Hampton.

Mr. Gilbert Vidito and wife of Bloomington have also been visiting their numerous friends.

We welcome Mrs. Brinton back to her home again. Her son Handley has left the farm occupied by him in St. Croix and has rented a part of Mr. John Hall's property and will reside with his mother.

Mr. Thomas Foster and wife of Bridgetown spent several days here visiting their friends. They are members of our Division and Mr. Foster seems to grow stronger in the cause of temperance as his age increases.

Our villagers, George Anthony and family, have moved to Digby per schooner Maudie, Capt. Beardaley, Mr. Anthony having purchased a large summer hotel intends to enter into that business. During their stay here of one and a half years they have won the esteem of the entire community. A large company gathred on the wharf on Monday evening to see them off. We feel sorry to part with them. They have been earnest and useful members of Flashlight Division. Mr. Anthony has filled the office of W. P., several terms; Harry has ably filled the office of R. S.; Mrs. Anthony being a splendid reciter has conirtbuted largely to the entertainment of our division. At their last meeting with us Flashlight passed a resolution thanking them for their work and expressing the hope that their future would be pleasant and prosperous. Mr. Anthony gave a very pleasing address expressing the pleasure and enjoyment he had had with us. Several brothers responded conveying kindly feelings and sympathy with the family in their new undertakings.

Belleisle.

Mr. Harry Edwards of Granville Ferry spent last Sunday with his friend Mr. Percy Coleman.

Mr. William C. Bent entertained a party of his young lady and gentleman friends at tea on Saturday evening last.

At the stable of Major David Wade may be seen the handsomest and fattest pair of oxen to be found in this section of the valley; good care and good food is sure to tell—they have had both—Sure.

Belleisle Division S. T., entertained Seymour division at their hall one evening last week; their programe was very appreciative and highly applauded; this division is growing rapidly; it has plenty of funds, talent and good members. May it prosper.

Mr. Obadiah Troop had a very narrow escape from being drowned one day last week. He was stepping from the bank of the river into the boat and slipped and fell overboard. He was promptly rescued by Mr. Archibald Graves who had charge of the boat.

The spring so far is backward and very cold for the season. On the 27th, of last month we had here a heavy fall of snow. Mr. John H. Bent hauled a stack of salt hay from his salt marsh on a sled; he is over 83 years old but says he never did the like at that time of year before.

South Williamston.

William Randolph has disposed of his field on the lower road to Mr. Elias Whitman.

Mr. Phineas Charlton is making preparations to build an addition to his barn this spring.

Rev. L. F. Wallace preached a very impressive sermon in the Hall on Sunday afternoon to a very attentive audience.

Mr. Asa Beals has taken possession of the property recently purchased from Mr. Edwin Nichols. Mr. Nichols and family have moved to Nictaux Falls.

At the annual meeting of the Williamston Cheese Mfng. Co., held a short time ago, it was unanimously resolved to run the factory the coming season and to commence operation the 16th of May. Mr. William A. Bishop has been engaged as foreman and the prospect is very favorable for a good season's work. It is the oldest cheese factory in the county, and the cheese have always sold well at highest market prices.

Parker's Cove.

The principal talk seems to be about the war.

Mr. Thomas Milner, junr., has gone to South Boston.

Mr. Norman Rice went to St. Andrews quite recently for the summer.

Mr. James Blair moved last week to Stony Beach, where he has purchased a farm from Rev. J. L. Read, formerly known as the Henry Hall farm.

There has not been much fishing done here as yet owing to bad weather, and for the same cause the farmers are behind with their work. Some few have planted potatoes.

On the first of last week we were almost led to think that there was some mistake about the months as the weather indicated the first or March rather than the last of April, there being quite a fall of snow followed by cold and rain throughout the entire week.

Round Hill.

Fishery Inspector Parks, of Port George, was here Friday.

Major George LeCain returned on Saturday from Quebec, where he has been taking a riding course.

Men are at work on the so-called Haley bridge. Owing to the spring freshet teams are compelled to go around by the marsh road.

Mrs. William Tupper, of Bear River, is visiting friends here. She has just returned from Tampa, Florida, where she and her husband keep a hotel during our winter. Mr. Tupper was compelled to stay because of the passing of the troops at that place, which made it impossible to close house.

PROVINCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Leinster regiment will leave Halifax to-morrow for Jamaica.

The winter term at the School of Horticulture, Wolfville, closed on April 30th.

The assignment of Samuel Archibald and Sons, fertilizer manufacturers, of Truro, has been filed.

We notice that A. D. Slipp has secured the lease of the new exhibition trotting track at Halifax.

