FERTILIZERS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

JACK & BELL offer their Celebrated
"CERES" Superphosphate at $5.00 per Bbl, on time.
"CERES" Superphosphate at $4.75 per Bbl. Cash.

—ALSO:—

"Popular" Phosphate at $4.00 per Bbl., on time.
"Popular" " $3.75 " Cash.

Above Fertilizers put up in barrels of 250 lbs. net, and above prices are at wharf or depot at Halifax.

No reduction in quality of "Ceres."

We also offer our Celebrated Bone at usual rates. Send for circular.

JACK & BELL,
Halifax, N. S.

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.
February 8th, '86. n44 4m.

SAMUEL LEGG,
Watch and Clock Maker.
—IN—
Murdoch's Block.
Also Agent for the
HARTFORD LIFE
—AND—
ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.
Of Hartford, Conn.
Bridgetown, July 1, '85.

Pure Milk!

THE subscriber would inform the public of BRIDGETOWN and vicinity that on and after the 1st of MARCH, 1886, he will be prepared to deliver

MILK

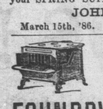
to all requiring a regular supply, at 5 cents per quart, imperial measure.

A can of milk will be left at Mrs. Reynold's store, Bridgetown, where occasional supplies can be obtained.

FRANK E. VIDITO.

P. S.—Until further notice, milk will be delivered to regular customers between 5 and 6, p. m.
Bridgetown, Feb. 23rd, '86. 493m.

ANOTHER
LARGE IMPORTATION
—OF—
TWEEDS
—AND—
English WORSTEDS,
Just received at the
BLUE STORE.
Call early and secure the best patterns for your SPRING SUITS.
JOHN H. FISHER,
March 15th, '86. Proprietor.



BRIDGETOWN
FOUNDRY COMPANY
(LIMITED.)

THE above Foundry Co., having just opened its new premises, on the site formerly occupied by Craig's Foundry, lately destroyed by fire, is now prepared

TO MANUFACTURE

STOVES, PLOWS,
HAY CUTTERS,
MILL and Other Castings.

All work attended to promptly. Charges reasonable.

W. A. CRAIG,
MANAGER.
Bridgetown, March 10th, '85 y

1885. 1885.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.

THE
BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works,

ARE prepared to compete with any similar concern in the Province, both in workmanship or price.

MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
TABLETS.
—IN—
Marble, Freestone & Granite,
of all descriptions manufactured to order at short notice.
ALSO:
Furniture Tops!
Call and inspect work.
OLDHAM WHITMAN.
Bridgetown, Jan. 12th. 85'

JUST RECEIVED.

Two Carloads
FLOUR AND MEAL,
which will be sold LOW FOR CASH.
Also.—A well assorted stock of
Groceries!
MOLASSES AND SUGAR,
SPICES, SALT, TOBACCOS,
BROOMS, SOAP,
RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CANNED GOODS,
BISCUITS, SYRUPS, ETC
P. NICHOLSON.
Bridgetown, July, 1885

J. M. OWEN,
BARRISTER - AT - LAW,
Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
United States Consul Agent.
Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—1y

SEND TO THIS OFFICE FOR BILL HEADS, CARDS, TAGS ETC.,

THIS PAPER may be found at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

ADVERTISERS
can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing
Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.
Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet

Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 14. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886. NO. 9.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Stiffness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough.

CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic in Liver Pill—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Montoville, Fla. "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D." DeWitt, Iowa. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. One teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Enough to cure a large case, price $1.00, by mail, $1.25. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

Good Workmanship.

Reasonable Prices.

ACADIA ORGAN COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST CLASS CHURCH & PARLOR ORGANS,
BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA.
A. E. SULIS.

B. LAURANCE'S
Spectacles & Eye-Glasses,
—ARE THE ONLY—
Genuine English Articles in the Canadian Market!
—TO—
REAL PEBBLES are kept in stock. Tests are given to purchasers to prove Genuineness. They are recommended by and testimonials have been received from the President, Vice-President, Ex-President, and Ex-Vice-President of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec; the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval University; the President and Ex-Presidents of the Medical Council of Nova Scotia, &c., &c.
These recommendations ought to be sufficient to prove their qualities, but if further proof is needed call on
J. E. SANCTON. Watchmaker & Jeweller, Agent. - - BRIDGETOWN

LAWRENCETOWN
PUMP COMPANY,
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
N. H. PHINNEY, Manager.
THE CELEBRATED
Rubber Bucket Chain Pump,
—ALSO:—
FORCE PUMP,
with Hose attached if required.
We are prepared to Manufacture WOODEN WATER PIPES for underdraining or conveying water under ground. Can be delivered at any station on the line of Railway. Send for Price List.

