Lawrencetown.

Miss Etta C. Darling has gone to Boston for a few months.

"In the Enemy's Camp." by the V. C. B. soon. See adv.

Mrs. R. Dodge, of Bellisle, spent Sunday with her mother.

Good reports come from the convention at Bridgetown, on the 1st inst.

Mr. Robert Grant, of Yarmouth, is the guest of Mr. Chas. Miller.

Twenty of our people enjoyed a sleighride to West Clarence on Monday evening.

Rev. J. R. Hart, of Bridgetown, filled Rev. Mr. Tyler's appointments on the 3rd.

Meetings afternoons and evenings all this week, by Rev. King, in Baptist vestry.

Mr. F. G. Stevens has returned from Halifax, and will spend the next few months at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Nichols, of Auburn, Kings county, paid their friends here a visit last week.

Mr. M. Armstrong, of Aylesford, took a fine drove of cattle through town last week, on his way home.

Mrs. Tyler is quite ill at the home of her mother, and Rev. Mr. Tyler and son have been telephoned for.

Two of our young folk have the scarlet fever; but, we are pleased to say, are out of danger and improving.

Mrs. Jas. Starratt died on Monday forenoon, the 4th, at the age of 86. Our readers will remember that Mr. Starratt was buried one week ago last Sunday.

Nelson Division gives a public entertainment in the shape of a ten-cent bean and pie supper, also literary entertainment, on the evening of the 9th. A good time for all.

Ninety teams and over two hundred people were on the ice here on the 2nd. Although a good deal of slush was on the ice, some fine contests of speed were shown. Saturday, the 9th, if fine, will no doubt draw a much larger crowd.

A party of twenty of the young people of Aylesford enjoyed a sleighride on the 28th. They were entertained by mine host Oswald, at the Elm House. A number of town people were invited in and a most enjoyable evening was spent. An oyster supper was served, and about 2 a.m. the party started for home.

Spa Springs Chips.

Parties are the order of the day. They are too numerous to particularize.

Miss Clara V. Stronach is attending the school at Kingston, and while there will stay with her aunt, Mrs. Frank Reagh.

Miss Venia Ward, our former teacher, who has been studying at the Normal school, Truro, is quite ill, and will probably have to return to her home to take the rest which she so much needs.

The family of Dea. T. H. Marshall received the announcement, by telephone, on Monday, of the death of Mrs. Marshall's mother, Mrs. Starratt, relict of the late Jas. Starratt, of Lawrencetown, whose funeral took place on Sunday, Feb. 17th.

Mr. Dunlop, teacher of high school, Middleton, spoke to us on Sunday evening from these words, "Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God." The discourse was highly appreciated, and we hope to hear him again in the near future.

Our teacher, Mr. T. J. Kinley, has closed our school and gone to his home at Paradise. After the burning of the school house the trustees placed the old desks saved from the fire in the bath house, and school re-opened. This proved too small and in every way unfitted for school purposes. As the black-boards, maps, etc. were all destroyed, it was deemed advisable to adjourn until a new school-house was erected.

Paradise Gleams.

Seymour Ritcey lost a valuable cow last week.

Dr. Cole made a flying visit to his father's, Major C. S. Cole, last week.

Mrs. Burton Chute spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley, Lawrencetown.

Miss Vinnie Marshall returned last week from a visit among relatives in Clarence.

Miss Eliza Roehner is also home after spending a few weeks among relatives and friends in Annapolis and vicinity.

The beautiful skating rinks which characterized the first two days of the month have given place to wilder weather.

S. L. C. met Monday evening at Mrs. H. A. Longley's, and on Tuesday the W. Missionary Aid met at the same place, and the Literary Society meets on Thursday evening at Dr. Z. Phinney's, when it is expected the Lower Granville society will be present by invitation. These, with the prayer service on Wednesday evening and the Division on Saturday evening, when there will be refreshment served by the lady members, gives us a busy and interesting week.

Hampton.

We hear of the arrival of a small gentleman at the home of Mr. Charles Dunn.

Capt. Eaton Chute has joined the schr. *Genius* Frank Messenger has also joined as one of the crew.

Walter Snow and Benjamin Foster have returned to the U. S., Mr. Snow to Rhode Island and Mr. Foster to Lynn.

Death has again visited us and removed an ancient landmark, Mr. Gilbert F. Chute. The funeral took place on Monday last, and was attended by our pastor, Rev. E. P. Caldwell.