J. A. Leaman of Halifax has sold his trotting stallion Rampart, Jr., to J. A. McDonald, of Stanley, P. E. I.

Dr. John Cloverdale, Antigonish, is a surgeon in the United States navy, and has been appointed to active service.

Hezekiah Borden, aged 82 years, has been missing from his home in South Waterville since Tuesday evening, 26th inst.

Wolfville has offered $25,000 to the Municipality of Kings on condition that the Court House and jail be built in that town.

The Wolfville speedway is now undergoing a thorough course of improvement and when completed it will be about 40 feet wide.

About 100 men are at work at the Dufferin Gold Mine, Salmon River, Halifax County. It is proposed to carry on operations on a large scale.

The will of Miss Antionette Nordbec, who died in Halifax last week, gives $60,000 to the four children of Rev. Robert Murray, of the *Presbyterian Witness*.

The D. A. R. steamer Evangeline has been withdrawn from the Barrington route, and will be put on the Minas Basin service between Kingsport and Parrsboro.

The new steamer Express, for the Yarmouth Steamship Co., is being fitted in Liverpool for over 200 passengers. It is expected she will leave Liverpool about the 20th of May.

The signal station at Westport, Briar Island, is to be connected by telephone with Digby, and all vessels passing Briar Island for St. John will be reported twice a day by wire.

Two linemen, Peter McDonald and Hugh McDonald, Nova Scotians, were drowned in the Merrimac, below Lowell, Mass., last Wednesday, by the capsizing of a raft on which they were at work.

The Kentville A. A. C. are as usual making arrangements for a grand day of sports to be held on the 24th of May. The usual bicycle sports will be held at the trotting park, and these will be supplemented with other attractions.

Rev. Mr. Bowers, of Lunenburg has an Erasmus New Testament, bearing date 1519. It is therefore 379 years old. He also owns four Bibles, one of which is 307 years old, another 223, next 186, and the last, a German Bible, bearing date of 1765.

He Must be a Dandy.

James Redden, of Ireland, who came to this country a boy, was a seventh son. He had seven sons.

John, who had seven sons.
Thomas, who had seven sons.
Patrick, who had seven sons.
William, who had seven sons.

The remaining died young. John Redden, the eldest, was father of George Redden, of Windsor, who also had seven sons. It has been said that the seventh son of a seventh son could work miracles. The late William P. Redden, of this town, was the seventh son of a seventh son. Therefore H. W. Redden, of this town, who is a seventh son of a seventh son of a seventh son, must be a dandy.—*Kentville Wedge.*

The war on the Indian frontier is now practically ended.

The Spanish Squadron Defeated

MANILA IN FLAMES.

The first great naval fight between Spain and the United States took place in the far east, at the Philippine Islands, on May 1st. The engagement was between the American squadron in Chinese waters, under command of Commodore Dewey, and a portion of the Spanish fleet stationed at Manila.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

London, May 2.—The details of the battle of Manila have been received at the British colonial office. They came in two cable messages, received yesterday evening, the substance of which has been furnished to the *Associated Press* by the officials of the colonial office to day.

The first cable despatch announces that the United States fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak yesterday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila bay, engaging in a fierce fight with both the forts and the Spanish fleet.

The engagement lasted two hours, and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet.

The American ships withdrew to the magazine vessels in the centre of the roadstead for the purpose of coaling.

One American vessel, whose name is not mentioned, is said to have been disabled.

Commodore Dewey requested British Consul Rawson Walker to convey a message to the Spanish governor-general, demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila and the possession of the cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city.

The first cable message ends with the statement that the Spanish officials were conferring with the British consul and the telegraph company's agent, and that pending a decision being arrived at the cables were not permitted to handle messages.

The second cable despatch received by the colonial office announced that the Spanish governor-general had refused to surrender the torpedoes, guns and cable offices, and that he had prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Commodore Dewey.

The message ended with the statement that the British governor of the Straits Settlements expected that the bombardment of Manila would be begun on Monday morning, when the Spaniards would cut the cable.

The first of these messages was received at 9 o'clock yesterday evening and the second one was received at midnight. They have not yet been given to the newspapers here.

No messages on the subject have been received in London, although the foreign office had expected news from the British consul at Manila. Therefore, it is supposed that the expectation of the governor of the Straits Settlements has been fulfilled, and that the Spaniards have cut the cable.

London, May 2.—A despatch to the *Evening News* says: "After the cabinet council General Correa, minister for war, and Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, made a report to the Queen Regent. The latter, it appears, who had already heard of the reverse, was aflame with patriotic enthusiasm, and declared the loss of so many ships was a misfortune, but there was "satisfaction in the reflection that the Spaniards had covered themselves with honor."