Guns,
AMMUNITION,
HEAVY
WOOL SHIRTS,
Shirts & Drawers,
A SMALL LOT OF
GENTS' GENUINE
Plymouth Buck Gloves.
Apple Barrels.
B. STARRATT.

AUCTION SALES!
The subscriber will attend
AUCTION SALES,
throughout Wilmot Township, as Auctioneer.
TERMS.—$2.00 per day.
F. L. MURPHY,
Licensed Auctioneer.
South Farmington, Jan. 19th, '86 41tf.

The Standard Bred Stallion,
VOLUNTEER PRINCE.
—ALSO:—
Flying Frenchman,
will stand in
ANNAPOLIS COUNTY
or services, for season of 1886. See handbills.
JOHM HALL.
Bridgetown, April 6th, 1886. 52tf

CURE FOR THE DEAF.
Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums Perfectly Restore the Hearing
and perform the work of the natural drum. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear. All conversation and even whispers distinctly heard. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book with testimonial, free. Address F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway, N.Y. Mention this paper.

CORN IN EGYPT!
Roop & Shaw
Beg to notify the public generally that they always keep on hand an assortment of
CARRIAGES
of the latest styles, made from
First Class Stock,
which will be sold on easy terms and reasonable prices.
Middleton, April 20th, 1885. n2tf.

Cash Store.
—SELLING AT BOTTOM PRICES—
Flour,
Corn Meal,
Oatmeal,
Graham,
Groceries,
Spices,
Biscuits, Soap,
—ALSO:—
STOVES,
in Cook, Parlor, Etc. The celebrated CHARTER OAK, CROWN, WATERLOO, NIAGARA, complete or in parts. Also:
FARMING UTENSILS,
in PLOWS, Steel and Iron, Canadian pattern, EAGLE, Doe and Side Hill, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS & HAY CUTTERS.
N. H. PHINNEY.
N.B.—Balance of SILVERWARE at wholesale prices.
Lawrencetown, Feb. 22th, 1885. n38t.

$400,000
New Business in Three Months!
The Mutual Relief Society
—OF—
NOVA SCOTIA!
THE members of the Society are hereby informed, that notwithstanding the keen competition offered by the large number of Life Insurance Companies which are so ably represented by their respective agents, our increase for the first three months of 1886, was $400,000.
This will compare very favorably with the amount of business done within Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by any Life Insurance Company.
Members, with few exceptions, respond promptly when assessments are made.
The Society pays all its bonds in full on proof of claim.
Individuals desiring Insurance are invited to make a comparison between the merits of this Society and those of other companies, before giving an application.
For particulars please write to, or see our agents.
Yarmouth, April 3rd, 1886.
THOMAS B. CROSBY, Manager.
W. H. FAIRN, Gen. Agent, Lawrencetown, N. S.

H. H. BANKS,
Produce Commission Agent,
—PROPRIETOR OF—
COLONIAL MARKET,
HALIFAX, N. S.
—Receives all kinds of—
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
on Consignment. Sales made to the best possible advantage. Prompt returns. Charges moderate.
Halifax, N. S., March 15th, '86. 49 1y.

Letter "A," No. 122.

In the Supreme Court, 1886.

Between EDWIN RYERSON, Plaintiff.

—AND—

DAVID MCLELLAND, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis or his deputy at the Court House Annapolis in said County on

Monday, June 28th, 1886,

at 12 o'clock, noon

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein on the 20th day of May, A. D., 1886, unless before the day of sale the amount due the plaintiff herein, with interest and costs be paid to the plaintiff or his solicitors, to the sheriff or into court.

