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.

$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 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.

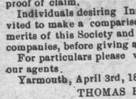
Individuals desiring Insurance are invited to make a comparison between the merits of this Society and those of other companies, before giving an application.

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.



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

FLOUR! FLOUR!

The Cheapest in the Market!

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 bbls. Best Brands of Patent Flour, cheaper than can be got elsewhere.

Apply to JACOB FOSTER, Bridgetown, or to PHINEAS CHESLEY, Granville.

MONEY TO LET!

MONEY to let on good mortgage security in sums not less than five hundred dollars. Apply by letter to this office.

March 30th, 1886. n51tf.

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, AUGUST 11, 1886. NO. 18.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

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

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Weakness. Genuine has J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Beware of all other Remedies for External Use.

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 a DOSE. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. You'll find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla. "In my practice I use no other."—J. Dennison, M.D., Lewis, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

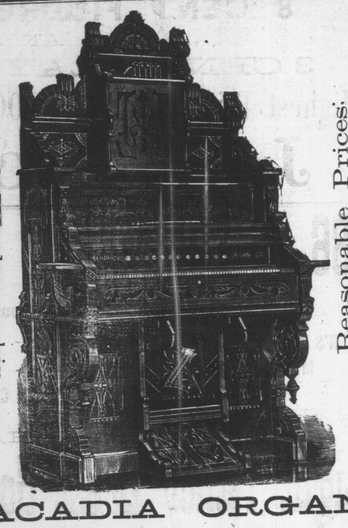
MAKE HENS LAY

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. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00, by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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!

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 4 1tf.

The Standard Bred Stallion,

VOLUNTEER PRINCE,

—ALSO:—

Flying Frenchman,

will stand in

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY

for services, for season of 1886. See handbills.

JOHN HALL.

Bridgetown, April 6th, 1886. 52tf

GEORGE WHITMAN,

REAL ESTATE & COMMISSION AGENT,

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION.—Dr. D. McN. Parker, M. L. C., Halifax, N. S., T. D. Ruggles, Barrister, Annapolis, N. S.

Every attention given to the purchase and sale of Farms. Descriptions forwarded by Mail on receipt of Postage Stamps. n8ly.

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.

Poetry.

En Voyage.

Whichever way the wind doth blow
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then, blow it east, or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

"My little craft sails not alone;
A thousand fleets from every zone
Are out upon a thousand seas?
What blows for one a favoring breeze
Might dash another with a shock
Of doom upon some hidden rock.

"And so I do not dare to pray
For winds to waft me on my way,
But leave it to a higher will
To stay or speed me, trusting still

"That it is well, and sure that He
Who launched my bark will sail with me
Through storm and calm, and will not fail,
Whatever breezes may prevail,
To land me, every peril past,
Within the sheltered haven at last.

"Then, whatsoever wind doth blow,
My heart is glad to have it so;
And, blow it east, or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best."

Select Literature.

Essay.

BY MISS MACKINTOSH, COUNTY ACADEMY, HALIFAX, BEFORE THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, TRURO, JULY 1886, ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A KINDERGARTON, IN CONNECTION WITH THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

There seem to be among thoughtful parents two views as to the proper time at which the education of their children shall begin. I say *thoughtful* parents, for it is a sad fact that there are people without thought for their children. These persons include not only the criminal and pauper classes, but also those who—having belonged to the 'Topsy' class themselves—think nothing of their responsibility with regard to their children, but allow them to grow up in a promiscuous way,—the only training given to the infant being a cuff down on one side and a cuff up on the other, whatever occasion seems to demand that process.

Among people who are not devoid of a sense of duty with regard to their offspring, there are two views as to when the child shall begin its education. Of these by far the larger class consists of those who believe in sending children to school at the earliest possible moment; but since to do this necessitates paying fees in a private school, this class is reduced to those who can afford to pay, the others grumbling sadly 'at the school law which limits the age of admission to five years. They would turn the school into a nursery, with one nursemaid in charge of a hundred infants, all probably crying together. The truth is that the mother wants to get rid of the children somehow or other, so that she can do the housework, or, at anyrate, have a little peace of her life.

So the tender infant, if its parents can afford the cost, is sent to private infant school. These infant schools are taught by ladies 'who have seen better days,'—a very long time ago. Their education and ideas alike have a quaint and antique flavor, and their teachings and school management are interesting chiefly to archæologists. They teach reading, spelling, sewing, what they call 'sums,' and deportment. Their strong points are the sewing and the deportment, but I have known them to teach a little of the other branches, and even to venture in writing. The child meets with small consideration in this kind of school. Timid attempts at questions are met with scant courtesy. Deportment steps in and says that 'children must be seen and not heard,' and—'nobody likes forward, pert children.' Any failures in learning lessons are met with dire vengeance, stripes and imprisonment. One teacher I knew of always had her thimble on her finger, and I do not doubt that some of the children to this day have extraordinary depressions in their skulls, about the size of a thimble, which would puzzle phrenologists.

Most of these children, thus prematurely launched into a strange and unfeeling world, after the first shock settle down into the work of the school. They learn to make marks on their slates, to repeat, with dismal resignation, numbers of words and sentences, and probably the multiplication table, without the least conception of any possible meaning. And so the years go by.

People often wonder what becomes of all the clever children. The question can easily be answered. They, through our unwise methods of instruction, either die from diseases induced by over-exertion, or they are stupified and their brains stunted and dwarfed into feebleness—and we often observe that the cleverest children become the stupidest adults.

On the other hand, we have those parents, who having read, marked, but not inwardly digested the counsels of doctors and philanthropists, rush off to the other extreme. They do not, from the earliest infancy of their children, muse by day and cogitate by night how they may throw the trouble of bringing them up on other people. They do not seize the first opportunity of sending them to day-school, so that the school-teachers may have the whole labor of developing the intellect, and to Sunday-school, that the teachers there may develop the moral and spiritual nature, while their own part of the work is only to feed, clothe, and lodge the body of the child. No, they have a little higher sense of their duty than that. They take the view that the child's physical nature should be developed, and that early confinement is injurious to the health, so they let their children roam at large till seven or eight years of age, picking up at odd times and in very odd places scraps of knowledge sometimes of no elevating character, and allow them then and thereafter such unlimited scope that some one has well said 'This is the age of obedient parents,' and the American humorist, Frank Stockton, has written an elaborate essay on the intelligent training and management of parents.

The school law of this province, as you all know, contains the provision that children are not to go to school till five years old, and some disinterested educationists propose making the age of admission seven. This is pleasant for the children, more pleasant for the teachers, and most pleasant of all for economical tax payers, and parents are ashamed to say a word, lest their frugal and childless taxpayers and similar philanthropists turn on them the finger of scorn and the frown of righteous indignation, saying, 'Are you so callous to the best interests of your children, that for the sake of getting them out of your way, you will send them into confinement, put them under restraint, and overtax their minds—to their ultimate ruin, and the increase of our taxation? For shame!' And so the voice of the parent is no longer heard in the land.

But some people are now saying to the teachers, 'We are afraid that in looking after the health of the children we have been ignoring some other considerations just as important. Notwithstanding the spread of Christianity, the reformatories and gaols seem to be well patronized by young criminals, and despite the advance of civilization and the great inventions of the day, there is not that universal increase in mental and manual skill, not to speak of original idea and expression, which there ought to be. Something is seriously wrong. It must be your fault, for into your charge are committed the children. The other nations of the world—notably Germany and the United States—are far ahead of us, and our children are less industrious, more extravagant, have ideas above their station in life, and yet have no ability, mental or manual, to hold even the place their father held before them.' The teachers,—those anomalous beings, who must have the mind of a Newton, the executive genius of a Napoleon, the temper of Job combined with the flexible firmness of the 'Iron Duke,' the versatility of the 'Admirable Crichton,' and the lofty moral purity of an archangel; who must always be working, and never needing any rest,—and yet must come down from this lofty pedestal to the level of children, and give all this perfection to be trampled under feet by a thankless and perverse generation, often for less than the wages of a day-laborer,—these long-suffering teachers, after a pause of stunned and grieved consideration, begin to see just where most of the trouble is—that is, the part left after subtracting the criminal neglect and incompetency of the parents; for that accounts for a good deal. Recovering their utterance, they answer: 'The children are far advanced on the downward path when they come to us. By the time a child is five years old, according to the best authorities, his character is essentially formed, for 'character is but a bundle of habits. You keep children out of school till they are seven or eight years old, till you have ruined them by your neglect and silly indulgence, and then you blame us if they are a failure. When we try to teach them writing or drawing, their fingers are all thumbs, and they neither can nor will learn. They will not keep quiet nor pay attention while we attempt to teach reading, for they have got into such a state of lawlessness through being allowed to run wild that it seems impossible for them to settle down to anything. They are idle, mischievous, careless, noisy, rude and seem altogether unfit to be in school. They do not even want to come. They desire only to amuse themselves, and they take no interest in learning. What, in the name of common sense, are we to do with such specimens of humanity as these? We might as well try to teach grasshoppers, or kittens, or 'March hares.' Give us the children before you spoil them, and then you are welcome to hold us responsible for their education.' Thus the teacher.