Paris, May 2.—An autonomist deputy, from Havana to the Spanish chamber, says the Spanish squadron which has just left St. Vincent contemplates the bombardment of an American port. It is not likely that there will be a fight in Cubian waters, Havana being amply fortified to resist the American fleet."

LONDON, May 2—The Havana correspondant to the *Daily Mail*, telegraphing on April 26, says Captain General Blanco has determined upon a desperate defence of Havana. In Matanzas 10,000 soldiers are engaged day and night in throwing up earthworks.

Washington, May 2nd.—An important change in the policy of the administration has been decided upon.

The United States from now on will pursue a war of conquest, in which the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico will be seized to guarantee an indemnity to be demanded of Spain at the end of the war.

The policy further contemplates the seizure of the Canary Islands, off the African coast, the Island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean and the Spanish coaling station, Port of Spain, on the Island of Trinidad, off the north coast of South America.

Toronto, May 2.—Senor Polo, late Spanish ambassador to United States, yesterday received a message from Captain General Blanco, at Havana, stating the Cuban elections had resulted in the return of 51 autonomists and 14 conservatives. The election began April 27. Autonomists are supporters of Premier Sagasta's new scheme of constitutional liberty for Cuba. The conservatives are those who are supporters of the old Spanish method of rule. The Cuban parliament will meet May 4th.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The United States war expenditure is estimated at $2,000,000 per day.

The value of Canadian lobster exports from 1869 to 1896 was $45,140,470.

It is said that 30,000 of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba are in the Havana hospitals.

Young Devitt was killed in a boxing bout with Griffo at Sacramento, Cal., last week.

An Austrian torpedo manufactory declined to supply Spain because it had a pressing order for Japan.

The scheme for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States seems to have completely failed.

By an explosion in the California Powder Works at Santa Cruz, Cal., on Tuesday, at least seven lives were lost.

American vessels now in the South Atlantic, have cargoes valued at $20,000,000 in danger of seizure by privateers.

A Montreal horse dealer has received an order from the United States government for 2,500 horses for army purposes.

The special immigrant trains, which arrived in Winnipeg on the 29th ult., had on board nearly a thousand Europeans.

The French government consuls at Matanzas have protested against the bombardment of that city by the American fleet.

The Earl of Stradbroke has consented to accept the command of the English volunteer artillery team selected to visit Canada this year.

Last year P. E. Island realized $300,000 from cheese made in 34 factories. This year increased attention will be paid to buttermaking.

A bill has been submitted to the British Columbia legislature providing for the loaning of money to farmers at low rates of interest.

The government of Denmark and the Netherlands have cabled to their West Indian possessions to have coal reserved for naval uses.

The opposition members in the Canadian parliament are fighting strongly against the adoption of the provincial voters' list for federal purposes.

The owners of the New England fishing vessels are inquiring as to the possibility of placing their vessels under the British flag till the war is over.

A notice to mariners has been issued by the U. S., harbor commission, warning captains of the mining of Portland, Me., harbor. Boston harbor is also being mined.

Six British warships, it is reported at Kingston, Jamaica, will patrol the sea in the neighborhood of Cuba during the hostilities between the United States and Spain.

A Vienna despatch says the Emperor of Austria has contributed £20,000 to the national naval subscription of Spain and permitted Austrian officers to join the Spanish Army.

John Sherman, the venerable Secretary of State, appointed by the Republican administration after the 1896 elections, has resigned his office and Judge Day has been appointed as his successor. Sherman has been in active political life for forty years.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL
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Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Monitor:

SIR:—In your issue of April 20th, I notice an article headed "Plebiscite" and signed "Jus." In fact, it is one of a series of articles from the same source and very much reminds one of the south wind sighing through the branches of the "Albany oaks," noisy but harmless. Rarely, if ever, have we read such a remarkable instance of the creation of men of straw to be followed by a wholesale demolition, at the iconoclastic hand of "Jus."

"Jus" will pardon us if we suggest that the Klondike is not the proper place for him and if we urge the unpacking of that grip at once. The true sphere and proper place for this sprig of Blackstone, with sheepskin and shingle in hand, is Havana. What a field for his genius! What a theatre for his prowess! See him toss the sea-foam from his ambrosial locks and lofty brow, lifting himself to his Albany altitude and with a kindred bone of an ancient slaughter, forever settle the question between Spain and the United States.

It grieved us sore to see Rev. Mr. Brown in the merciless grip of "Jus," but we are glad to find the "parson" more than a match for the "limb of the law."

