES,
FELT OVER-BOOTS,
SNOW EXCLUDERS,
and RUBBERS,
ALSO another case of Men's Top Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Cuffs, Gent's and Youth's Ties and Gauntlets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves. A good assortment of
GROCERIES,
BEST BRANDS FLOUR ALWAYS IN STOCK;
OATMEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, GRANULATED OATMEAL, GRANULATED AND REFINED SUGARS, VERY LOW BY THE BBL. OR DOLLAR'S WORTH;
FIVE HALF CHESTS OF THAT CHOICE TEA, SAME AS LAST;
PURE JAVA COFFEE;
MOTT'S PURE SPICES;
RAISINS AND CURRANTS A LARGE STOCK;
FIGS, NUTS AND GRAPES;
CONFECTIONERY;
WATER WHITE AMERICAN OIL;
TEN BOXES ASSORTED SOAPS.
I realize the importance of selling
FIRST-CLASS GOODS
at prices so low that no one can under-sell me, and on this principle I solicit the patronage of my friends and the public. My motto is "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
JOHN LOCKETT.

Public Auction,
To be sold on the premises,
Wednesday, March 9th, '87,
at 2 o'clock, a nicely situated
SMALL FARM,
—:IN:—
GRANVILLE.
COMPRISING fifty acres more or less; one and one-half miles west of Bridgetown. Belonging to the estate of the late William Clarke. There are sixty apple trees, mostly into bearing; plum, cherry and pear trees, also grape vines. A good house and all necessary out-buildings and two wells of water. The greater part of purchase money can remain on mortgage. Also two riding wagons. For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH B. FELLOWS.
Granville, Jan. 10th, 1887. 81448.

NEW STORE!
FLOUR AND MEAL,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
STONEWARE,
GLASSWARE,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
Lower than ever, for CASH.
T. G. BISHOP,
South Mountain Road.
Williamston, Jan. 24th, 1887. 1y 15

Charlottetown, Feb. 12.—At a political meeting at Time Valley yesterday, attended by 200 electors, the building fell down, carrying all with it except those on the platform. Miraculously no more serious injuries than dislocated shoulders, bruises, etc., resulted. The building was quite new.

FRESH GROCERIES
ARRIVING DAILY,
AT THE
Bridgetown Grocery
STORE.
Our motto:
BEST GOODS
...AT...
LOWEST PRICES.
Full assortment of best groceries in the market.
To arrive in a few days a FULL LINE of
CONFECTIONERY,
—ALSO—
Oranges, Lemons, Nuts and Figs.
—FOR—
XMAS.
Thompson & Shaffner.

1886. 'A" No. 150.
In the Supreme Court,
Between, ROBERT DELAP, Plaintiff,
...AND:...
MILES McMILLAN, and ARTHUR B. CUNNINGHAM, Trustee, etc., Defendants.
TO BE SOLD AT
Public Auction,
by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House, Annapolis, on
Saturday, February 19th,
A. D., 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein on the 3rd day of January, A. D., 1887, unless before the day appointed for such sale the amount due to the plaintiff herein upon the mortgage sought to be foreclosed, together with cost of suit, be paid to the plaintiff or his solicitor, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendants, and all persons claiming or entitled by, from, or under them, in, to, and out of the following lot or parcel of
LAND,
and premises, situate in the town of Annapolis in the County of Annapolis, on the western side of Main or St. George Street, described and bounded as follows, namely:—
Commencing on said street at the southern corner of property of Edwin Ryerson, known as the Foster House property, thence running north-westerly along the southern line of said Ryerson property and the extension thereof to low water mark at the Annapolis River, thence running south-westerly along said low water mark one hundred and one feet, more or less, to the extension of the line of the fence on the southern side of the property conveyed by said mortgage, thence south-easterly along the extended line of said fence and said fence to the southern corner thereof, thence east-erly along the fence on said property to the point where it now meets the Garrison fence (so called,) thence northerly along the western side of said road to the place of beginning, with the buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.
TERMS.—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of the deed.
J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff.
J. M. OWEN,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Annapolis, January 14th, '87. 51446

For Sale!
FARM! FARM! FARM!
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, formerly owned by WILLIAM CHUTE. Within ½ of a mile from Bridgetown.
$3000 of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.
T. D. RUGGLES.
Bridgetown, 10th January, 1887. 2m

Notice of Removal.
TO accommodate his large and increasing business
MR. A. J. MORRISON,
...OF...
MIDDLETON,
has removed to the large and commodious store, formerly occupied by Mr. S. L. FREEMAN, where he has just opened the best and largest assorted stock of
Cloths & Trimmings,
in the two counties. Having personally visited the New York, Boston and Montreal markets, and bought my goods from first hands for cash, I cannot be undersold by anybody. Having a large staff of experienced workmen, I am prepared to make Clothes to order, second to none in the Province, both for fit and workmanship, at prices that will astonish you. Now is the time to leave your order for Fall Suits.
Also: a full line of American HATS and CAPS in Felt, Cloth and Furs—Nobby Styles. Also a complete line of Gent's BOOTS & SHOES, RUBBER COATS, all Prices and Styles, Ladies' CIRCULARS, READY-MADE CLOTHING for Men, Boys and Children, MEN'S SUITS for $5.00, OVERCOATS for $6.00. A splendid lot of Trunks, Bags, and Valises, and the most complete stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, in short, anything that a man wants to wear.
A. J. MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor.
Middleton, N. S.

Hardware.
REFINED, COMMON SWEDISH AND HOOP IRON;
SLEIGH-SHOE, TIRE, BLISTER, DRILL AND CAST STEEL;
HORSE SHOES AND HORSE SHOE NAILS;
CARRIAGE & SLEIGH SHOE BOLTS;
RIVETS AND WASHERS;
SQUARE NUTS, WOOD SCREWS;
BLACKSMITHS' FILES & RASPS;
TAPER FILES, ALL SIZES;
AXES AND HATCHETS;
MORTICE LOCKS, KNOBS, BUTTS & HINGES, PATENT WIDOW FASTENERS, ETC.
STEEL AND IRON, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
CLINCH NAILS, TACKS AND BRADS, ETC.
PAINTS AND PAINT BRUSHES.
HARD AND SOFT COAL, ALSO BLACKSMITH COAL IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
H. FRASHER.

XMAS! XMAS!
Mrs. McLean,
has just received for the
HOLIDAYS,
a large assortment of
BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES,
for the season.
Everything NEW and Everything ATTRACTIVE.
PLUSH GOODS, in large variety,
such as
LADIES' and GENT'S DRESSING CASES, ODOR CASES, FRAMES, and ALBUMS, ETC., ETC.,
ALL THE STANDARD POETS;
BIRTHDAY, GIFT and SCRAP BOOKS;
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS;
GIRL'S AND BOY'S ANNUALS;
CHATTERBOX FOR 1886;
GAMES OF ALL KINDS;
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHRISTMAS CARDS, in latest styles and designs;
FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.
A. M. MacLean.
Bridgetown, Dec. 14th, 1886. tf

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE!
THE Subscriber having disposed of a large part of her goods in the last few months, offers the remainder
VERY LOW,
to close the business. The shop will be to rent, and is one of the best stands in the village. The Stock is in GOOD CONDITION, and with the extensive patronage enjoyed for many years, offers such an opportunity for entering into business as is seldom found. For particulars enquire of
MRS H. FRASER.
P. S.—All persons indebted to the above will please settle their accounts before the first of May.
Bridgetown, Jan. 12th, '87. tf.