On Monday evening quite a number of our villagers met at the residence of E. B. Foster, the present home of Miss Susan Foster, and gave her a pleasant surprise by presenting her with useful articles to the value of seven dollars. After an hour had been spent in social chat and vocal music, our school teacher and some of her scholars gave fine exercises in the tonic-sol-fa system, which were very amusing.

Nictaux Falls Items.

Mrs. John Morse, of Melvern, visited friends here last week.

On the 1st inst. Mr. and Mrs. David Ritcey had a new member added to their family—a baby girl.

Quite a quantity of ice has been taken out of the pond during the last week, to supply the ice houses.

Rev. Wm. Brown, of South Farmington, preached to an attentive congregation in the Methodist church Sabbath afternoon last.

Mr. Colin Smith's little boy is quite ill with congestion of the lungs. It is hoped under the skillful treatment of Dr. Spongagle he may soon recover.

C. D. Mack gave his magic lantern entertainment in the Temperance hall in this place, Friday evening, March 1st. A goodly number were present and were well pleased with the views, interspersed with recitations, etc.

Port Lorne.

Samuel Beardsley is home from a trip to St. John, where he soon expects to take charge of a vessel.

Mrs. Cortez Dalton, who has been failing for some time, peacefully passed away on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 27th, in the 56th year of her age. She leaves a husband, one son, four brothers, two sisters, and a great number of relatives to mourn their loss. Maggie was a general favorite with all who knew her. She became a member of the Baptist church when quite young, and has always been a consistent member, walking in faith, and her voice, which is silenced forever, will be greatly missed in the choir. The remains were interred in the burying-ground, March 1st. Funeral services were held at the church by our pastor, Rev. E. P. Coldwell. Mr. Elvin Dalton, of St. John, arrived here on the 2nd inst, one day late for the funeral.

Lower Granville Notes.

One of our old and highly esteemed neighbors, Mr. Harris Robbins, is very ill, and his recovery quite doubtful.

Mr. Blackadder, lecturer for the Grand Division, S. of T., gave an interesting address in Circle Hall on Friday evening, 22nd ult.

A donation party, in the interest of Rev. Mr. Jenkins, met at residence of Mr. James Johns on Wednesday evening, and presented the rev. gentleman with a purse of $63, which was very graciously received by him and acknowledged in an appropriate speech. Mr. Jenkins still continues special service in Mariner Section.

Outram.

Miss Lottie Marshall, who has been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Balsor, returned to her home yesterday.

Two of our young men, Mr. Theodore and Maitland Balsor, left yesterday for Mass. They intend spending a few days in Digby with their relatives and many friends.

Quite a large number gathered at Mr. Norman Healy's one evening last week where they spent a very pleasant time. On returning home Mrs. Walter Healy had the misfortune to be thrown from the sleigh and have her arm broken.

Total Eclipse of Moon.

A total eclipse of the moon will occur on the night of Sunday the 10th inst., and will be visible throughout most of the inhabited regions of the globe. The eclipse will begin about 8 45 p.m. and terminate shortly after midnight.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Monitor:

DEAR SIR,—I perused with much interest and some surprise Mr. Andrews' article on prohibition-pledged candidates, which appeared in your issue of Feb. 27th.

I regard the letter as a candid expression of honest opinions, but do not think the arguments are logical or the conclusions valid.

In the first place he states that, pending the decision of the Privy Council as to whether the central or local parliaments possess prohibitory powers, immediate prohibition is impossible. Quite true, perhaps: but even if the immediate *enforcement* of such a law be impossible, it must be remembered that immediate *steps* must be taken to secure its *future* enforcement. Mr. Andrews also draws the conclusion that because the Privy Council's decision has not yet been made known it would be unwise to send men pledged to prohibition to parliament. We cannot see it thus. We think that pledged men must be sent to both Dominion and local houses, even if the judical committee of the Privy Council have not given their decision; and the reason is plain. Suppose that the decision should declare that prohibitory powers belonged to Ottawa and there were no pledged members there. Do you think there would be much chance for the enactment of a law of such character? It would simply mean that nothing could be done until the next election, which means a loss of perhaps eight or ten years. The same thing applies also to the local parliaments; but I speak mainly at present of the central parliament because of the probable nearness of the election. In short, we must have men pledged to prohibition in both Dominion and provincial houses, so that wherever the Privy Council may place the responsibility of prohibition there will we have men ready to act accordingly. We must not delay action, for the cause which hesitates is on the verge of ruin.