"Mr. Brown has not added much weight to the discussion" says "Jus." Anyone would say that, and in the absence of reasons for the statement, would not expect much credit, but "Jus" says so, and that, *ipso facto*, settles it.

We are almost inclined to regard the following as the gem of the whole article. "If anyone wishes to know what my reply is, I refer them to the letters which I have already published, which, in my opinion, are a full answer to Mr. Brown's ecclesiastical argument." Is there any answer to that reasoning? Is there any escape from that logic? Or is there any appeal from that decision? "Jus" says that "in his opinion" etc. Surely, that settles the controversy.

We half suspect the reason why Mr. Brown wants to know the real name of "Jus" is, that he may not waste grape-shot when firing at a sand-piper. After several articles on prohibition "Jus" now proposes to present his views on the "Plebiscite." We wish to observe that a plebiscite is not a prohibitory law and may never result in such a measure, but, in this case, is only a "Yes" or "No" of the people as to whether they desire a prohibitory law or not. We own the temerity and apologize for appearing to discount "Jus" at any point, but it is not a little amusing to hear him propose giving his views on the plebiscite and then dash into a discussion of the cost of enforcing prohibition.

With ease, he demolishes all the arguments of half a century, against the liquor traffic, discredits all the true hearted and brave men who have labored for prohibition, whether by moral or legal suasion and, in short, absolutely overthrows all law that would attempt the destruction of the traffic.

If only the Federal parliament had known of "Jus" and could have induced him to disregard the demands upon his time, and secured his views, it would have been a great relief. Doubtless, from twenty-five to thirty minutes would have been sufficient for him to have so impressed that body as that nothing more would have been heard of "Plebiscite" or "Prohibition."

Parliament having missed that golden opportunity, it will now be in order for the liquor fraternity, having lost their advocate and champion L. P. Cribbs, to secure the services of "Jus," "who doth bestride the narrow world like a colossus," in order to insure the safety of their cause.

"Jus" says there are "two sides to every great question." Well, it must be so. At this point, he deplores the loss of revenue, which he puts at seven million dollars in round numbers. May we ask, are there to be no advantages to the finances of Canada by prohibiting the traffic?

Let "Forward" of April 14th answer. "The people of Canada pay to the distiller and brewer about $40,000,000 per annum." "The distillers and brewers refund about $8,000,000 to the people's agents," viz., the government. If instead of paying $8,000,000 indirectly to the government through the medium of the grog shop, the people paid $40,000,000 direct to the government, would the people gain or lose by the change of bankers? Would the people suffer in their pockets, their homes, their health, their morals? Would there be any increase, or would there not be a decrease in taxation, as a result?" To us it looks as if it would be a decided financial advantage to Canada, to prohibit the traffic and instead of getting 8 of the 40 million, while the dealers monopolize the 32 million, let the whole 40 find its way through the thousand and one industries and enterprises of the country, to the advantage of all concerned.

In addition to this, the traffic costs Canada in asylums, prisons, police force, etc., for the care-taking of its product, not less than 30 or 40 million, all of which would be saved to the taxpayers by a prohibitory law.

"Jus" becomes very solicitous and prophetic as to the cost of enforcing the law, builds new cruisers and appoints vast armies of policemen, etc. Well, how funny it does sound to hear this new prophet just go on asserting, without attempting to prove anything. That would not be satisfying in a court of law.

"Jus" sums up by stating that the "cost of enforcing any law exceeds the receipts." Now, to be consistent, he must either abandon his contention that we should vote against a prohibitory law, because the cost of enforcing it would exceed the receipts, or he must seek the repeal of all laws, whose cost of enforcement exceeds the receipts. But may we inquire how he knows that a Dominion prohibitory law would cost more for its enforcement than would come from its receipts, since we have no such law and never had, and do not know what penalty might be required for its violation. We submit that "Jus" is estopped from this contention by the startling statement "that courts, lawyers and witnesses would, without a doubt, combined to defeat the object of the law." How does he know that? Nothing but a compound of ignorance and insolence could have made this false and scandalous statement. Of nothing is Canada more justly proud than of the purity and dignity of her judiciary, from the country squire to the chief justice, and yet it remains for "Jus" to assert that the courts of the land would combine to defeat the object of the law.

Our reading and observation in regard to Canada, lead us to conclude that our laws are quick to detect and effective to punish all violaters.

Surely, he must have got mixed when he packed his grip for the Klondike. Ah! We think we have it now. A veritable man of straw, created and slain by the red right hand of "Jus." Marvellous feat, but accomplished.