Now all this seems like arguing in a circle. Children go to school at three years of age: the result is stupefied, 'crammed' little pigs, utterly impracticable and useless for common life, and offensive in the eyes of all sensible people. Children are kept out of school till seven or eight years old, and are then sent: the result is that they are stupid, warped in mind and morals, idle, mischievous, wicked besides all the rest. So the last state of such a child is worse than the first, and we are where we began.

But this state of things must not be. The children of to-day will be the nations of to morrow, and something must be done. The struggle for existence between individuals and nations is growing more intense every day, and if we in Canada do not bestir ourselves, we shall be beaten in the strife and become the slaves of the victors. Froebel saw long ago that Germany was deteriorating to a most alarming extent, and, after nearly a lifetime of diligent search for the causes of this, came to the conclusion that at the foot of the trouble was the enormous waste of time and misdirection of energy among children up to the age of seven. He studied, he investigated, he experimented. He did what every gardener of ordinary common sense does, but what all the educationalists before him had not thought of. He studied the manner of growth, habits, favorable and unfavorable circumstances connected with the plant he wished to cultivate; that is:—he went among the children, investigated their natural instincts, dispositions, habits of mind, and then observed how nature developed the child, and it came to him like a light from heaven that the same process, applied to mind, and morals, would do for them what nature, unfettered by art, did for the physical part of the child. To this method—nature's method—he gave the name of 'Kindergarten.'

We spoke of Germany as Froebel saw her. How does that country stand now? Well, in the Franco-Russian war, to quote from Swinton:—'The issue on trial was this: a people, the bravest, the proudest in Europe, but the great mass of whom were morally enfeebled both by want of education and intelligent participation in public affairs, opposed to a nation brought up in public school. The result was a most significant verdict as to the merit of the two systems.' Prof. Payne says:—'When this educated power of Germany, which has already shaken to its centre the boasted military reputation of France, does the same for England's boasted commercial reputation, as Sir Bartle Frere and others declare that it is even now doing, and for her boasted engineering reputation, as Mr. Mundella predicts it will do, unless we look about us in time, the despisers of the Science of Education will adopt a different tone, and perhaps confess themselves in error.' An Ex-Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce says:—'I have no hesitation in stating that young Germans make the best business men and the reason is, that they are usually better educated; I mean by this, they have a more thorough education, which imparts to them accuracy and precision. I think the maintenance of our commercial superiority is very much of a school-master's question.' Another writer says:—'The young German clerks out in the East are infinitely superior in education to the young men sent out from England, and, whatever be the cause, there can be no question that the Germans are out-stripping the English in the race for commercial superiority in the far East.'

Now Germany is the land of the Kindergarten.

To come to Canada and the United States. Kindergartens are rapidly spreading in the U. S. So far as I know, there are three small kindergartens in Nova Scotia, two in Halifax and one in Yarmouth. The people in the United States, you may have heard, are a rather intelligent and progressive people. If we, who now have all that we can do to hold our own—especially just at this time in the fisheries—allow their children to have the advantage of three or four years extra study, and in such a school as the kindergarten, while our children are racing the streets, learning how to do wrong and how not to do right, we deserve anything we get, and we shall infallibly get all that we deserve.

Now, what is a kindergarten, and what are its aims? Let me tell you what it is *not*. It is not a school, in the common acceptation of that word. In a true kindergarten there is no formal attempt to teach reading, writing, arithmetic or grammar, geography and history. Its business is not instruction, or lesson-learning, though the child does learn a most astonishing amount. Its position is midway between the family and the common school and it is intended as a bridge or connecting link between the two. In it the child is to develop, gain knowledge, and be happy, between the ages of three and seven years. The child's business at home is to play, in school to work, and the kindergarten combines the two; for in it the child works by playing, and plays by working. The work of the kindergarten is play; but under the direction of a competent teacher, the play is so systematic, and so progressively adapted to the growing wants of the child, that all the games, while most delightful and congenial, have an aim and a meaning, being adapted to produce a symmetrical development of all the child's faculties. So desultory play becomes systematic and progressive, and is at last transformed into *work*.

In the kindergarten I have seen, there were three long, low tables, each intended for eight or ten children. The tables are covered with lines and cross-lines marking squares of an inch. These squares are useful to the children in numberless ways. They teach order in arrangement, position, give ideas of length, breadth, guide the eye, etc. Each child has a chair to itself also. There are pictures on the walls, and blackboard, also ruled in squares. If possible, there should be an actual garden for the children, so that they may use and occupy themselves with gardening, and thus derive from them impressions of the truth and beauty of nature.

Now, for the business of the kindergarten. The games are not merely play—as we understand the word,—for, they are intended to teach the children; and they are not for instruction only, for they are also meant for play. For this purpose such games only are used as will develop both mind and body. They consist of singing songs previously committed to memory, calisthenics, studying objects and their properties of color, form, etc., counting, building with blocks, braiding strips of various colored paper according to patterns, pricking or cutting paper in certain designs, acquiring a command of language by hearing and telling stories and in other similar ways, modelling in clay, sorting seeds and plants, and working in the garden. These are only some of the doings of the kindergarten.

Can you imagine anything more delightful for the children just in the way of play than all this? And yet, in this kind of play, the child is all the time growing wiser and better and stronger.

The toys used are called gifts. The first gift, generally prefaced by plays with a red ball, consists of six soft balls, of different colors—three primary, red, blue and yellow, and three secondary, green, purple and orange. While the children play with these, they compare them with all surrounding objects, with regard to form, color, texture, or properties of hardness, softness, electricity, fragility, etc. They thus learn differences and resemblances, while at the same time, by means of innumerable exercises, their eyes are trained, and their hands, arms and feet are exercised. Their imaginations invent continually new ideas from the balls. They imagine them to be flowers, or fruit, or their playmates, and go through all kinds of imaginary adventures with them. This will not surprise any of you who have seen, as I have, a forlorn little child, making a companion of a pillow tied round the middle with a string—the pillow being thus transformed into a dearly-loved doll.

The second gift consists of a sphere, cube and cylinder, made of hard-wood, with eyelets through which a string can be passed. By means of the endless games with these, the child gains new experiences. He compares the sphere with the cube. He sees how the simplicity, uniformity, tendency to motion of the ball contrasts with the complexity, change of form, and tendency to rest of the cube. So he understands both the ball and the cube better. He also sees that the cylinder is the connecting link between the ball and the cube; for, like the ball, it is round and without corners, and, like the cube, it has sides and edges, and it unites the moveableness of the one with the fixedness of the other.

The third, fourth, fifth and sixth gifts consisted of cubes, variously divided. These lead from the idea of a simple unit into the elements of which that unit is composed, teach number, give the first clear idea of fractions, allow the child to see the relation of the whole to its parts, and the parts to the whole, develop imagination and stimulate invention by the use of the smaller cubes in constructing all kinds of things, for the children use these as building blocks. Thus children learn to create new forms unaided.

By this time they have a very considerable knowleege of solids, and more or less acquaintance with lines.

Then in the seventh gift we pass from solids to surfaces, for we have squares and triangles; the connected and disconnected slats of the eighth and ninth gifts gives us the transition from surfaces to lines; by the tenth gift, which consists of wooden sticks of different length and one-tenth of an inch thick, and the eleventh which gives us whole and half wire rings of various diameter, we get the straight and the curved line, while these last two, like most of the preceding gifts, teaching proportion and form, are also an excellent preparation for drawing and other occupations.

Lastly, from the line we pass to the point, by means of seeds, shells, stones, &c., and not only do these exemplify the point, but they can be used by the child to construct an unlimited variety of figures—a line being only a succession of points—and they also afford material for teaching the child how to sort and group different objects.

These end the gifts. Now come the occupations. Froebel taught that man must not only know, but produce; not only think, but work. And now the children are to put their knowledge into practice, and the facts learnt in playing are to be utilized.

Miss Blow says:—"The true distinction between the gifts and the occupations is, that while the former are derived by analysis from the solid, the latter are evolved by synthesis from the point: in the former the child combines material placed ready to its hand, while in the latter he modifies and transforms the material. Thus, from pricking where all kinds of harmonious figures are produced by simply sticking holes in paper, we pass to the line in sewing and drawing—from the line to the surface in weaving and interlacing of paper and in the squares of paper used for folding and cutting—to the outlines of solids in pea-work—to the surface boundaries of solids in the card board modeling, and to the solid itself in the modeling in clay. Thus we have reached our starting point, or, rather, are now looking at the same truths from a higher plane.'