Secondly, Mr. Andrews says: "We ought not to ask of a candidate what we are unwilling to do ourselves." That is true. But is such a thing being done? Having faith in the honesty of the electors of Annapolis county, I must answer, "No." The prohibition voters of the county first pledged themselves in number to support pledged candidates; then they simply require the candidates to take the same pledge which they themselves have taken. Is there anything unfair in this? Or are we to think that those voters who take such a pledge are all hypocrites? Is this a proper thing to insinuate about the electors of Annapolis county? Surely a second thought will convince Mr. Andrews to the contrary.

In his third argument against pledging candidates, your above-named correspondent states on the authority of Edmund Burke that it is unconstitutional to send pledged men to parliament. Every one acknowledges the greatness, true and substantial of Burke. He possessed a marvellously comprehensive intellect, but for all that he was capable of saying some very unwise things. In his pamphlet against the French Revolution, for instance, he writes that "Vice loses half its evil by losing all its grossness." A fine morality truly! But few great statesmen are great moralists. Besides this Burke is by no means an infallible authority on the British constitution, as some of his dogmas bear witness. For example: he propounded the amazing principle that "our ancestors at the time of the Revolution of 1688 had a right to bind both themselves and their posterity to perpetual adherence to the exact order of things then established," an absurd and monstrous principle, striking at the very foundation of responsible representative government by doing away with all its legislative powers and leaving only its executive and judicial rights. Mr. Andrews' quotation from Burke contains an equally absurd principle. If it is unconstitutional to send pledged men to parliament, party government of true representative government is impossible. A pledge (see dictionary) is a surety, a promise to perform a specified thing. Then are not all the men sent to parliament pledged men? Do not the nominees of each party promise or pledge themselves to work for the principles of their party? Do you think that the conservatives would support a candidate who would not promise to support the National Policy? And the same with the liberals, although their policy wears a misty veil. All responsible and representative government is carried by men pledged to their electors to support a certain policy. Without such pledges the people would not be the ruling power at all, and the government would be really irresponsible absolutism. If, then, the conservatives, the liberals, and the patrons have the just right of getting members elected who promise to support their policies, surely the prohibition electors can claim the same rights. It is useless to talk about representatives being perfectly free agents. The people of no party ever select representatives to do as they please. Such men would not be representing the wishes of the people at all. Prohibitionists of both parties demand the recognition of their principle and its enforcement, in the same way that other electors demand the recognition and enforcement of their principle.

Fourthly, Mr. Andrews states that by the system of pledging members, prohibitionists are hurting their cause, for the reason that a man thus pledged would run great risk of defeat. This means (1) To be elected is everything, no matter by what means; if good pledges will help you in this take them; if they will not do not. (2) The end justifies the means with candidates. (3) Prohibition will gain headway by electing men who will in no way promise to support it. (4) The electors of Annapolis county are hypocrites and will not vote according to their pledges. (5) That a great majority of the electors of Annapolis county are rum mies and are opposed to prohibition, although in the plebiscite they expressed themselves differently.

However it be, the people are to judge for themselves and decide accordingly, for in the motto of your excellent paper, *salus populi suprema lex est.* PROHIBITIONIST.

To the Editor of the Monitor:

DEAR SIR,—My friend Andrews has written you a letter advising people to hesitate before signing the pledges for electors to vote only for a candidate who will pledge himself to vote for the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic irrespective of party. I respect my friend's opinion and think that he has stated his case very well, but all the same I do not agree with him. He might have gone farther in showing the impossibility of passing immediately a prohibition law, for the house is not in session. However words need to be interpreted fairly according to their spirit. There may be reasons which would make it better for the law when passed not to come into effect for some months, but we want to have an honest effort looking toward that end and not a policy of "good Lord good devil" like we have had for years. Because there may be some doubt just now about the jurisdiction of provincial parliaments on this question, is that a reason why prohibitionists should sit with their hands folded for another four or five years? Should they not rather be in a position to make use of the opportunity when it comes? We do not ask our legislators to do that which the courts decide to be *ultra vires.* However, if I mistake not, there is no question of the power of the Dominion to pass a prohibitory law, but only whether the local houses may prohibit the sale in their provinces.

Electors are not asking their representatives to do what they are not willing to do. They show by signing these pledges that they are willing to vote for prohibition, irrespective of party. To say that an elector is going to break his pledge is not the question: we can only take men at their word, whether electors or representatives, and I hope the word of a temperance elector will prove true. Those who started this movement did so in good faith, I believe, and deal with others on this principle.