Doubtless the premier of Canada will tremble when this modern Jove bids him, or any member of his cabinet, disclose the source of revenue, whence shall come this extra expenditure, and Laurier will meekly respond "It is as thou sayest, oh "Jus," and there is no escape from thy verdict."

On the question of invested capital "Jus" waxes eloquent about the pounds of corn used, and workmen employed, but has not a word about the 50,000 drunkards made by this capital every year, or the 22,000 fitted for, and finding their way to prisons and asylums. Not a word about the unhonored 5,000, who yearly go to a drunkard's grave in Canada. Nothing about the heartaches and heartbreaks of those who mourn and are sad on account of the invested capital of the liquor traffic. Let it and its capital forever rot, but save our people from such an end.

How amusing the talk about being properly regulated and controlled, as if a glass of whiskey was not the same in its effect on the human system, whether licensed or unlicensed, besides, who is to be the judge of the regulation theory and how is it to be brought about, and where will you get the revenue to bring in and retain this halcyon condition. For if he knows anything, he knows the license system fails to do this. Will "Jus" be good enough to give chapter and verse of sacred authority to back up the liquor traffic as we have it in Canada at the present time. How weak and foolish the pretended argument in regard to the Scott Act in Annapolis. "Jus" waives the question aside with the statement that only 1111 or one-third of the voting population cast their ballots for the Scott Act. But why not face the other fact, that only 114 or little more than one thirtieth of the voters cast their ballots to sustain his view or oppose a prohibitory law. Poor "Jus" is even more curious at the clergy than at courts, lawyers and witnesses. At present it is not quite clear whether any will survive the slaughter of the Albany Goliath. While he bemoans a "great beerless and spiritless desert" as a result of prohibition, thousands of hearts and homes in Canada would rejoice at their country's deliverance. But now behold the conquering hero hoisted on his own petard.

After an elaborate insistence that the law could not and would not be enforced, first, because of the expense and, second, because there would be none but a few of the clergy "with seven by nine theories" to attempt its enforcement; he suddenly collapses, damns his former contention and gives up the question, if not the "Ghost," by admitting that the law would drive the whole traffic into underground rat holes.

Hurrah, for the law! Just what the temperance people want and just what the liquor fraternity dread. Nor have we to go far afield for the reason; when a majority of the people have voted for a prohibitory law, it is reasonable to believe that they will insist on its being obeyed. "Jus" admits that one of the reasons for enforcing the license law is the powerful business principles that seek to guard the municipal revenue by prohibiting illegal sales; strange that he did not see the same reason for the enforcement of national prohibition, since the penalties for violation would go to augment the national revenue. He states that license holders would be on the alert to protect themselves against illegal sales. Will he kindly give the names and number of license sellers, who have been instrumental in fining illegal vendors in the city of Halifax since 1886? Both the principles would apply to a prohibitory law instead of being wanting, as asserted, by "Jus." For, in the first place the government would see to it that the revenue should be benefitted by the collection of fines and the majority of the people who vote for the law would have a financial interest in keeping the money that would be monopolized by the underground sellers in wide and legitimate circulation and, therefore, would insist upon the enforcement of the law. I suppose even "Jus" has noticed an occasional seizure of a schooner in the act of smuggling whiskey. Now if our government finds it possible to prevent an occasional vessel getting in with the contraband liquors, is it not reasonable to believe that the captures would readily increase with the increase of numbers invading our shores. However, "Jus" declares that none but temperance people would attempt to prevent such goods from landing. What an insult such a remark is to a government passing a prohibitory law and appointing and paying officers for its enforcement. But now comes the crowning, crushing interrogation. Stand aside and let us hear from "Jus" himself. "What man, capable of grasping such a situation as this, would think of saying that the Bible or any other authority, upholds or ought to uphold, such a hair-brained scheme as prohibition?" In vain do we urge the finding of the Presbyterian General Assembly, in recent times, in the following words: "This assembly declares its conviction that the general traffic in intoxicating liquors is contrary to the word of God and to the spirit of the Christian religion; that total prohibition would be the most effective form of temperance legislation and that it is highly expedient that the state pass a prohibitory law." Although that body represents 756,000 in Canada and must have able and learned men in their communion, yet we are told there are only a few clergymen, with seven-by-nine theories of salvation, who are prohibitionists. The Methodist general conference, representing 847,000 in Canada, has declared in the same line of the assembly, and so of the other denominations. None of these can have grasped the situation or they would not "think of saying that the Bible or any other authority upholds or ought to uphold such a hair-brained scheme as prohibition." Besides, all these will have to fall into line with the few clergymen, etc. How foolish and absurd. But once more. In 1875, 280 representatives, not clergymen, from the different provinces, assembled at Montreal. The meeting was presided over by Senator Vidal and had the advice and assistance of Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, and John N. Stearns, of New York. The conclusions of the convention were summarized in the following resolutions. "I. That the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as common beverages, are found by the parliamentary committees as well as the experience of society, to be a fruitful source of crime and pauperism, alike subversive of public morality and social order. II. That all attempts to restrict the traffic by license law are unsatisfactory, inasmuch as intemperance and all the evils connected therewith, are constantly increasing. III. That nothing short of the entire prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, as beverages, would be satisfactory to this convention. IV. That in order that a prohibitory liquor law, when passed, may have the sympathy and support so indispensably necessary to its success, it is the opinion of this convention that the Dominion Parliament be urged to frame such a law, subject to ratification by the popular vote."