Besides all the above-mentioned gifts and occupation, we must state that all kinds of lessons on nature, &c., are given to the children.

In all this, what have the pupils been gaining? They have been not only getting ideas under the direction of the teacher, but also *expressing* these ideas in a tangible form; they have passed from imitation to invention; their eyes, hands, and brains have been advancing with equal step; they have, so far as their knowledge goes, become skilled artisans, designers, inventors, lovers of the beautiful. Pestalozzi was a great man, but Froebel was a greater, Pestalozzi says:—'Look at me while I do this.' Froebel says:—'Look at me and then do it yourself. We learn through doing.'

(*To be continued.*)

Two Women Worshipped as Gods.

FEATURES OF A REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS MANIA.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—One of the most remarkable religious manias of which there is any record has broken out in a little circle in this city. A party of 30 or 40 people, most of them prominent and above the average in intelligence, believe that Mrs. John B. Martin, of Walnut Hills, is Christ manifest in the flesh, and that her sister, Mrs. John F. Brooks, is the Holy Ghost. The followers of these two women meet at Mrs. Brooks' house and worship them both. Mrs. Martin has exerted some strange and wonderful influence that has put them completely in her power, and they are fanatics on the subject. One of the followers of this woman Christ is named Jerome. He was a book-keeper here for the Cincinnati agency of D. Appleton & Co., the New York publishers. He gave up his position of $1800 a year to serve the female Saviour of mankind. To an *Enquirer* reporter who saw him today he said, in an earnest and eloquent conversation: 'I have seen God face to face in the last half hour.'

A young man named Cook, who works in the auditor's office of the Adams Express Company, has also been captured. He resigned his position, and has attached himself to the new sect. They believe that all churches are frauds, and the preachers a set of fools. Accounting for the fact that Christ should manifest himself in a female, they say that in heaven there are no sexes, and the Saviour is as liable to appear in a woman as in a man. Mrs. Martin, the "New Christ," and Mrs. Brook, the "Holy Ghost," they say, are the only two perfect women on earth, and that the millennium is at hand. This movement has been going on quietly for a year without becoming generally known. The women seclude themselves and will not be seen by any one who is not a worshipper, or vouched for by one of them. Many have sold their home ands taken homes near the women on the hill. Those who have given up their positions say that they do not need work or money. All they need is spiritual food, and this will be furnished to the children of Israel in the wilderness.

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.

A Miss Andrews, who lives with her mother on Walnut Hill, is almost insane from excitement, and passes her whole time in weeping, singing and praying. Her mother has tried to show her the folly of her belief, but in vain. Among the worshippers of these new gods are Mrs. Judge Worthington, Miss Julia Carpenter, Miss Tillie Carpenter, Miss Emma Black, Mrs. L. H. Foulds, Mr. John Cook, Miss Cook, Mr. E. W. Jerome, Miss Marie Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sherwood, Mrs. Flora Miller, Mr. Sheppard, Miss Homitt and Miss Crocker. In this list are numbered some of the best people in Cincinnati. Exposure to public ridicule it is thought, will bring them to their senses.

BOSTON, July 26.—Mr. Charles A. Russell, of Gloucester, lawyer; Mr. Edward Battle, of Salem, gentleman; Mr. Summer D. York, clerk of the Gloucester police court, and Mr. Albert W. Tarr, teller in the Rockport national bank, have been camping out at Gully Point, near Rockport, Mass. Saturday evening Mr. Tarr, the teller, sat with a glass in his hand peering out seaward. Soon he observed upon the surface of the water a monster of most hideous mien. Startled, though but for a moment, as he at once realized the safety of his position, the attention of the others was called to the strange appearance. These gentlemen of various occupations and style of mind had this in common, that they did not believe in the sea serpent; but as they gazed and still their wonder grew the conviction of their youth and riper years gradually yielded to the potency of fact. There before them, visible to the unaided eye, moving his slow length gracefully toward the shore, was the veritable subject of many a horrible yarn and of many more blood curdling dreams. Onward and shoreward he moved, only one, but undismayed, until within 200 yards of the campers. So far as could be judged—and something must be allowed for the excitement of the occasion the monster was 100 feet in length and as large round as a keg. The head, presented a horrid front was seen raised high above the water. Only for a moment he lingered, and then, as though satisfied at having his existence and identity thus established beyond the reach of cavilling disputants and unregenerated disbelievers, he rounded the point with a grand sweep and heading toward the breakwater, disappeared.

IN BAD HUMOR

A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the eruption covered my face also, and spread even until the backs of my hands were sore. I became weak and ill. Finding no cure I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles perfectly cured me." Statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Cocagne, N. B.

AN ARMOR PLATE THAT NO SHOT CAN PIERCE.—The latest victory in the long drawn match between the gun and the armor plate has been scored in favor of armor. At Spezzia a German steel armor plate, five feet nine inches in thickness, weighing 100 tons, was fixed against the cliff, and battered with chilled shot from the 100-ton gun. A thunderbolt weighing almost exactly a ton was hurled against the face of the plate by the explosion of of 7½ cwt. of powder without producing more than a slight identation and some trifling cracks. Three shots failed to make any serious impression on the plate, which has thus came off victor in the struggle. It would seem that no shot yet invented will go through six feet of chilled steel.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A WISE PRECAUTION

During the Summer and Fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those whose experince has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a physician is seldom required

—On an island near the head of the tide in the Restigouche there is a wonderful sight. There, in a shallow pool, lie over 100 noble salmon, ranging from 15 to 40 pounds in weight—fish taken and confined for spawning purposes by the manager of the hatchery. There they lie, lazily running themselves or slowly gliding through the water, true monarchs in size and dignity. The sight is maddening to an angler, but the royal fish will disdain his most tempting lures. The experiment has been tried of casting over them, but they are in no mood to touch a fly. After a time they will be "stripped," and the eggs or fry taken up the river in cares fully constructed boats to one of the tributaries where they will be planted.

ON THE RISE

"Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and other Summer Complaints.

—Mrs. Conant, wife of the missing editor of *Harper's*, is proof reader and translator of foreign languages in *Harper's*. She does not yet resign all hope of seeing her husband alive. She is in communication with all the American diplomats abroad, always hoping for news from the long-disappeared man.

OFF WORK

"I was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and could get no relief, until advised by a friend to try B. B. B. I was cured by two bottles, and consider it a miraculous cure." The above is the substance of a communication ram Wm. Tier, of St Mary's, Ont.

—"In what condition was the Patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Brooklyn Sunday school teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the quiet-looking boy.

NONE BETTER

There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholera, Dysentary, Cramps, and other summer complaints of infants or adults, than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry

—The popular drink of the future will be milk charged with carbonic acid. It is said milk thus carbonated will keep an indefinite length of time. The experiment is easily tried, and if this is true, certainly such a drink should meet with general favor.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, Beamsville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on her nose. She was about to submit to a cancer doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally a few bottles of which entirely cured her.

—'The smell of fresh paint in a room may be effectually gotten rid of by placing therein a pail of water in which a few onions have been sliced,' says an exchange. To take away the smell of the onions burn the house down.

The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1886.

—The number of lies that have been told about the suffering of the inhabitants of Labrador and the northern coast of Newfoundland is astonishing. The credit is given to some unknown correspondent of one or more of the big dailies in the United States. Sensationalism, is what these papers seek above anything else, and anyone with a vivid imagination, a ready pen, and judgment enough to concoct some story of a startling nature that cannot be proved to be false for some days, will find no trouble to become a paid correspondent. It is inhuman, however, to invent such a story as the one just contradicted. Under the most favorable circumstances news cannot be got from the regions mentioned for quite a length of time, and the delay thus occasioned has enabled the news to be carried all over the world. Much sympathy was naturally excited, measures for relief instituted, and a quantity of contributions made, and now that the news comes that the whole report was a canard, people feel naturally incensed, and will be slow to take any action, should a real cry for help be sent forth. Much suffering may therefore be entailed and even many lives lost simply by these falsehoods, as people will not now make any effort to relieve any distress reported from these places, until certain they are not again the victims of sensationalism, and in the meantime hundreds may pass beyond the need of help.

—The fruit growers of this Dominion in general, and this province in particular, are to be congratulated in having secured so thoroughly practical and energetic a man as commissioner Starr to represent their interest at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. In another column will be found a letter from him. In it it will be noticed that he says he is making arrangements for the extension of our markets, in the many populous centres that lie beyond the confines of Glasgow, Liverpool, and London, which are practically the only places in which our apples have been offered for sale at first hands in Great Britain. He is also endeavoring to open up markets on the continent. It has been for some time known by leading fruit growers that in very many instances much better prices can be secured for our apples in the inland cities of Great Britain than in the places where they are customarily sold. The trouble has been heretofore to know how to reach these towns without troublesome, delay or too much expense. One of Mr. Starr's duties was to seek to overcome these difficulties, and as his letter shows he has already taken the matter in hand. We may confidently hope for excellent results proceeding from the increased markets that will thus become available to our shippers of fruit, and from the impression that is being made by our display of fruit in general at the Exhibition. Before its close we shall be enabled to show some of our finest fruits in their natural state.