ALL the estate, right, title and equity of redemption of the above named defendant, David McLelland and of all persons claiming by, through, or under him, of, in and to, and the following described lots and parcels of

LAND,

situate in Greywood in the County of Annapolis, beginning at the east side of Grand Lake, at the south west angle of lands belonging to James Harris, thence north fifty-five degrees east along the Harris line, crossing Stony Lake, and continuing on same course to the north-west angle of lands belonging to Benjamin Rice, thence south three degrees forty-five minutes east along said Benjamin Rice's land to the south-west angle of said Rice's land, thence north seventy-two degrees east, along lands belonging to said Benjamin Rice, James Robinson, Thomas Rice and others, to the eastern line of Clements Township, thence south three degrees and forty-five minutes east along said township line, to lands deeded to Alexander Harnish, thence south eighty-six degrees west along said Harnish's land to the outlet of Crotchet Lake, thence crossing the said outlet and running southerly along the west shore of Crotchet Lake to the north line of lands belonging to Avard Orde, thence south seventy-two degree and forty-five minutes west along said Orde's land to land belonging to Israel McAvoy, thence north seventeen degress fifteen minutes west along McAvoy's line to a stake and spile of stones, thence south seventy-two degrees fifteen minutes west, along to the north line of McAvoy's line to the New Liverpool Road till it come to the Old Liverpool Road, at the foot of what is known as Dennis' Hill, thence crossing to the west side of the old road and running southerly along said road to the north line of land belonging to John Dunn, thence south seventy-two degrees west along said Dunn's land to Grand Lake, thence northerly along the shore of Grand Lake to the place of beginning.

Also, all those certain lots or tracts of land situate, lying and being in the Perott Settlement, in the county aforesaid, known and described on the plan of said Settlement as lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24 on the east side of the said Settlement Road, containing two hundred and ninety acres, more or less, saving and excepting the following described portion of said first herein before described piece or parcel of land, bounded as follows, viz:—

Beginning at a fir tree on the eastern side of the Liverpool Road, about four rods north of Lamb's brook, thence south eighty degrees east to Lamb's lake, thence southerly by the shore of the lake, to a stake and pile of stones on the west side of the lake, thence north fifty degrees thirty minutes west to the Liverpool road, thence along said road to the place of beginning. Also, saving and excepting ten acres of said lots, Nos. 22, 23 and 24, being that portion thereof heretofore sold to Benjamin M. Goldsmith, together with all the appurtenances thereto appertaining.

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

J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff.
RITCHIE & RITCHIE, Plaintiff's Solicitors.
Dated this 25th day of May, A. D., 1886. 51

Poetry.

The Queen, May 24th, 1886.

[By Mrs. J. H. Healy, Round Hall, Annapolis.]

The years rolled back
And I beheld, within a tapestried
Chamber in an old baronial pile
Of England's royal tide, a stately woman
Bending with look of love above the babe
That lay upon her bosom—the first born of
A princely house.

Suddenly
The martial tread of her knighted lord
Fell upon her listening ear, and a
Glad smile lit up her pure, pale brow, as with
Sword unbound and helm flung wide, he bent
Above the silken couch with voice of love
And tender greetings, then lifted his haughty
Head proudly erect—at thought of the
Lordly heritage of this fair child—his
First begotten.

Again the years rolled back!
And I stood beneath the lofty dome of
England's ancient Abby, thronged with the
Beauty and chivalry of a mighty
Nation, grand in old historic story,
And valiant deeds of high renown.

Gorgeous banners floated
Wide above the shadowy resting place
Of the glorious dead—flashing jewels,
Gleaming far from royal robe and knightly
Crest, paled the light of the exultant day,
While—in hushed stillness—amid a circling
Band of warriors, low bowed in martial
Homage, a young, fair girl knelt beneath the
Hand of the mitred priest to receive her
Royal heritage—Britain's ancient crown!

Then loud and high
The glad triumphant hymn of the nation's
Thanksgiving burst through the wide flung portals;
Peal on peal of 'mighty music' caught up
By the listening multitude without,
Till the tumultuous shout of glad acclaim,
That rent the heavens, floated in billowy
Waves above the listening skies.

Once more I beheld!
And lo! again in the thronged cathedral
The crowned queen knelt beside the proud prince
She had chosen; while the surpliced priest
Murmured holy benediction
Above the royal pair.

Again
Joyous music swelled forth in billowy
Waves on the perfumed air—the clanging bells
Of the great city, rang out a swift, wild
Strain—the wide mouthed cannon thundered
And the glad people shouted—rejoicing
With the wedded Queen and the welcome Prince.

The glad years passed—
Sons and daughters gathered around the throne
And the glad queen rejoiced in the love of home
And happy people.