As a result of this, the House of Commons passed a resolution adopting the principle of prohibition, from which they have never receded. And yet we are told that only a few foolish and conceited clergymen favor prohibition. "Jus" calls for the ear of the electors and deigns to tell them what to do. We fancy his efforts in this direction will be about as fruitful as were those of the Albany boy who hired the hall at Middleton some years ago, and announced his intention, by poster and otherwise, to deliver a remarkable lecture, but has been waiting ever since for the audience to assemble.

If the electors fail to hear our sage, it is because he is so far away and so high; under his feet are the fleecy clouds and the stars have hung a chaplet on his brow, while the peerless splendor of his own genius dims the coruscations of the noon-tide sun.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space.

WM. BROWN.

Middleton.

Mr. Brown's "Dilemma."

To the Editor of the Monitor:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to make a few comments on Mr. Brown's two propositions.

1. "The principle is found involved in the restrictive laws which God gave to Israel through Moses, that every man is prohibited from keeping in his possession (Whiskey?), or from entering upon any course that will interfere with the rights of others."—J. W. Brown.

As the above proposition does not make sense in the form in which it was published in your last issue, I have taken the liberty to put in the word "whiskey" in order to help Mr. Brown say what he wanted to. If the above proposition were true, then all of our regulative laws ought to be repealed at once and prohibitory legislation put in their places. Men cannot navigate the seas, enter into a partnership, make their wills, set traps for lobsters, or beat the drum in the Salvation Army without interfering with the rights of other citizens. Even your correspondent, Mr. Brown, could not reply to my last letter without interfering with the rights of someone else by laying himself liable to an action of libel. It is the function of law to determine what are the rights of others. The restrictive laws of Moses have determined this question to a certain extent. Thou shalt not steal; *i. e.*, every citizen has a right to property. Thou shalt not murder; *i. e.*, every citizen has a right to life. Thou shalt not commit adultery; *i. e.*, every husband and every wife have the sole right to his or her companion, and so on. Moses did not declare that the law of God protected every citizen from the temptation of drinking wines and spirits to excess, and the Bible nowhere declares such a doctrine. What evidence it does contain on this point supports the opposite doctrine. If what Mr. Brown says be true, nine-tenths of our statutory law and nearly all of our common law and equity ought to be repealed and overruled. Nearly all of our law is regulative and not prohibitory. The Bible probably does demand that the liquor traffic ought to be regulated so as to reduce the crime, pauperism and loss of life, which result from it, to a minimum.

The ideas expressed in the preceding paragraph are those which I had in mind when I wrote in my letter of March 16th the following: "As a matter of fact, prohibitory clauses are always specific; if they were anything else—if inferences other than the most direct and obvious were allowable—there would be no end of the mischief which would follow." I hope now Mr. Brown will be able to understand that sentence.

2. "The liquor traffic, as it now exists, does interfere with the rights of others; hence the Bible demands that the liquor traffic be prohibited."—J. W. Brown.

As this proposition depends upon the first, reply is unnecessary. I do not wish to add anything to what I said on this point in my letter of April 6th.

I intended to make clear to Mr. Brown the meaning of my reply of March 16th, in my last letter, but overlooked the matter; hence my reason for writing again. As to the remainder of your correspondent's article, I must leave your readers to draw their own conclusions. If they wish to think that Mr. Brown was in a loving and prayerful mood when he penned his last letter, I will say Amen. If they prefer to say that he is making an ass of himself and greatly injuring his reputation as an humble follower of Christ, I will say Amen to that. If they think the prohibition party of Annapolis County ought to be proud of such a leader and wish to forward his arguments to Ottawa to convince the Dominion Government of the need of a prohibitory liquor law in this country, I will add a good, old, fervent, Methodist Amen.