—The Imperial Parliament has assembled for the despatch of business. The Queen's speech will be ready on the 19th inst. Lord Hartington is a meeting of the Liberal Unionists at his residence on the 5th inst., stated that although his party should persistently oppose all proposals looking to the separation of the empire, he considered that the consolidation of the Liberal party was only a matter of time, and that they should identify themselves with the party now and occupy seats on the same side of the house. Mr. Chamberlin followed and endorsed Lord Hartington's views. Home Secretary, Henry Matthews, will be opposed in his election for office by Alderman William Cook, his late antagonist who was only defeated by a very narrow majority. The Liberals feel confident of winning this time.

—It would appear that the Panama Canal, under the management of de Lesseps, has again been put upon its feet. New bonds were recently issued by the company, and one hundred and fifty thousand subscribers have already made application for them, a number that has exceeded the wildest hopes of the company.

—Iceland is reported to be annually growing colder and the difficulties in finding subsistence are increasing. Hundreds are removing to Manitoba. A company of 150 of them passed through Montreal on Tuesday, of last week, bound for the fertile prairies of our North-West.

—The following taken from the Halifax *Herald*, refers to a native of this County, the gentleman named being the son of the late Woodworth Eaton, Esq., of Granville:—

"At a special meeting of the royal institution governors of McGill university, Montreal, held on the 15th inst., it was unanimously resolved, that A. J. Eaton, M. A., Ph., D. (Leipsic) be appointed assistant professor of classics to enter upon his duties at the beginning of the ensuing session." Dr. Eaton had already accepted a department of modern languages in the city of Philadelphia at a large salary, but his predilection for his native country, led him to obtain a release in order to accept this call to McGill."

—Mr. Geo. B. McGill, of this County, has received an appointment as one of the professors of Acadia Villa Seminary, of Horton Landing, Kings Co. He will take charge of the Natural Science classes. It is the intention of the seminary to train boys both in the theory and practice of agriculture, as a well cultivated farm is run in connection with the school. It is also contemplated during the winter to open evening classes in different parts of the country, for the instruction of the young farmers in the science of their profession.

Bear River.—A correspondent of the Yarmouth *Herald* writes: A new bridge is now being constructed by the Local Government across the river. The old bridge has been removed and a temporary one erected a little further up the river, which will be removed when the new one is finished. A number of teams are engaged hauling in large masses of granite from the adjacent country, and about twenty stone masons are dressing and shaping it. The new bridge will be constructed of iron, on stone abutments, having a draw of 46 feet. The draw will swing on a pivot to the Annapolis side of the river, resting on a circular pier. This pier is 48 feet by 20, 18 feet high, and will require 1,000 tons of granite. The pier on the Digby side—being only a "rest" pier—will be much smaller. The iron portion of the bridge is being manufactured by the Starr Manufacturing Co., Halifax. The cost of the structure when completed will be $6,000. The foreman of the work is Mr. J. W. Murray, of Truro. It will be finished about the 1st of October.

—Another lot of first-class Shaved Hoop Poles for sale by J. W. Beckwith.

—Marsh Grass for sale by J. W. Beckwith. 1i

—Great activity is at present existing in gold mining operations in this province. The most satisfactory returns are being obtained.

—Persons wishing Sawed and Split Shingles can purchase them very low at J. W. Beckwith's. 1i

Local and Other Matter.

—On Monday last, the Yarmouth *Herald* reached the 53rd year of its existence.

—A huge sun fish was caught in the Avon last week. It was six feet long, seven feet wide and weighed $650 lbs.

—We have to hand another poem, by Miss Sadie O. Prince, which we will shortly publish.

—Casks of Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Oils, received at Shipley's 1i.

Honors for a Nova Scotian.—At the national amateur press association held at San Francisco from July 28th, to August 2nd, M. James H. Ives Munro, of New Glasgow, N. S., was elected President, defeating a most prominent Chicago journalist who had a large western support. The association numbers 500, and it is certainly a great honor for Mr. M. to be elected to the head of the fraternity.

—The New York *World* instructed one of its staff to proceed to Labrador to write up the starvation story. The reporter started and got as far as Halifax when he learned it was all a canard. He is probably somewhat disgusted.

—It may not be generally known that a son of Captain Miles Standish in course of time married a daughter of Priscilla Alden, from whom are descended many prominent men, including two presidents of the United States.—*Portland, Me., Transcript.*

—Samuel J. Tilden is dead. He was a leading politician in the United States, and in 1876 came so near being president that it was only by being "counted out," although elected by a majority of votes, that he missed it.

—Four sets of Croquet remaining to be sold at Shipley's. 1i

—Two typos from Boston, Mr. W. H. Sancton and Mr. H. Thomas, arrived here yesterday, on a visit to relatives. The former is a son of Mr. J. E. Sancton, formerly connected with this paper, and the latter is a son of Mr. Noah Thomas, one of the pioneer newspaper proprietors in this town.

—We referred some time since to the record made by one of our boys, Mr. J. W. Hart, son of Rev. J. R. Hart, at the Ontario Agricultural College. We are pleased to learn that at the midsummer examination the young gentleman took honors in every study making a total of 616 marks out of a possible 775. He stood but second in the list of general proficiency in a class of over 50, the only one who received higher marks being a young man, a graduate of Toronto University. We understand that Mr. Hart will remain another year and complete the course of study.

—Halifax city medical officer Trenaman says that August is the most unhealthy month of the whole year. During this month the average death rate is nearly double that of July, which is the healthiest month of the year. Dr. Trenaman leans to the opinion that the cause of the picknickers being poisoned, noted in our last, was due to ice cream flavored with vanilla.

Personals.—We had a call from Mr. Jas. Beall, manager of the Fonthill Nurseries, on Saturday last.

Mr. R. A. Carder, the genial agent of the International and Nova Scotia S. S. Co.'s looked in on us last week. He reports an excellent business this season. Travellers will find Mr. Carder always on hand in his office near the steamboat wharf, and may depend upon the most courteous attention to all their wants.

—A Grand Bazaar and Tea-meeting also sailing, rowing and foot races, will be held at the Garrison grounds, Annapolis, Thursday, September 2nd 1886. Running race, 200 yds., entry 25 cts., prize $2.00. High jump, entry 25 cts., prize $1.50. Long jump (running), entry 25 cts., prize $1.50. Throwing hammer, entry 25 cts., prize $2.00. Rowing race, 2 pair oars, entry $1.00, prize $5.00. Sailing, entry $1.00, prize $8.00.

F. C. Whitman,
Secretary.

3i.

—Capt. Card, light keeper of Isle au Haute, was quite seriously injured a short time ago. He and his son Edgar put off to the rescue of two men who were in a boat near the island, and were in danger of swamping. On reaching the boat they took it in tow, and took the men off into their own boat, but in doing so the Captain became entangled in the tow rope, and had two ribs broken and was otherwise injured. He is now under medical treatment but expects to be able to resume his duties in a week or two. In the meantime his son Edgar, who is quite competent for the task, has charge of the light.

—The cricket match, of which notice was given in our last issue, between the Mayflower club, of this town, and the first eleven of Digby took place on Friday p. m., and Saturday a. m., resulting in favor of the latter team by 1 run and 10 wickets. During the match the most friendly relations might have been witnessed. After its termination an invitation was extended to the members of the Bridgetown club to go on board boats provided for the occasion, and all participated in the enjoyments which the beautiful basin affords and of which the people of the town of Digby so frequently avail themselves. The members of the Mayflower gratefully acknowledge the kindness which they received at the hands of the Digby eleven. Arrangements have been made for a return match to take place in Bridgetown, due notice of which will be given.

—Lime Juice, pints and quarts, for sale at Shipley's. 1i.

Revival Meetings at Centreville.—For some time past the religious services at Centreville, have been of more than usual interest. Special meetings have been held in the temperance hall, whilst the meeting house is undergoing repairs, and large gatherings have attended from evening to evening. Many persons, old and young, have taken part in the exercises, manifesting a renewed zeal in spiritual things; and a number have been led to dedicate themselves to the better life. On Sunday last a large concourse of people met on a beautiful slope beside the pond at Mr. Currell's to witness the baptism of eight persons by Rev. W. H. Warren, pastor of the church. It was a deeply impressive scene. Others are expected to follow in the same way at an early date. Centreville seems to be steadily improving in sobriety, industry and spiritual prosperity.