Parties may be desirable and necessary, but they become a curse if they bind men hand and foot to forward the interest of the party rather than those of the country. I believe if we return honest prohibitionists to parliament it will do more than the support of either of the great parties in itself in purifying politics. I do not mean to say that it will be sufficient, but we can risk the country in their hands as readily as in those of fettered party men. Then the question of prohibition is of far more importance whether from a commercial or moral standpoint than either that of Protection or Free Trade. If the 45,000,000 dollars a year that are now spent in this Dominion for liquor were set free to purchase things useful, much more would be added to the property of the country than either the Liberal or Conservative policies can do. This money now spent for liquor, besides decreasing the earning capacity of those who drink it, is supporting an idle worthless class in the community, and but a small percentage goes to provide raw materials and labour; but, if spent for those things which would minister to the comfort of the people, would employ a vast number of useful labourers.

I certainly would not dare to differ on a constitutional question from the great Burke; however, if I mistake not, all parties and most candidates put forth platforms which are supposed to govern their actions in parliament. What prohibitionists wish is that prohibition should form one of the planks in the platform of all candidates, and would like it if it should also be inserted into that of the great parties. It would certainly be very wrong if candidates should pledge themselves to forward private interests; but do we send men to parliament to do their own sweet wills only or the will of their constituents?

Surely it is not the case in Annapolis county that for every ten votes given by men pledged to vote for a prohibition candidate only, a candidate taking a pledge to vote for immediate prohibition, irrespective of party, would lose twenty votes of those who could not see eye to eye with prohibitionist. I have been led to believe that the temperance sentiment in this county is very strong. Perhaps no one in the county is in a much better place to know public sentiment than the present member of parliament, and he is reported to have said in a speech delivered in the House of Commons, "I say the people of Annapolis are educated up to prohibition; they are ready for prohibition." From all these facts, as well as many others that might be sighted, I think electors should not hesitate in signing the pledges that are being circulated and voting accordingly, so that the candidates may see that we mean business when we ask them to give their best efforts in bringing about the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic.

G. J. COULTER WHITE.

Annapolis, March. 4th. 1895.

To the Editor of the Monitor:

SIR,—Through the medium of your journal I have to ask the privilege of expressing my views in reference to the present position of the liberal party in this county, in what seems to be a change of base to meet the demands of the prohibitionists, or what will really be a change of base should they elect Mr. Spurr, the nominee of the liberal delegates at the Bridgetown Convention, held on the 26th inst.

At the meeting of the temperance convention held at Lawrencetown on the 15th ult., several resolutions were passed, the leading ones being as follows:

Resolved, "That we, to the utmost of our ability, see that right and proper men—christian and temperance men—attend the caucus meetings of the several political parties, to see that proper persons are brought into the field as candidates for the coming election."

(2) "That we the members of the several churches and temperance societies of Annapolis county, represented at this convention, pledge ourselves to support such candidates, and such candidates only, as will vote for, and refuse to support any candidates who will not pledge themselves to work and vote for the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic, regardless of the attitude of their parties, and no matter what may be the consequences to their parties, and who will not so declare their principles and purpose in this respect publicly when addressing the people, and also in the newspapers published in the county."

The second resolution as passed, has been accepted and endorsed by Mr. Spurr, nominee of the liberal convention, and by this act of his we find our party standing on a different platform, and the old principles for which we have fought so long and held so dear, have all been subordinated to the importance of testing the experiment of a prohibitory law. To those temperance men of the liberal party, who think it wise to make the passing of the prohibitory law the first plank in their platform, I have but little to say; it is their duty to work for and endeavor to secure the election of their candidate; but I, for one, although most decidedly a temperance man, will not subordinate my party principles to the testing of a costly experiment, and I further object to have a liberal candidate pledged to a course by which he may be obliged at any moment, by a skilfully devised resolution, to vote against and defeat the very party or government he has been elected to support.

The liberal party in this dominion for the last ten or twelve years have been ostensibly contending for principles of which we all claim to be proud. We believe in free trade. We want the right of buying and selling where we can buy and sell to the best advantage. We object to class legislation or any protection save that which comes incidentally. We profess to believe in purity of administration, that principle should be placed before party. If we are to remain united we must still hold to those principles first, and not consider them secondary to either sentiment or experiment. In time, no doubt, a prohibitory law will be passed; but the time is not now, when the genius of the incoming government will be fully taxed to make up our present deficit.

If a liberal government should be formed on the above principles and should hesitate in the face of a falling revenue and declining values to favorably consider for the time the passing of a prohibitory law, and although it could be shown that in addition to four or five millions of dollars of a deficit we would have to provide for eight or ten millions more, by the passing of a prohibitory law, and that it would be absolutely disastrous to favorably consider such a law, it would all be of no avail. Our pledged prohibitionists, if occasion requires, would be bound to vote non-confidence and defeat the government.