Then suddenly—
From out the palace halls a cry of anguish
Woke the startled world
Before the palace gates the dreaded banner
Of a deadly foe stood all unfurled,
And England's well beloved prince a summons
From the court of heaven heard.

Oh God! is there no hope?
The great queen of earth's greatest kingdom kneels
And sues for lengthened life—the royal
Children bow their stately heads in supplicant
Grief, beside the couch of the dying Prince,
But in vain—all in vain, unheeded the
Anguish—unpitied the pain.

The deadly foe with
Unseen footsteps passed the palace gates
And silent crossed the threshold of the
Palace halls, 'and he, who through all the years,'
Wore 'the white flower of a blameless life.'
'Albert the Good' went up to the court of
The high God; while the bells tolled—
And the people mourned with the widowed
Queen and the bereaved children.

Oh! royal lady!
Oh, proud empress of a wide extending
Many climed empire—great sovereign
Of a mighty nation—gracious ruler
Of our fair Dominion—from all these vast
Far reaching realms—from the populous isles
Of thine own universal sea; on this
Thy natal day the many millioned
People greet thee—thy children bless thee,—
The kingdoms of the world salute the—
While, from the veiled glory of that higher
Court thy royal husband watcheth over
Thee—till at the last, the splendour of thine
Earthly crown undimmed, thou too shalt bear
The call of the great voice to go up higher,
And joining thy beloved thou shalt enter
Thine eternal heritage—God crowned.

Correspondence.

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

Repeal, from a Free Traders Standpoint.

(*Editor Bridgetown Monitor.*)

SIR.—We desire to communicate through you, to the electors of Annapolis, our early views and experiences in regard to Confederation, and our explanation of our present hostility to it. The first vote we ever gave was to confirm the action of the party who led us into Confederation, and with much energy, devoted considerable time in one of the western wards of the county, to assist in placing that party in power again. Our ward considerably increased the Conservative vote; but we soon found that our effort was in vain, for we have yet to learn that any ward in the province did so well for the Conservatives one county only, having returned a supporter to confederate rule, and that one, by a considerably reduced support.

Our first impressions, or the impressions that we then entertained of Confederation, were that it was a liberal move; that it would open up a wider field for voluntary co-operation; that it would reduce the expense of governmental machinery; that it would open up a larger interchange of domestic commodities, and at the same time make our foreign commerce more important. We were then perfectly satisfied that the name Liberal should be pinned to the escutcheon of our party, we being the party of liberal progress. Years of experience since then, in a wider range of commercial life, and some time devoted to studying systems of government, have proved to us that, that apparent progress toward liberty and freedom, was but the entering wedge of a despotism and governmental absorption, cunningly arranged to suit an age and a people that would not tolerate open oppression. We little thought that it was at that time the intention of the promoters of that scheme, to build up a system that must give to politicians and parliaments, a power that would defy the people. Neither had we any intimation that a warfare was to be commenced against foreign commerce, and that in order to do this, active hostilities were to be commenced and continued between the different industrial classes, and also that the stronger co operations, as a recompense for the privilege of preying on the weaker or less organized, were to become supporters of all plans and contrivances for strengthening parliamentary force.

Looking at the commercial view of the question, we find abundant proof, through late public utterances, that the chief actors in that capture of the individual liberties of the people, intended from the very start, to bring about the very evils which we have now to contend against; and in the early years of this confederation, were acting a most outrageous deception.

Our people rebelled against high tariffs when the terms of confederation were fixed, and a uniform tariff of 15 per cent, was settled upon. Our people still complained and on the 10th of June, 1868, Sir John A. McDonald receives a request from Lord Monk "That the government and parliament of Canada would modify any arrangement respecting taxation, or respecting the regulation of trade and fisheries, which might prejudice the interests of Nova Scotia."

On the 6th of October, 1868, he (Sir John,) addressed the Hon. Joseph Howe, as follows: "The Canadian Government are not only ready, but anxious to enter upon a frank and full discussion of these points, and are prepared, in case the pressure of taxation should be shown to be unequal or unjust to Nova Scotia, to relieve that pressure by every means in their power. They are also ready to discuss any financial or commercial questions that may be raised by the Nova Scotia government or yourself and representatives of Nova Scotia in the parliament of the Dominion."