JUS.

Halifax, May 2nd, 1898.

A proclamation has been issued in Cuba that every man between 15 and 50 must volunteer in the Spanish service, under penalty of arrest, trial and death.

Church Services, Sunday, May 8th.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. F. P. Greatorex Rector: In St. James', Bridgetown: Service with celebration of Holy Communion at 11; Sunday-school at 2; Evening Service at 7.30. Service on Wednesday at 7.30. In St. Mary's, Belleisle: Service at 3; Sunday-School at 1.45. Service on Thursday at 7.30. All seats free.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. M. Young, Pastor Bridgetown: Bible Class and Sabbath-school, 10 a.m.; Preaching Service at 11 a.m.; Evangelistic service 7.30 p.m. B.Y.P.U. Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. General social service Friday evening at 7.30. Service at Granville Centre on Sunday afternoon.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. Strothard, pastor; A. S. Tuttle, assistant pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 2 p.m. General Class every Monday evening at 7.30; Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. All are cordially invited.

Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.

Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., alternately. Epworth League on Tuesday and prayer meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

Mountain Mission: Preaching fortnightly. Durling's Lake at 10.30 a.m., Hill at 2.30 p.m.

ROUND HILL.—G. J. Coulter White, pastor. Preaching service on the 1st Sunday of the month at 11 a.m., and on other Sundays at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday-school after morning service, other Sundays at 2.30 p.m.

LAWRENCETOWN CIRCUIT.

METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. J. H. TOOLE, Pastor. Preaching service at Lawrencetown at 11 a.m.; Brooklyn at 3 p.m.; Port George at 7 p.m. Epworth League at Port George on Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock, and at Lawrencetown on Friday evening at the same hour. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

GENTLEMEN,—While driving down a very steep hill last August my horse stumbled and fell, cutting himself fearfully about the head and body. I used Minard's Liniment freely on him and in a few days he was as well as ever.

J. B. A. BEAUCHEMIN.

Sherbrook.

Marriages.

CLAYTON—KING.—At Parker's Cove, March 28th, by Rev. H. Achilles, Mr. Charles Clayton, of Young's Cove, to Miss Lillie King, of Waterville, Kings county.

New Advertisements.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TEACHERS WANTED!

For the Primary and Preparatory departments of the Bridgetown School. Applicants to state grade of license and certificate, experience, testimonials, and salary expected.

F. L. MILNER,
Town Clerk.
4 tf

Plumbing . . .
. . . Plumbing

—:o:—

R. ALLEN CROWE

is prepared to do all kinds of Plumbing in the best systems of sanitation with the latest fixtures at

Bottom Prices.

Creamery and Cheese Factory work done at short notice.

Milk Cans and Kitchen Furnishings always in stock.

Job Work strictly attended to.

R. ALLEN CROWE,
Telephone 21. BRIDGETOWN

THERE is a little matter that $ome of our cu$tomers$ have $eemingly forgotten entirely—$ome of them make u$ promi$e$ bu' have not kept them. With u$ it i$ a very important matter—it$ nece$$ary in our bu$ine$$. We are very mode$t and don't like to $peak about it.

KINNEY & SHAFNER.

Just Received

A large lot of

Wire Nails,
White Lead,
Oils and
Turpentine.

Give me a call and I will make the price right.

R. SHIPLEY.

New Advertisements.

CHEAP SALE OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.
Commencing April 30th,
for one week only.

BRIDGETOWN BOOT AND SHOE STORE

All in need of Footwear will do well to see stock and prices before buying elsewhere.

This Sale is for Cash and Cash only.

E. A. COCHRAN.

NOTICE

THE
Bridgetown Clothing Co's
New Town Council.

MAYOR — Latest New York Styles.
TOWN CLERK — Full Dress Suit.
COUNCIL — (1) Prince Albert Coat. (2) S. B. Frock Suit. (3) D. B. Sack Suit. (4) S. B. Sack Suit. (5) English Walking Suit. (6) Covert Overcoat.
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE — Our celebrated $3.00 Custom-made Pants.
CHIEF OF POLICE — Tyke Serge Suit.
ASSISTANT POLICE — Blenheim Serge Suit.
Taxes for the ensuing year — 25 per cent less than last.
Time of Meeting — From 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Place of Meeting — BRIDGETOWN CLOTHING CO.

C. McLELLAN, Manager.

SHAFNER & PIGGOTT.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.
Cunningham's fresh Bread and Cake kept in stock.

☞By the way DON'T FORGET when in need of Flour and Meal that we keep it.