I am a temperance man and want to see temperance men elected, men whose breath will never be polluted by the smell of liquor at Ottawa or elsewhere, but I object to prohibitionists pledged as is our nominee, and unless there be some modification of this cast-iron pledge, I, and many others will be found withholding our votes at the coming election. A LIBERAL TEMPLAR.

Wilmot, March 4th, 1895.

To the Editor of the Monitor:

DEAR SIR,—A party to the recent Temperance movement in Lawrencetown in a meeting which has resulted in a vigorous political temperance organization in this county, I have been requested to answer the criticism on our action made in your last issue by Mr. Frank Andrews. I have always entertained great respect for Mr. Andrews' opinions, for I have always thought them sincere. He is no doubt governed by convictions in this instance, but is surely upon untenable ground. Against the object of our movement—the pledging of candidates for representation in parliament to support aims at temperance legislation under all circumstances, he thinks it not timely, inconsistent with what the elector is called upon in the way of a pledge, incorrect in principle, and a losing policy for the candidate which complies with its demand.

It is true that a number of difficulties are in the way of the immediate enactment of a prohibitory liquor law; but are they unsurmountable? The enactment of such a law and all the provisions for its being worked are but parts of the great work. The immediate undertaking is begun in the party caucus which nominates men to make, change and promote the administration of law. The exact time of its triumph depends upon the number of Canadian electors who have convictions strong enough to stimulate them to wise and energetic action. The late Sir John MacDonald and the late Sir John Thompson, two most astute statesmen, and recently Minister Haggart, are on record as stating that when the prohibition people send sufficient pronounced prohibition representatives to parliament, then we will have prohibition and not until then. Here is a call for all prohibitionists who wish to see progress on this line.

If it were the custom to elect men for political honors who are leaders in the reform we seek, and of whom we have no doubts about their convictions, then no pledge would be thought of. It is, I am aware, a reproach upon present conditions which some may resent. But what are the conditions all over America which conscientious people have to grapple with? D. B. Eaton, the great civil service reformer, recently said,—

"We have seen a class of politicians become powerful in high places all over America, who have not taken (and who by nature are not qualified to take) any large part in the social and educational life of the people. Politics have tended more and more to become a trade or separate occupation."

Under present conditions, it must of necessity be the reformers, who have, against difficulties and discouragements, fought the cause up to popularity bound in duty to give the representative back-bone to carry him through his parliamentary term.

Just now a great educational work is going on in England under the superintendence of Cardinal Vaughn upon this very line—the education of the people to see the necessity of securing by work in primaries representatives who are in thorough sympathy with the peoples' aims. The politician who is neither in sympathy with our principles and is not pledged is in a good position to gamble with them.

The Boston *Herald* recently said, in stimulating a band of reformers,—

"We must put a public sentiment back of our representatives strong enough to hold them to their work before they either will or can accomplish anything. These were found in the early days of the anti-slavery struggle, men willing to stand, knowing they would be beaten, ready even to defeat and destroy their party, if need were, for the sake of principle. It is for the reformers to say themselves if they will act upon principle and put a purpose into their voting."

Reform is very nice in the air, but it is more effectual in the ballot-box.

Mr. Andrews thinks the temperance movement is unpolitic, for it means a loss of votes from the liquor sentiment. I think it quite time for Annapolis to take higher ground in its political action. It cannot have a better opportunity. Surely the splendid array of clergymen at the present moment doing service for this great cause must count for something. Are we to lose faith in God? He is for the right, but let us come up to his help.

George William Curtis said, a few years ago, to a band of his fellow-laborers in reform,—

"He is the most practical politician who shows his fellow-citizens, as the wise old sailor told his shipmates, that God has somehow so fixed the world that a man can afford to do about right. Take from the country at this moment the enlightened power which is contemned as romantic and sentimental, and you take from the army its general, from the ship its compass, from national action its moral mainspring. It is not the demagogue and the shouting rabble, it is the people heeding the word of the thinker and the lesson of experience which secures the welfare of the commonwealth and enlarges human liberty. If America's intelligence and morality does not carry the election to-day it determines the policy of to-morrow."

We are confident that our county has a big public conscience and our movement will do much to organize it. Yours truly,

J. R. ELLIOTT.

A Ghastly Tale.

HUNDREDS OF ARMENIANS SLAIN BY THE TURKS.