Protest after protest has gone up from the Nova Scotia government, but how little heeded by this venerable gentleman, (Sir John.) On the occasion of his Toronto speech in December, 1884, he refered to the national policy in the following language: "It was said of us that we were not sincere; that when we came into power, we would not carry out those resolutions, forgetting that it was the fixed policy of my party which we had declared as far back as 1850, in the British North American League. When Sir Alexander Galt became Minister of Finance, in 1856, he declared that policy to be the policy of the liberal conservative government; and gentlemen, we were only acting on the lines we had laid down years before when the opportune moment came, and when the call from the country came.'

We knew nothing of this intended policy, and is there a gentleman in the County who can say that he expected such or can he inform us of an utterance at the time of the confederation agitation, either by press or on the platform, indicating such a policy? Neither do we remember since Sir John's assurance to the Hon. Joseph Howe, in 1868, that he desired that Nova Scotia should have no cause to complain of the bearings of taxation, of anything being done to lighten our burden. But sir, we do know that Montreal and Toronto have been specially favored as ports of entry. Why have goods been allowed to pass through the custom house at Montreal without question, by paying 35 per cent duty, while in St. John, 40 per cent has been exacted, and the small importers of Annapolis County made to pay 48 per cent on *similar goods from the same factory* and at the same time? A government or system that will give to large importers a rebate of ten per cent on their duties, should be condemned by all right thinking men. Such cases as these which have come under our observation, and indeed the whole work of the (so-called) paternal plan of government has caused us to desire, to at least, make an effort to rid ourselves of this rule, and try for something more in accord with our idea of True Liberalism.

The Conservative party are so wedded to centralizing, monopolizing systems that nothing can be hoped for from them. All the machinery for continuing the same devices for establishing itself for a long term of power, stands ready to be used to its full extent, on the return to supremacy by the so called Liberal party, consequently our repugnance on this score to our political connection with the upper provinces would still remain.

As a firm believer in free trade between all countries being the policy most consistent with economy, science, the teachings of history, morality and conducive to a proper appreciation of the christian desire for 'good will to all men,' we look to this agitation as likely to bring us much nearer 'free trade.' It is true that we have a trade with the upper provinces unrestricted by artificial barriers, but we are prepared to contend that session is not inconsistant with our claim to be broad in our commercial views of trade. We are prepared to contend that even a competition which annihilates industries must be patiently borne by the free trade country, and in the end be found a blessing. That that which we hold aloft from with superstitious horror—direct taxation—is the very best of all means to be employed for collecting revenue. We are unable to see any good reason why our trade with the upper provinces should be shut off by repeal. Mr. Fairweather, of the St. John Board of Trade, informed us about 15 months ago, that our maritime purchases from the upper provinces amounted to, then, about $12,000,000, and that our sales to them about $4,271,000. As Mr. Fairweather is a great friend to confederation, we presume his estimate was as favorable to Canada as the circumstances would allow. Surely, if we could gain our independence, an offer for free trade between ourselves and the upper provinces would be accepted by them. Of course, if with equal freedom in another direction, our trade takes a new course, it will but prove its superior benefit to us, and may reduce our commerce with the upper provinces, unless they show their ability to compete with others. It will not be a hard matter to obtain reciprocal trade with England, as they already take from us over $2,275,000 annually, on which she charges no duty, we have but to treat her in the same way and free trade is established between us and them. With the United States, as we already sell to them (from Nova Scotia) over ¾ a million of dollars worth of our commodities more than we buy from them, a large part of which pays no duty, they would have little excuse for continuing the exclusion policy against us if they see us marching in the direction of free trade. How much the hands of the free traders of the United States would be strengthened at the present time in their efforts to open their markets for our lumber, fish, potatoes, wool, coal, etc., if we were in a position to show them our willingness to reciprocate. It is sheer nonsense to contend that free trade with new England would but open their markets for our agricultural products, and raw materials, and give to them markets for their higher developed industries. We would do then as we do now (except when misdirected by designing demagogues) persue those courses of production most in accord with our circumstances. Time and prosperity for our primary industries will soon enough open up more varied enterprise to a people quite ready for change.