—Choice Crock June Butter for sale at J. W. Beckwith's. 1i

—We received a call last week from Mr. Wm. E. Chute, of Michigan, who is in this country for the purpose of pursuing an historical and genealogical research. He tells of visiting Annapolis, Bridgetown, Hampton, Clarence, Wilmot, Middleton, Kingston, Aylesford, Berwick, Cornwallis, Black Rock, Melvern Square, Margaretville, Brookfield and Caledonia, besides Clements and Bear River (his native place), and latterly Trout Cove and Weymouth. In all of these places he has found friends and relatives too numerous to mention. He speaks of two uncles and five aunts on his mother's side, while two uncles and aunts on his father's side are yet living—one couple in Boston and the other Ridgeton, Ont. We learn that a library in Boston has over 500 volumes of genalogy. Among the names traced out and published are Adams, Dodge, Eaton, Freeman, Fletcher, Foster, Morse, Newcomb and Woodbury, while those that are forthcoming are Chipman, Harris, Potter and Whitman, besides Chute. Mr. Chute is now in Canard, Cornwallis.

—Mr. Raymond, agent for the Fonthill Nurseries, is now in town taking orders.

—We had a heavy fall of rain on Sunday last.

—Hay is now being made on the marshes. It will be a good if not a heavy crop.

—Ladies Sun Shades at 25 cents, at J. W. Beckwith's. 1i

—Serious rioting is again prevailing in Belfast, Ireland. Several persons have been killed, and a large number wounded.

—Wheel Heads, at J. W. Beckwith's.

—Major General Middleton will inspect the militia when they go into camp at Aldershot, Aylesford, this year. Drill will commence on the 7th inst.

Fire.—To-morrow, Thursday, being the regular night of meeting of the fire company, a full attendance is requested as a trial against time is to be made.

Middleton Brass Band to the Front.—Prof. Spinney, assisted by Mr. Charles E. King, Baritone, Miss Minnie King, Mezzo-soprano Centralto, and Miss Lora Vale Spinney, in conjunction with the Middleton Brass Band, will give concerts at Shaffner's Hall, Farmington, Aug. 12th, Port George, Aug. 12th, Middleton, Aug. 14th. 1i

—Mr. Ingram Whitman, son of Mr Oldham Whitman, proprietor of the Bridgetown Marble Works, was united in marriage on Wednesday night last, to Miss Eunice A. Shaw, of Paradise. Rev. David Price, Baptist minister of Paradise, officiated. The happy couple were serenaded by the Brass Band on Thursday night, and the same honor was also paid to Mr. and Mrs. John Daniel, another newly married pair of whom we made mention in our last.

—Window Glass and Nails, specialties at Shipley's. 1i

—The present is tournament week in Halifax. It is reported by the city papers that a large crowd of visitors has already assembled in the city. The visiting firemen in attendance are from St. John, St. Stephen, Chelsea, Mass., Yarmouth, Charlottetown, Portland, N. B., Truro, Windsor, New Glasgow, Lunenburg, Bangor, Me., and Amherst.

—Now is the time for great bargains at J. W. Beckwith's in all lines of Summer Goods, as his immense stock of Fall Goods is already commencing to arrive. This announcement is positive, as his shop room is limited, and in any case he considers it best to sell off goods when out of season, even if this has to be done at a sacrifice, rather than to carry them over, thus keeping his stock fresh and seasonable at all times.

—The management of the Windsor *Courier* has again been transferred, this time into the hands of Mr. C. W. Knowles, a Windsor gentleman, formerly identified with journalism. The name of the *Courier* will be changed to the *Tribune*. The first number came to hand on Monday last. We welcome Mr. Knowles back to the ranks of the fourth estate.

—Our thanks are due the Grip publishing company for a finely executed lithographed group of "Prominent Conservatives," issued with the summer number of "Grip." Those who desire excellent likenesses of the leading men of the Liberal-Conservative party should endeavor to secure a copy. Regular subscribers to Grip are supplied at five cents per copy.

—School Books, at J. W. Beckwith's.

New Industry.—Messrs. Hall and Hatheway, of Granville Ferry, have commenced the manufacture of boneless cod-fish which they are putting up in neat boxes, which contain various weights. One of these gentlemen, in answer to our inquiries, informed us that they found a ready market in Montreal for all they now produce, and he believes that a limited market for this production may be found in the western provinces of the Dominion. We wish them every possible success in their new enterprise.—*Spectator.*

—A superb meteor was seen in the heavens on Sunday night last. It was described, by those who were fortunate enough to see it, as being a foot in diameter, and fell in a slanting direction from the southern sky, and finally separated into two portions resembling myriads of stars that slowly faded away.

—Last year, as an experiment, Mr. S. S. Rugglies, collector of customs, sowed a quantity of wild rice in Foster's mill pond. It has already attained where undisturbed, a vigorous growth. The first part of the season being so dry, the cattle were enabled to reach it, and ate off the tops of a considerable quantity. The birds also eat the seeds ravenously. There is now no question that we can successfully propagate this grain, and as it is well known that all kinds of water fowl feed upon it with avidity, many of our lakes could in a few years be transforped, with a little care and expense, into fine sporting grounds.

—Two years ago Howard P. Jones, son of St. Clair Jones, of Weymouth, graduated from Windsor college and went to the university at Heidelberg, Germany. By the last mail his friends learn that he has taken the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D. Twenty-two years of age and always a diligent student, it was felt that he would do honor to his Windsor alma mater, but even his warmest admirers did not look to his so rapidly winning distinction at this renowned seat of learning. His success on the great anniversary of Heidelberg, which is drawing together so many thousands, is especially interesting.—*Ex.*

Notice.—All parties found trespassing upon the cranberry grounds on my premises will be prosecuted to the furthest extent of the law.

S. FitzRandolph.

Close of a Pastoral Life.—Dr. I. E. Bill, who has retired from the active work of the ministry, writes a letter to *Messenger and Visitor* in which he reviews his life work in the Baptist Church. He says: "I commenced my pastoral life at Nictaux, in the beautiful valley of the Annapolis, Nova Scotia, March, 1829. I closed my pastoral life in the charming village of St. Martins, New Brunswick, July 1886. I preached my first sermon as pastor of the St. Martins Baptist church in the summer of 1875, and my last sermon in this connection, July 4th, 1886. In reviewing his pastorate in St. Martins, the retiring pastor said:—"In the course of eleven years, we have seen the grace of God unfolded in three blessed revivals of religion, and in the addition of some two hundred and twenty baptised converts to this church of Christ, making an average yearly addition of twenty members. During the pastoral life I have had, in other sections of the vineyard, large reception of members. In Nictaux, on one communion occasion, I gave the hand of fellowship to fifty newly baptized believers. While pastor at Fredericton, on a similar occasion, I gave the hand of welcome to thirty candidates. When pastor of Germain St., St. John, at one communion, fifty new members were received. But on this closing day of my pastoral work I have the unspeakable pleasure of extending the hand of welcome to sixty-four baptised converts. Friends may ask: Does this closing up of a pastoral life mean retirement from the duties and pleasure of Gospel ministry? To this question I answer *nay*. So long as I have a brain to think, a heart to feel, and a tongue to speak, I hope through grace to be permitted to tell

"The old, old story,
Of Jesus and his love."

A Letter from Commissioner Starr.

Canadian section colonial and indian exhibition, London, s. w.

Sir,—The Canadian fruit, preserved in about 1000 glass jars, continue to be one of the chief attractions of the Exhibition, notwithstanding many of the specimens have lost their natural colors. This exhibition cannot fail to be of great benefit to Canadian fruit growers, as well as all other classes, and no efforts should be spared to supplement this collection with fresh fruits at the earliest possible date. All reports agree that the apple crop this season in Great Britain and on the continent will be under the average, except in Spain and Hungary where large crops are reported. Efforts are being made to extend the markets for Canadian apples directly to all the principal cities of Great Britain and on the continent where it seems practicable. I hope to be able to report, very shortly, upon the prospect of success in this direction as well as in the matter of cold chambers for fruit shipments in Canadian steamers.

Yours very truly,
C. R. H. Starr,
Canadian Fruit Department.

July 28th, 1886.

—The Presbyterians have decided to establish a ladies' college in Halifax, in connection with their church.

—Mr. Octavius Payzant, a highly esteemed citizen of Lockport, died suddenly of heart disease, on the 2nd inst.

—Schr. Wm. Wallace, Fales, is in port with a cargo of Springhill coal for Capt. H. Fraser. A cargo of Old Mine Sydney coal is daily expected by him.

—The first instalment of Miss Macintosh's Kindergarten essay will be found on our first page. We are not sure that we will receive the conclusion of the article in time to publish in our next issue.