London, Feb. 28.—The *Telegraph* to-day has a two-column despatch from a reporter who was sent by it to investigate the Armenian outrages. It is dated at Mush, Jan. 23, and was sent by the Russian telegraph line from Kars. It records the attempts on the part of the Turks to destroy the proofs of the outrages, and especially to obliterate the tell-tale pit dug behind the residence of Viallage, chief of Djellygoozan, in which hundreds of mutilated bodies were piled—heads, arms, hands, legs and trunks mingling in one mass. Barrels of petroleum that were orginally intended to be used in burning villages were poured into the pit and set on fire. The flames failed to consume the mass, and a hill-stream was then dammed and diverted from its course, but even this failed to wash away the evidence of the massacre. Now the remains are being removed piecemeal.

The details of this massacre, in which, after promising imperial protection, the Turks escorted the Armenians a distance from the camp before slaying them, are sickening and most fiendish. The Bulgarian atrocities seem mild in comparison with these savage horrors, which are amply confirmed by numerous independent eye-witnesses. The fugitives were pursued and butchered. Some, however, escaped and went to Mush to testify before the commission appointed to investigate the outrages. They were seized and imprisoned on various pretexts. Spies and policemen stalked the highways and pounced upon any Armenian who was suspected of an intention to testify.

—Not only relieves, but positively cures catarrh, Hawker's catarrh cure.

Victoriavale.

Knitting circle will meet at Mrs. Caleb Phinney's on Thursday evening, March 7th.

Preaching in the Hall on Sunday, March 9th, at 11 o'clock.

There will be a Bean Sociable at Mrs. Geo. Bowlby's on Monday evening, 11th of March. A grand good time is expected.

FOSS purifies the blood.

Church Services, Sunday, March 10th.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. F. P. Greatorex, Rector. In St. James', Bridgetown: Sunday-school at 2; Service with sermon to children at 3. Evening prayer and sermon at 7. Sewing circle Monday evening. On Wednesday, services at 4 and 7.30. Choir practice after service. In St. Mary's, Belleisle: Service at 10.30 with celebration of Holy Communion. Seats free in both churches.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. M. Young, Ph. B., Pastor. Bridgetown: Bible Class and Sabbath-school 10 a.m.; preaching service, 11 a.m. Young people's meeting, Tuesday evening; Prayer meeting Friday evening. Service at Centreville Sabbath afternoon.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. Giles, pastor. Preaching services: Bridgetown every Sunday evening; Granville and Bentville every Sunday morning and afternoon, alternately. Prayer-meetings: Bridgetown every Wednesday evening at 7.30, and Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; Granville every Tuesday evening; Bentville every Thursday evening.

GOUDGE MEMORIAL CHURCH.—Rev. R. S. Whidden, Pastor. Service at 3.15 o'clock. Bible-class and Sunday-school at 2 p.m. Meeting Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Service at Annapolis at 11 a.m.; Bible-class and Sabbath-school at 2 p.m. General prayer-meeting at 7.30. Seats free in both churches. All are cordially invited.

ROUND HILL.—Rev. G. J. Coulter White, pastor. Preaching service on 1st and 3rd Sunday of month at 11 a.m., and on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Sundays at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

PARADISE CIRCUIT.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. R. B. Kinley, Pastor. Paradise: Bible class and Sunday-school at 1.45; preaching service at 3 p.m. Clarence: preaching service at 11 a.m. Conference at Clarence on Saturday at 2.30 p.m.

MIDDLETON CIRCUIT.

MIDDLETON BAPTIST CHURCH: Rev. E. E. Locke, Pastor. Middleton at 11: Sabbath-school at 9.45. Mt. Hanley at 3 p.m. Brooklyn at 7.30. B. Y. P. U. at Middleton Thursday evening, and regular prayer-meeting Friday evening at 7.30.

MOUNTAIN CIRCUIT.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. P. Coldwell, pastor: Port Lorne at 10.30 a.m.; and 7 in the evening. Arlington at 2.30 p.m. Special meetings at Port Lorne during the week, afternoons and evenings.

Births.

MARSHALL.—At Bentville, Feb. 22nd, the wife of Thomas Marshall, of a son.

ELLIS.—At Dalhousie, March 1st, the wife of Tid Gillis, of a son.

Deaths.

STARRATT.—At Lawrencetown, on Monday, 4th inst., after a brief illness, Esther, relict of the late James Starratt, aged 86 years.

FOSTER.—At the residence of his son-in-law, W. F. Smith, 327 Pearl Street, Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 25th, Thos. Foster, formerly of Granville, Annapolis county, aged 90 years, 6 months and 3 days.

DODGE.—At Middleton, on Saturday morning, 2nd inst., Arthur Dodge, Esq., aged 86 years.