We know of no obstacle, except tariff barriers, to us selling buckets, wash boards, cloths pins, doors, sashes and window frames in Boston, Portland and New York. Why should harnesses be made in Augusta or Bangor, Maine, for Boston jobbers to distribute through the west in preference to Bridgetown, N. S.? the material for the manufacture of which has to be gathered from Buffalo, New York, Newark, New Jersey, Providence, R. I., and other points in the Union. Trunks to supply Boston as well in Annapolis as in Bangor? Bricks to supply Boston as well in Annapolis as in any part of the United States? Horse nails, St. John manufacture, have been smuggled 'across the line' for years, from New Brunswick, the same may be said of blank books, matches, etc. Our woollen industries are suffering for a market such as the United States can afford. New Brunswick sent to the United States in the fiscal year of 1883 and 1884, extract of hemlock bark to the value of $188,657, and of grindstones, $34,285. In that same year we sent from this same province $31,952 of steel goods, principally skates. If all this can be done, hampered as we are by insane restrictive policies, what might we do with freedom from barbarous usages? We would open the doors for prosperity through a liberal trade with the United States, trade with Canada continued if they wish it (and we see no reason why they should not), and English fair traders silenced so far as we are responsible.

E.

Ward No. 3.

(*To be continued.*)

Terrible Experience.

PASSAGE OF A CHICAGO EXPRESS TRAIN THROUGH A CYCLONE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 15, 1886.—The Chicago express on the Fort Wayne railway had a rough experience passing through the tornado which struck eastern Ohio last night. The lightning flashed continuously from the time the train left Fort Wayne at 8 p. m., and the rain descended almost solidly until Lima, O., was passed. The ladies, of whom quite a number were on the train, were greatly frightened, while the gentlemen were too much scared to be of much service to them. The train passed Forest, O., 229 miles west of Pittsburg, about 10.35 o'clock. About three miles from Kisby the storm was at its height. Suddenly there was a dull roar in the distance, and then a cyclone tore across the level plain on the south side of the track, and catching a tree tore it up by the roots and flung it across the cars.

One limb struck the locomotive and caught the cowcatcher, while another fell on the platform and steps of the first car and demolished it. Other branches smashed in the windows along the three ordinary cars and the two Pullman sleepers. Telegraph poles came down at the same time, and rocks and bushes flew through the air in a fearful scurry. The car windows were smashed to pieces, cracked and splintered, and the glass flew in every direction. The train kept on the rails, and the engineer, applying the air brakes, brought it to a stand-still within 200 yards. Every passenger was in a paroxysm of fear. The storm continued. The air was still filled with flying branches and stones, while the flashes of electricity, liberated from the clouds, intensified the horror of the scene.

Though every window in the sleepers "Badou" and "Salamanis" was fractured and almost every pane in the other coaches, it is remarkable that very few passengers were hurt. Mr. C. C. Bow, a merchant of Canton, O., was in his berth in the sleeper "Salamanis," when the tree shivered the glass above him and he received one piece under the right eye with such force that the eye was literally cut out. A lady in the car who refused to give her name, was also cut, though not so seriously, in the face. A few others had their hands cut.

The roofs of the cars were not much damaged, but the locomotive boiler was dented in several places, and the smokestack was knocked off. After about an hour's delay the train started again, and in due time reached Cresline without further accident.

—Tailor: 'You have recently inherited a nice lump of money from your uncle, why don't you pay me?' Customer: I hate all outward show. I don't wan't it to be said that my newly acquired wealth has caused a departure from my former simple habits.'

Schr. Ivica.
Capt. Longmire.
This well known packet schooner will commence running on her regular trips between
Bridgetown & St. John
about March 20th. All freight carefully handled.
LIME
will be kept constantly on hand and for sale. Apply on board or at residence of subscriber.
JOHN LONGMIRE.
Bridgetown, March 9th '86. 48tf.

General Stoneman and the Sergeant.

In the winter of 1864, while making the raid on the King's salt works, under command of General Stoneman, I became a target for the eyes and tongue of the great and good man, and the circumstances are ever fresh in my memory.

Being short of government rations, with strict orders not to forage, but having good health and a craving appetite, I resolved to run some chances to satisfy the latter.

The command was moving slowly up a little valley, with here and there a house in view. Handing the reins of my horse to a comrade I started off toward a large house situated not far from the road, and soon found myself in the yard. Going to the rear of the house I immediately located the smoke house, and I found to my surprise and joy it was reasonably well filled with meat. Snatching a large ham from the wall, where it hung, I began making my retreat, going direct to the road never thinking but what I would find my horse and comrade close at hand.