UP-SIDE DOWN

THE only thing about this firm that is right in prices and quality.

is this advertisement. We are right side up and our goods are

"The proof of the Pudding is in the eating."

TRY US when you want anything first-class in the Grocery, Fruit and Confectionery lines. Also a choice lot of Crockeryware and Patent Medicines.

APRIL 1st, 1898!

MR. McPHEE is at my Bridgetown Store from this date.
Call and get my Spring 1898 prices.
Splendid Stock to select from.

EDWIN L. FISHER, - Merchant Tailor.
Stores at Bridgetown and Annapolis Royal.

EASTER BEEF!

—:o:—

As I am determined to supply my customers with the very best that the market will afford. I have purchased for Easter this year a pair of "heavy beef cattle" which will probably surpass in quality anything before offered to the public in Bridgetown.

In addition to the above you will find my Meat Market well supplied with a first class stock of

Salt Pork,
Sugar-cured Ham and Bacon,
DRY AND PICKLED FISH,
and in fact almost anything usually found in a well appointed meat market.

Inspection solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

W. M. FORSYTH.
Bridgetown, April 5th, 1898.

SPRING OF '98!

Do you want to do Some early Seeding?

We have our new seeds in and as we bought in car lot direct from Wm. Rennie, Toronto, we are in a position to quote fine prices for the quality of seeds we handle.

Arrived this week
One Carload of
Flour & Feed
which we will sell low for cash.

"Yellow Danvers" Onion Seeds at 90c per lb.
Rosin, 2½c per lb.
Balance of Winter Goods at Cost to clear.

E & E SCHAFFNER
Lawrencetown, March 30th, 1898.

P. S.—Agents for high grade Bone Meal and Phosphates, which we have in stock. Please call and inspect.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE

A small sum each month from your earnings? A sure way to provide for a start in life. Take shares for your children. $3 per month, if kept up till maturity, will yield $500. This will take from eight to nine years.

The Equitable Savings, Loan & Building Association.

Apply for prospectus to
J. FRANK CROWE, Agent,
Bridgetown, N. S.

HARRY S. SANCTON.
PAINTING,
Graining, Kalsomining, Coloring, etc
☞Orders left at H. W. Benson's hardware store will be promptly attended to.
☞Estimates given. 52 3m

Blacksmiths' Supplies . . .

Bar Iron, Sleigh Shoe and Caulk Steel, Horse Shoes and Nails, Coil Chain, Hand and Farrier's Hammers.

SKATES . . .
Full Nickel-Plated, No. 10 quality, 1.50 per pair. Genuine Acme Skates 50c. per pair.

Sleigh Bells .
Back straps and Shaft Gongs.

The X-Ray Raisin Seeder
The one that seeds.

Lightning and Lance Tooth CROSS CUT SAWS . . . . .

AXES . . . . .
Single and Double bitted.

SCISSORS and SHEARS
Of the Celebrated "Clauss" make. Every pair warranted.

Also a full line of
GENERAL HARDWARE
AT BOTTOM PRICES.

H. W. BENSON

CHOICE
EASTER BEEF

Fresh and Salt Pork, Veal, Fine Sugar-Cured Ham & Bacon, all kinds of Pickled Fish, Fresh Halibut and Lobsters, Cabbage, Squash, Parsnips, etc.

.....AT.....

B. M. WILLIAMS'.

WANTED!

A MODERATE-SIZED FARM with good buildings, situated within a mile of the town of Bridgetown. Apply to
ERVIN & ALCORN,
Annapolis Valley Real Estate Registry.
March 22nd, 1898. 52 tf

New Advertisements.

FOR
. . SPRING . .
. . TRADE . .

NEW GOODS
.....AT.....
Runciman, Randolph & Co's.

New Tapestry Carpets,
New Brussels Carpets,
4-4, 6-4 & 8-4 Floor Oil Cloths,
White & Fancy Table Baizes,
English Printed Cottons,
Ladies' Shirt Waists,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Lace Curtainettes,
Ladies' Hygeine Vests,
Misses' & Women's Black Cotton Hose (fast dye),
Gents' Cotton 1-2 Hose,
Gents' Colored and White Shirts,
Gents' Undervests & Drawers,
White Regent Quilts,
Fancy Carriage Wraps,
Linen Table Napkins,
Apron Dowlas, etc., etc.,

....ALL AT....
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Bridgetown, N. S., April 13th, 1898.

BOOTS . . .
—AND—
. . . SHOES

I have a large line of
Men's Heavy Grain Long Boots,
Men's Heavy Grain B. T. Boots,
Men's Dongola Kid Congress