CHUTE.—At Hampton, on the 1st inst., Gilbert F. Chute, aged 83 years.

VANBUSKIRK.—At Stoneham, Mass., of pneumonia, on the 26th of February, Nellie Maud, daughter of J. F. and S. A. VanBuskirk, formerly of Granville, aged 23 years.

ARMSTRONG.—At Bloomington, Annapolis Co., on Monday, 4th inst., Walker Armstrong, aged 85 years.

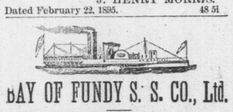
STRONG.—At Bridgetown, on the 5th inst., after a lingering illness, Samuel Strong, formerly of Halifax, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral from residence Thursday at 2.30 p. m.

NOTICE!

I have this day retired from the business heretofore conducted under the name of FISHER, SHAW & MORRIS. All claims due the firm are to be paid to Fisher & Shaw, who will continue the business, and who are responsible for all claims unpaid.

J. HENRY MORRIS.

Dated February 22, 1895. 48 5i



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Steamer "CITY OF MONTICELLO,"
or other Steamer.

MARCH and APRIL.

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from St. John and from Annapolis (calling at Digby.) Sailing from St. John at 7.00 a.m., local time, and from Annapolis upon arrival of the Halifax Express.

Connections at St. John with all outgoing trains, and the International S. S. Co.

TROOP & SON, Managers,
St. John, N. B.

J. S. CARDER, Agent, Annapolis.

F. G. PALFREY

Has in connection with his stock of

GROCERIES,

Scott's Emulsion,
Paine's Celery Compound,
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Pierce's Medical Discovery,
Cuticura Resolvent,
Dodd's Kidney Pills,
William's Pink Pills,
Beef, Iron and Wine,
Seigel's Syrup,
Maltine,
Quinine Wine,
Castoria,
Sharp's Balsam,
Warner's Safe Cure,
Hood's Pills,
Pierce's Pellets, etc., etc.

Also a fine assortment of

TOILET SOAPS.

New Advertisements.

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills and I think highly of them."

J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Try all druggists.

AUCTION!

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at NICTAUX FALLS, on

Thursday, the 7th day of March,

1895, at 2 o'clock, p.m.,

The Store and Premises lately occupied by T. M. SMITH.

Terms of Sale:—CASH.

S. DREW, Assignee.

Nictaux Falls, Feb. 25th, 1895. 46 2i

Taxation

—IS THE—

Farmer's Bugbear!

On the ordinary Farm, the fence tax is more than all other taxes combined.

To reduce the fence tax over one half, buy a right to use

CRABB'S PATENT POLE FENCE

Try it, and if you do not say this is true, will give you a right free.

CRABB'S PATENT FENCE is the simplest, strongest, and most durable fence known. Made of poles and enough wire to bind together.

CRABB'S POLE FENCE will prove to be a positive boon to farmers having fence to build.

Easy to build, very cheap, no waste of poles or land. Four poles will build as high and as close a fence as seven put up in the ordinary way. Does not heave out in Spring; cannot blow down.

Reading the following testimonial of Mr. S. C. Parker, Scotch Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association:—

BERWICK, June 5th, 1894.

I have seen, examined, and built the CRABB PATENT FENCE, and think it is the best fence for ordinary farm purposes ever introduced in Canada. It will save more than one-half the poles, is more quickly built, neater and more durable than the ordinary pole fence. The fence tax is the heaviest tax the farmer pays, and Crabb's fence reduces the tax at least one-half. No farmer should fail to secure a right. Once used he will never regret it.

S. C. PARKER.

We simply sell the Right (Patented) to build the Fence and show how to put it up. The wire can be had at all hardware stores. This fence is worth investigating before you put up your spring fence.

For full information address,

F. A. PARKER,
Berwick, Kings Co.

—OR AGENTS—

ELVIN SHAFFNER, Agent for Nictaux and Williamston.
CHAS. DODGE, Agent for Melvern Square and Spa Springs.
CLARKE BROS., Agents for Bear River and vicinity.

OTHER AGENTS WANTED. 48

Clearing Out

SALE!

Bargains! Bargains!

$1,000 Worth

—OF—

General Store Merchandise

To be sold off at *COST.*

....COME TO....

J. R. ELLIOTT'S,

LAWRENCETOWN,

and secure Bargains.

HAVING A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

LEFT OVER FROM THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

we will dispose of it

AT A REDUCTION FOR CASH.

JOHN E. SANCTON.

Out-Lasts, - Out-Sticks,

ALL LIQUIDS.

Agents Wanted in Every County

—FOR—

LONG'S Solid Mucilage Pencil!