But slowly as they were moving they had passed on some distance, and as I looked up I met the cold, stern gaze of General Stoneman. The situation was evident. Dropping the ham, I started on a run for my regiment.

It was then I realized he belonged to no church, for the air was blue as he ordered me to come back. To resist was folly. I stopped and turned to see the General's horse within four feet of the ham. 'Hick up that ham," and as I started to obey the order I thought of all the punishments soldiers are subjected to from the guard-house to the death sentence. Getting the ham on my arm, I looked him in the face and waited for further orders.

Rising in his stirrups, he fairly yelled: 'Steal, and throw it away! Getto your command!'

I did 'get' and his blessing helped me to 'get.'

Long may the good general live, for a better ham was never eaten.—*Sergeant J. F. Fenton.*

A GREAT DRIVE.—An old stage driver who lives in Truro, in giving the Halifax *Herald* some reminiscences of his life, alluding to a feat performed by a horse once owned by him that would be hard to beat:—

* * * * * * * *

"Well, one Saturday I had had driven from Weymouth to Yarmouth, fifty miles. At night I received a letter saying my contract had been cancelled, and that tenders for a new contract were called for the following Tuesday. I fed my horse—and no finer animal ever saw daylight—turned round and by noon the next day, Sunday, I had reached Kentville. It was a drive that has never been rivalled before or since; the beast had travelled over 220 miles within 30 hours. How long did he live after that? Well, I sold him to an American seven or eight years after. wards for $500—the highest ever paid in Nova Scotia for a horse up to that time. He was sired by a Percheron out of a thoroughbred American mare. He was the first Percheron ever brought to the provinces, and if his breed had been continued, Nova Scotia would to-day be annually exporting to the States and upper provinces, horses realizing their raisers hundreds of thousands of dollars.

AN HISTORIC WRECK.—*Provincetown, Mass.*, May 29.—An ancient wreck, reported as having been exhumed by the sea, near Peaked Hill Bars life station, is without doubt that of the Somerset, a British man-of-war of 64 guns. She took part in in the battle of Bunker Hill, covering the landing of the English soldiers at Charlestown. After the evacuation of Boston she went south, but re-appeared with other ships one day in November, 1778, chasing the French fleet. Encountering a heavy north-east gale off Cape Cod she was driven ashore a wreck. Several of her crew of 480 men were drowned, but the larger part were captured, by the Continental militia and marched to Boston as prisoners of war. The ship was looted by the inhabitants of Provincetown and Truro and her guns and ammunition turned over to the continental army. Relic hunters visit her daily for mementoes, and a large piece has been sent to Memorial hall, Plymouth. Traces of her port holes are still visible, also the 22 foot draught mark on her massive stem.

VICTUALLING A STEAMER.—Few persons are aware of the extensive nature of victualling on board the great ocean steamers. Each vessel is provisioned as follows for the passengers and crew: Three thousand five hundred pounds of butter, 3,000 hams, 1,600 pounds of biscuit, exclusive of those supplied for the crew; 8,000 pounds of grapes, almonds, figs, and other dessert fruits; 1,500 pounds of jams and jellies; tinned meats, 6,000 pounds; of dried beans 3,000 pounds; onions, 5,000 pounds; potatoes 40 tons; rice 3,000 pounds; flour, 300 barrels; eggs, 1200 dozen. Fresh vegetables, dead meat, and live bullocks, sheep, pig, geese, turkeys, ducks, fowls, fish, and casualty game are generally supplied at each port, so that it is difficult to estimate them. Probably two dozen bullocks and 60 sheep would be a fair average for the whole voyage, and the rest may be inferred in proportion. During the summer months, when travelling is heavy, 25 fowls are often used in soup for a single dinner.—*London Times.*

—In this office we keep the two classes of men—abstainers and moderate drinkers—entirely separate. During the last seventeen years, the expected deaths among the abstaining section of the insurers were 2644; but the actual deaths were 1861. Among the moderate drinkers—we take no immoderate drinkers—the expected deaths during the same period were 4408, while the actual deaths were 4539, scarcely any difference at all. These figures therefore show that among the temperate or total abstainers, the actual deaths were only seventy per cent of the expected deaths; whereas in the moderate drinking section the actual deaths had come within the merest fraction of the expected deaths.—*B. Whitworth Director, of the Temperance Provident Institution of London, 1883.*