—Among the new fall arrivals at J. W. Beckwith's are 1 case Ladies' Dress Flannels, 1 case Ladies' Cloakings and Sacque Cloths, in all the newest effects, 1 case of Grey, Navy Blue and Plaid Flannels, 1 case Canton Flannels, 1 case Worsted Coatings, 1 case Prints. 1i.

—Rev. J. R. Hart, president of the N. S. F. G. A., was last week applied to for a report in reference to the fruit crop of this County, by one of the agricultural papers of the neighboring republic. He complied with the request and also furnished us with a copy, which is as follows:

Apples.—(a) What, probably, will be the percentage of fall varieties compared with a full crop? *Ans.*—100 per cent. (b) The present prospect for winter apples,—Baldwins, Russets, Greenings, etc., promise what per cent of a full yield? *Ans.*—100 per cent.

Pears and Peaches.—What per cent of a full crop is now promised? *Ans.*—100 per cent.

Plums.—What per cent of a a full crop is now promised? *Ans.*—90 per cent.

Grapes.—What per cent of a full crop is now promised? *Ans.*—Not worth reporting.

Give any fruit information time or space will permit, especially as to present or prospective prices, whether your growers will be disposed to sell at the current prices or hold for a later market. *Ans.*—Fall fruit will be sold at once. Winter fruit will hold until December at least.

Where is your principal market for fruit? *Ans.*—In towns of this Province and in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, for fall fruit; in London for winter fruit.

The August Century.—In keeping with the season the "midsummer holiday" *Century* is noticeable for richly illustrated articles and fiction. Of the former, the opening paper is an entertaining description of "Algiers and its Suburbs" Miss Lucy M. Mitchell contributes a picturesque account of the town, Castle, and University of "Heidelberg." The paper derives a timely interest from the fact that the five-hundredth anniversary of the opening of the university falls on October 18th of this year. "Sea-Birds at the Farne Islands," by Byran Hook, with illustrations by the author, gives a description of the birds to be found off the Northumberland coast on the islands with which is associated the heroism of Grace Darling

A sketch portrait of John Burrough's is the frontispiece of the number, and Miss Edith M. Thomas contributes a short paper on "John Burroughs and his Last Two Books"; Charles G. Leland gives the romance of "A Gypsy Beauty," the famous Charlotte Cooper, whose portrait by Leslie is reproduced in a full-page engraving.

"The Minister's Charge" by Mr. Howells still increases in interest, and in the first part of he novelette, "The Casting away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," Frank R. Stockton develops an irresistibly droll situation.

In the War series, "The Battle of Fredericksburg" gives scope for varied and stirring illustration. General James Longstreet contributes the title paper and the Confederate view. The Union assaults upon the memorable stone wall are described by General Darius N. Couch, who was virtually in command on the field of "Summer's 'Right Grand Division'"; General William F. Smith writes anecdotally of the part taken by "Franklin's 'Left Grand Division,'" and his article contains several foot-notes by General W. B. Franklin. General Rush C. Hawkins brings new facts to explain "Why Burnside did not renew the attack," and Major J. Horace Lacy, then the owner of the famous mansion known as the "Lacy House," contributes several anecdotes of the Confederate commander, under the title, "Lee at Fredericksburg." There are five full-page pictures among the thirty-four War illustrations of the number.

All other departments are as usual well sustained. Century Publishing Co., New York.

A Riddle of the Sphinx.—The riddle of the Sphinx is at length on the point of being solved. The great man-headed, lion-bodied monument, which has for ages been more than half buried by the accumulating sands of the desert, is now being rapidly brought to light, and, ere long, one of the most extraordinary relics of Egyptian civilization will be once more visible in its entirety. The work has been going on ever since January last, when—at the suggestion of M. Maspero, the chief director of the department of antiquities in Egypt—the French public, in the course of a few hours, subscribed sufficient funds to enable the work of excavation to be carried to completion. The interest of such news for Egyptologists may be conceived when it is remembered that the last time the Sphinx was dug out of the sands was by King Thothmes IV.—fifteen centuries before Christ, or about 3,400 years ago. Scholars, in fact, are of opinion that the Sphinx is the oldest monument in the world. It appears, in many cases, to have been erected or chiseled out of the rock more than forty-five centuries before the Christian era, and therefore about 6,400 years ago. The size of the strange image is very remarkable. The body is more than 140 feet long. The ears of the human shaped head are about six feet from top to bottom, the other features being in proportion. The learned explorers who are engaged in the work of excavation hold it probable that, when the statue is fully brought to light, a number of other important discoveries will be made. In any case, this extraordinary relic of the oldest human civilization cannot fail to form a more attractive sight than ever to all visitors to the land of the Nile.—*London Standard.*

Wanted.—To exchange a New Raymond Sewing Machine, direct from the manufactory, for a first class cow. Apply at this office. This is an extraordinarily good chance to get a bargain.

New Advertisements.

MASON AND HAMLIN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Why Don't that Tuner get Around?

—BUY A—

MASON & HAMLIN PIANO

—WITH THE—

New Method of Stringing,

and you will not want a tuner so often. These Pianos do not require tuning, on the average, one-quarter as much as those on the old system.

Send for catalogues and read about them. Celebrated Pianists are delighted with them. Old pianos taken in part payment.

George K. Hatfield,
YARMOUTH, N. S.,
Dealer in Mason & Hamlin Pianos and Organs, Wm. Browne & Son Guild Piano Co., &c.
August 10th, '86. 2i20

NOTICE!

The Ratepayers of Bridgetown School Section No. 29, who have not paid their School Rates for the current year will please take notice, that all rates not paid Sept. 1st, 1886, will after that date will be collected by due course of law.

W. M FORSYTH,
Secty. of Trustees.
Bridgetown, Aug. 10th, '86.

SEASON OF 1886.

TO SHIPPERS —OF— APPLES.

As the season for the marketing of APPLES is now at hand, I beg to call the attention of my many consignors and shippers in general that I have leased the premises

CORNER OF BUCKINGHAM AND BARRINGTON STREETS, PARKER MARKET BUILDING, where I shall have my AUCTION SALES.

I intend to offer every consignment first at private sale (unless otherwise ordered by the owner), then by having auctions regularly, will give every advantage for the quickest and most profitable sale.

Having been engaged for the past fifteen years in the marketing of Apples and other Country Produce, I have made large connections in the business, and feel confident that I am now better prepared than ever to give satisfaction. Anyone who has farm produce to sell, ship to me, and it will receive my very careful attention.

Thanking my many consignors for their very liberal patronage in the past, and asking for a continuance of their business this season,

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
H. H. BANKS,
COLONIAL MARKET - HALIFAX, N. S.

Salesmen Wanted!

FONTHILL NURSERIES.

415 Acres. the largest in Canada. 415 Acres.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.; Branch, Montreal.

Hardy Canadian NURSERY STOCK We want agents to sell our

Steady employment at fixed salaries. MEN and WOMEN can have pleasant and profitable work THIS YEAR ROUND. Agents are earning from $40 to $75 per month, and expenses.

Send photo with application. Address
STONE & WELLINGTON,
J. W. BEALL, Manager. Montreal, Canada. Aug. 8th, '86. 1y.

RUBBER STAMP with your name in Fancy Type, 25 Visiting Cards, and INDIAN INK to mark Linen, only 25 cts. (stamps.) Book of 2000 styles free with each order. Agents Wanted. Big Pay. THALMAN MF'G CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

BUILDERS' Hardware.

Are you BUILDING? If so, now is the time to buy HARDWARE. Note the following CASH prices!

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

CUT NAILS, 10 dy., $2.50 Keg.
Do. Do. 4 dy., $3.00.
PUTTY, LONDON, 2 3-4 cts. per lb.
ZINC, SHEET, No. 9, 5 1-2 cents.
SHEATHING PAPER, Dry, 2 3-4 cts. Tarred, 2 1-2 c
Do. Do.
GLASS, Best Quality, 15 x 30, $4.50 100 ft.
MORTISE LOCKS, 3 1-2 in. $1.85 doz.
MORTISE KNOBS, Porcelain, $1.50 Doz. Do. Do. Rose, $4.50 Doz.
BUTTS, LOOSE PIN, 3 x 3, 75 cts Doz Do Do 3 1-2 x 3, 90c.

Together with every known requisite in the

House Building Line.

Intending purchasers would do well to avail themselves of this chance.

HARDWARE,

is advancing in the American markets, and prices are liable to advance at any time.

P S.—Will deliver at the above prices at any Station in the line if ordered in reasonable quantities.

BESSONETT & WILSON,
MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS CO.

LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY —OF THE— Dominion of Canada,

IN NINE VOLUMES, ROYAL 8vo.,

To be commenced whenever a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to cover cost of publication. Subscription to the Nine Volumes $75.00, to the Province of Ontario or to Quebec $12.50, to New Brunswick or to Nova Scotia $11.50, to Manitoba or British Columbia $9.50, to Prince Edward Island or to Northwest Territories $9.50. Each Province to have a Map.