Always ready. No muss, no bottle, no brush, no souring, no waste, no spilling, no smell. Mends torn money, torn music, torn books, torn engravings, without strips or frayed edges. Single pencil out-lasts six bottles of mucilage. New uses found every day. Sold by agents only.

BOYS and GIRLS make money selling them during their spare moments. One agent averages 60 sales per day. So can you.

Sent postpaid for 25 cents.

WRITE FOR TERMS.

J. E. SLOCOMB,
General Agent.
41 3m Port George, N. S.

New Advertisements.

Season 1895! Season 1895!

JOHN LOCKETT & SON

Have much pleasure in announcing their opening for Spring of

14 Bales and Cases of Domestic Staples!

Grey and White Cottons and Sheetings,
Plain and Seamless Pillow Cottons,
Towelings, Napkins,
Colored Shirtings and Cinghams,
Flannelettes, Shaker Flannels,
Prints, Tickings and Canvas.

20 pcs. TWEEDS and CLOTHS for Men's and Boys' Wear,
(Nice Patterns) as low as 30 cents.

10 Doz. Men's Flannelette Shirts at 25c.
10 Doz. Men's Fancy Negligee Shirts.
Special Value in Overalls and Ready-Made Clothing.

COTTON GOODS were never so low as this season. You should see the VALUE we are offering in Grey and White Cottons by the yard, piece, or bale.

Bridgetown, February 6th, 1895.

FLOUR! MEAL! FEED!

H. R. SHAW

Has just received a car of the following well-known brands of Flour:—

"Crown of Gold," "Goldie's Sun,"
"Victoria," "Chancellor."

—ALSO—

"Admiration," and "Five Lillies," (Manitoba Wheat.

FEED FLOUR, CHOPPED WHEAT, MIDDLINGS, COTTON SEED MEAL, CORN MEAL.

The Largest stock ***CANNED GOODS*** in the County.

Best Value in Tea, Coffee and Spices.

SEAVEY'S EAST INDIA LINIMENT. HERBAGEUM makes hens lay.

Telephone 23.

H. R. SHAW,
CORNER QUEEN AND GRANVILLE STS.

JUST OPENED!

New White Sheetings, twilled and plain.
New Grey Sheetings, twilled and plain.
New Pillow Cottons.
New White Cottons.
New Grey Cottons.
New Fancy Print Cottons.
Special Value in all the above lines.

—ALSO A LINE OF—

Heavy, Honey-Comb, White Fringed Quilts

TO CLEAR AT LESS THAN COST.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL LINES OF WINTER GOODS.

Call and secure some of the Bargains offered.

STRONG & WHITMAN.

Crocker's Pickles!

MIXED PICKLES!

Prepard and put up at the

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY VINEGAR AND PICKLE FACTORY

in Pure Cider Vinegar. Five or Ten Gallon Kegs. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

C. H. R. CROCKER, Prop. - - South Farmington.

NEILY & KINNEY.

Eat up a Great Deal

of a man's income. If you want to keep your expenses down to the lowest notch you will trade with us. Other people who do are saving money. Why not you also?

If you want to get THE BEST VALUE on

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.,

call on us. We are prepared to offer the following brands at prices that will induce you to buy:

Ogilvie's Hungarian,
Classic,
Plymouth Rock,
White Rose,
Crown,
Diadem,
Budget.

From $3.10 upwards.

CORNMEAL

in half barrel bags at **$3.25** per barrel *for Cash only.*

Feed Flour, Middlings, and Bran.

COTTON SEED MEAL

for **$1.45** per bag of 100 lbs.

Sugar! Sugar!

We offer **23 lbs. Extra Fine Granulated for $1.00 Cash.**

OUR STOCK OF

GROCERIES IS COMPLETE!

Christie's Sodas, fresh and crisp.
Mince Meat in pkg. ready for use.
Try our New, Heavy, Bright, Porto Rico Molasses.

NEILY & KINNEY.

-FEBRUARY- -MARCH!

We have decided to sell the following goods at *ACTUAL COST* for Cash during the above named months:—

Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Dress Goods, Tweeds,
Flannels, Hosiery,
Top Shirts, Underwear,
Mantle Cloths, Fur Collars,
Muffs, Goat Robes,
Horse Rugs, Comfortables,
Fancy Goods, etc.

Call and get BARGAINS!

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK:

One Carload FLOUR,
Feed, Middlings, Cornmeal,
and Cotton Seed Meal,

which will be sold low for Cash.

WANTED—Any quantity Dried Apples, Eggs, Butter,