Please send for Prospectus.

JOHN LOVELL,
Manager and Publisher.
Montreal, 4th August, 1886.

MILLINERY!

SELLING OFF.

MRS. FRASER,

having determined upon going out of business, will sell the balance of STOCK at reduced prices, from this date. The Stock has been well kept, and almost is all useful for

MILLINERY PURPOSES.

This is a good opportunity to purchase a well established business. A large reduction will be made to any person buying the lot.

ALSO:

To RENT, part of the House occupied by the subscriber.

H. FRASER,
Bridgetown Aug. 3rd, '86. 17tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS!

LARGE STOCK OF MEN'S SUITS,

—JUST RECEIVED,—

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

A GOOD TWEED SUIT for $5.

A GOOD BLACK SUIT for $7.50.

Please call and see the GREAT VALUE in these Goods. Also:

A HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Amongst which will be found EXTRA VALUE in Ladies' Kids, Etc.

I also beg to invite Inspection of my

8 CENT FIGURED MUSLINS,

AND

3 CENT GRAY COTTONS.

Highest Prices Paid for GOOD WASHED WOOL.

J. W. Beckwith!

'86. SUMMER. '86.

Goods in Stock Suitable for the Season!

MEN'S COL'D. UNDER SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
MEN'S WHITE & REGATTA SHIRTS,
MENS' BRACES, TIES, SCARFS & COLLARS.
LIGHT FANCY PRINTS,
ST. CROIX GINGHAMS,

Light Fancy Dress Goods,

WHITE PIQUES, CORDS and CHEQUES.

MEN'S LINEN COATS AND DUSTERS.

We have Just Received FOUR CASES of

READY-MADE CLOTHING IN BOY'S AND GENT'S SUITS.

GENT'S CELLULOID COLLARS and CUFFS.

—ALSO—

Some Choice Designs in Wall Papers.

Runciman, Randolph & Co.

Bridgetown, N. S., July 1886.

Schr. Amos M. Holt,

Will leave BRIDGETOWN on the 17th, for

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

or sooner, if sufficient Freight offers, and continue running between the above Ports the balance of the season, calling at intermediate landings when freight offers.

W. R. COVERT,
Master.
Bridgetown, August 2nd, 86. 5it12.

FOR SALE —OR— TO RENT!

For a term of years, the well-known Wilmot Spa Springs Hotel & Grounds,

and privilege of one-half the SPA SPRINGS. Apply to the owner,

J. R. HALL, - Middleton.
Middleton, July, 21st, '86. 5it21.

Now is your Chance FOR CASH!

"Our Best Patent" Flour $5.20
Best Quality Corn Meal 3.35
35 lbs. Tilsonburg Oatmeal 1.00
15 lbs. Refined Sugar 1.00
Porto Rico Molasses (per gal) .45
Gray Cotton 36 inch (per yrd) .06
White Cotton, (good value) .08

Prints, Ginghams, Park's Shirtings, Brooms, Washboards, Fresh Groceries, Pails, Etc., Etc., Etc.

at LOWEST possible prices for CASH or PRODUCE.

T. G. BISHOP,
SOUTH MOUNTAIN ROAD.
Williamston, July 19th, 1886. 15 1y.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

The subscriber has erected at ANNAPOLIS, a large Coal Shed, and will keep a supply of

HARD & SOFT COAL,

on hand for sale. In stock at present

Welsh, Spring Hill, Joggins,

—AND—

HARD STOVE COAL,

—AS WELL AS—

BLACKSMITH COAL.

Will be landing cargoes of Spring Hill, Sydney, and Hard Coal—Stove and Nut—in September. A reduction of 50 cents per ton will be made on car loads delivered from vessel while landing. Please send in your orders early to

THOMAS S. WHITMAN.
July 19th, 1886. 6it21.

TENDERS!

Tenders will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Municipality of Annapolis, up to SATURDAY, 28th AUGUST, next, at noon, for supplying the following articles for the

POOR HOUSE,

of the Municipality, for a term not less than one year:—

SEPARATE TENDER.

Flour, Howland's "A," or an equivalent, per barrel.
Corn Meal, Kiln Dried, per barrel,
Oatmeal, per barrel.

GROCERIES,

SEPARATE TENDER.

Tea, per pound,
Brown Sugar, per pound.
Molasses, per gallon,
Salt, Liverpool, per bag.
Salt, Table, per bag.
Pepper, per lb.
Candles, per lb.
Kerosene, per gal.
Soap, per lb.

SEPARATE TENDER.

40 Cords Merchantable Hard Wood, delivered at the Alms House.

In case the tender of any party residing out of Bridgetown be accepted, the articles embraced in this tender, are to be delivered and accepted at Bridgetown Station prepaid. And, in case the tender of parties in Bridgetown be accepted, the articles embraced in their tender are to be delivered and accepted at their place of business. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and all articles furnished to be subject to the inspection of the undersigned Committee who will return all articles not up to the standard agreed to be furnished, or of the quality agreed to be supplied, to the party whose tender is accepted at the tenderer's expense.

ALFRED VIDITO,
S. E. BENT,
WM. H. YOUNG,
Committee on Tenders and Public Property.
Bridgetown, July 31st, 1886.

GENERAL HARDWARE,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, NAILS,

—Consisting of—

Common,
Floor,
Finish,
Steel,
Galvanized,
Clinch,
Tacks,
Brads, Etc.

Special care is taken to have a full assortment in every line. Having bought in large quantities and in the cheapest and most reliable markets, I am enabled to sell at LOW PRICES.

Richard Shipley.

BOOTS & SHOES!
BOOTS & SHOES!

Just received, 4 cases of

—LADIES' & MISSES'—

Walking SHOES,

MEN'S & BOYS'

BOOTS and SHOES,

and to arrive in a few days, (now on the way) a nice assortment of Ladies'

Kid BOOTS & SLIPPERS.

SHINGLES!

ready for delivery.

70,000 No. 1 extra split White Hemlock Shingles.
60,000 good split Spruce Shingles.

HAYING TOOLS!

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, Scythe Stones, all first-class and cheap.

SOAPS! SOAPS!

Sea Foam, Linen Towel, Surprise, Tip Top, Favorite, Magnet,

—TOILET SOAPS. &C.—

—FIRST-CLASS—

PORPOISE OIL,

just the article for Mowing Machines.

JOHN LOCKETT.

Bridgetown, July 6th, '86. n1 1y.

Finest PRICES —ON— CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

—GRAY, WHITE AND PRINTED—

COTTONS, HAYING TOOLS

—AND—

GROCERIES,

—THIS MONTH, AT—

J. W. WHITMAN'S.

BRIDGETOWN GROCERY STORE,

We won't be UNDERSOLD by anyone in the trade. Come and be convinced.

Our motto:

FIRST CLASS GOODS,

—AT—

LOWEST PRICES.

We have just received a superior lot of

NEW ORANGES, NEW ONIONS,
NEW FIGS, NEW LEMONS.

—Highest Grades—

FLOUR & MEAL,

always in stock. To arrive in a few weeks,

200 Tons Old Sydney Mine Coal.

Parties wishing to be supplied, would do well by leaving their orders early with

Thompson & Shaffner.

Everything Seems to be Going Down! Down!

I have just received a carload of

OCEAN FLOUR

direct from the mill, which I can sell

FOR $5.00.

Corn Meal per bbl $3.25
Oat Meal 4.75
Armstrong's Greenhead Lime 1.30
Coarse Salt per bag 58

and everything that is kept in a General store, at the same rate accordingly.

The above prices are strictly cash on delivery.

A. ELLIOTT.
Port George, July 20th, '86. tf.

General News.

—Wolff, a custom detective, has brought an action for libel against the Montreal *Witness*.

—Cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery and diarrhœa are very common just now and should be checked at once. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will positively cure all such cases and should be kept in every family.

Boston, Aug. 2.—James Whittier, a prominent lawyer, has been arrested, charged with embezzling bonds, etc., held in trust for Miss Reid. He has made a full confession.

—A Summerside, P. E. I., tailor has received a silver medal from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition for the best suit of gent's clothing.

—The most distressing case of scrofula or blood poison that we ever heard of was cured by *Parson's Purgative Pills*. These pills make *new* rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—The Canadian Pacific Telegraph company have purchased the Mutual Union Telegraph company's lines and will assume control of them on Monday.

FROM CAPT N. CARD, LIGHT KEEPER, ISLE AU HAUT.—I have used Seavey's East India Liniment, and have found it to be all that it is recommended. It is a sure cure for Cramp in the stomach, Diarrhœa, Cholera, etc., I believe it is the very best liniment offered to the public. See advertisement.

London, Aug. 6.—The decree of divorce obtained *nisi* by Donald Crawford on February 12th last against his wife, because of her relations with Sir Charles Dilke, was to-day declared absolute.

—A train boy is said to have invented what will prove a great comfort to travellers. It is a travelling cap with an air cushion in the back, which will enable the wearer to lay his head on the back of the seat with as much comfort as though he were resting it on a pillow of down.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The government has decided to reinforce the fleet on the American station to allow of more vessels being employed on the protection of the Canadian fisheries. The corvettes Pylades and Tourmaline will leave for that station shortly.

—Enterprising traders are beginning to learn the value of advertising the year round. The persistency of those who are not intimidated by the cry of dull times, but keep their names ever before the public will surely place them on the right side in the end.

—If you have Headache, Constipation, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Kidney or Liver Complaint or Impure Blood, use Dr. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier. It will cure you.

—William McCabe, general manager of the North American Life Insurance company, of Toronto, states that a letter received from Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, who is now in Scotland, states that the ex-premier is greatly improved in health, and that the rest in his native clime is building him up rapidly.

—Miss Alice Freeman, the President of Wellesley College, is in herself a glorious example of what a woman may become. Small, and slight, and handsome, only 28 years of age, she has mastered thoroughly seven languages, all the sciences, and won the right, says a newspaper correspondent, to stand beside any professor on earth as president of a college.

Ottawa, August 6.—In view of the existence of Asiatic cholera in parts of the continent of Europe, and of small-pox in the united kingdom, a proclamation has been issued putting supplementary quarantine regulations into operation. Port Hawesbury, N. S., and the harbor of Miramichi, N. B., have been made additional quarantine stations.

—There is nothing slow about Chicago. Even their funerals are run on railroad time. Funeral trains are run to the cemeteries, which are at a distance from the city, and a regular advertisement under the head of "Deaths" in the daily papers reads: "Take the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet. Special funeral train at 12. Fastest time to the cemeteries."—*Ex.*

—In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of *Consumption*, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and *purifies the blood*. By druggists.

Charlottetown, August 5.—Bernard Toole, a constable, was tried before the stipendiary magistrate this morning for attempting a criminal assault last evening on a six-year-old girl named McLean, daughter of a laborer living at Southport. The father and mother of the girl, Dr. McLeod and another gave evidence before the court. He is about forty-five years of age and has a wife and large family.

—For colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, as well as for cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery or bloody-flux, colic or cramps in stomach, use Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, composed of best Grape Brandy, Smart-Weed or Water Pepper, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water.

A VERY PROLIFIC PEAR TREE.—Mr. James Harris has a Bartlett pear tree in his garden in this town which is now bearing two crops of fruit on its branches in different states of developement. It blossomed in May and produced the first crop, and two months later came out in full bloom again, and the second crop of fruit is now well formed. Last year this tree developed the same peculiarity.—*Windsor Tribune.*

THE BRITISH POLITICAL CRISIS.—*London, Aug. 6.*—The *Times* says: "While it must freely be conceded that the Unionists if they succeed in their bold effort to reconvert the Liberals to the old principles will be doing the country the greatest service, it is vain to ignore the dangers to which their attempt will expose them. The Separatists being numerically larger the tendency will be to absorb the smaller body. Although Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain will co-operate on the Irish question the ulterior debatable questions that are certain to be raised will divide them.

THE STATE OF TRADE.—There is not much change to report in the state of the wholesale trade, although volume of business is appreciably increasing as the midsummer season of quietude is left behind, yet the fall business has just begun, and has not yet attained very large proportions. The *Dry Goods* trade has been fairly active for this season, travellers who have been out on the road with full samples having sent in numerous and good sized orders. There have not yet been many purchasers in town. Manufacturers of woollens and cottons report orders ahead still and values firm.—*Montreal Witness, 6.*

AN ADVENTUROUS PAIR.—*Buffalo, N. Y., August 8.*—The Niagara whirlpool rapids were again navigated in a cask to day, the perilous feat being successfully accomplished by William Potts and Geo. Hazelitt, two coopers employed in the same shop with Graham, who made the initial trip about three weeks ago. The barrel-boat was 10 feet long, conical in form, and built of the best locust staves. It was supplied with a keel, rudder, a screw wheel and a turret with glass covered peep holes. About three hundred pounds of sand ballast kept it right side up most of the time. The start was made from the Maid of the Mist landing on the Canada shore. At 4.25 p. m., a row boat towed the cask to a point just above the cantilever bridge, where it was turned adrift in the middle of the stream. The novel craft was submerged about half the time. While circumscribing the outer circle of the whirlpool its occupants thrust their heads through the opening, and Potts calmly smoked a cigar. A successful landing was made at Queenston, on the Canada side five miles further down the river. The entire voyage occupied 55 minutes. The feat was witnessed by no less than 15,000 spectators.

VALUABLE DOGS.—Two gentlemen in the city have, within the past few months, imported several very high bred St. Bernard dogs. On Tuesday there arrived by the S. S. Ulunda for the same gentleman two dogs of the above breed. One of the dogs is a son of the famous giant St. Bernard "Rector," which was sold to a gentleman in the States for $4,000, the largest price ever paid for a dog, and he being now dead his progeny are very valuable. The dog himself received very high commendation at the Crystal palace and the English St. Bernard club show.—*Chronicle.*

EXTRAORDINARY GOLD MINING.—The returns from new gold mines are very encouraging. Fraser Bros. of Picton had 60 ounces from 30 tons at their Cochrane Hill property. The Whiteburn mine Queens county, reports 200 ounces from 20 tons of quartz, the product of 3 weeks work by eight men. With the exception of Hattie's rich strike in Goldenville, in 1870, this has seldom if ever been qualified in Nova Scotia. There is also a rich strike reported at Brookfield, Queens, but we have no particulars. It looks as if the halcyon days of '67 and '68 for gold mining were returning.—*Herald.*

—The *London World*, in referring to a dinner party given by the Princess of Wales, relates a rather amusing incident. The Princess of Wales having previously met, and admired the recitation of the latest pretty American export, graciously requested her presence at dinner that evening; upon which the fair reciter expressed her regret at not being able to accept the honor offered her, urging an excuse that she had promised to chaperon some young ladies to Mrs. Mackintosh's *debut*. Her Royal Highness replied, with a quiet smile of amusement, "Then I am afraid you must get your friends to kindly excuse you, for I shall expect you"; and left the freeborn American to discover that the Royal wishes in this country are commands.

MACKEREL IN ST. MARY'S BAY.—*Digby, August 6.*—Mackerel are plentiful in St. Mary's Bay; large fat 1's and 2's. The Yarmouth schooner Ben Killam took forty barrels yesterday. Fishermen in the vicinity are much elated over the prospect of good catches. Idle fishing vessels and sciens are now being looked after. Parties are already in town interviewing owners. St. Mary's Bay is open to encroachment from Americans, but it can be very easily protected. Should those schools of mackerel remain in the bay for a considerable time all who live along the shores will be much benefited, especially if the American seiners can be prevented from fishing in and breaking up the schools. Last year they did so to such an extent that our own people were unable to secure a supply for winter's use.

LATEST SWINDLING DODGE.—One of the latest swindling schemes is for the swindler to get a check for a small amount from a depositor at a bank, and at the same time a blank check exactly like the filled-in check. Laying one check on the other so that the edges are exactly even, the two are torn so that the signature appears on one piece of the filled-in check, and the amount and name of the payee on the other. The blank check having been torn with the good check and in exactly the same way, the swindler can fill in on the large piece of the blank check any amount he desires, and with the piece of the genuine check containing the signature, is ready to tell how the check became accidentally torn when he demands payment. The fact that two pieces exactly match is calculated to deceive any bank teller.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.—Inquiries with practical objects in view would seem to be largely increasing in the Canadian Section. During the past week a very considerable number of English and Scotch farmers have shown great interest in the display, especially the agricultural products. With most of them there are a few years of the leases of their farms to run, and they are now seeking information with the view of settling in one of the Colonies when free. The general tenor of their conversation would seem to prove beyond questions that much dissatisfaction exists among the farming classes here, and it may not unnaturally be that their fears for the future in Britain have been somewhat confirmed by personal inspection or by newspaper reports of the excellence of Canadian products and by the widely circulated statements as to the rapid development of agriculture, especially in the Canadian North-West.—*Canadian Gazette.*

HE INTENDS TO GO OVER THE GREAT FALLS.—Graham, who went through the Whirlpool Rapids, told a party at Niagara that he has begun his experiments for going over the Horse Shoe Falls. He had about finished his plans for the barrel. It will be built of two-inch staves, with a cork covering two inches thick. The hammock inside will be shaped more like a ball, and will be more elastic and stronger than the other hammock. Graham proposes to get into his barrel and be shoved off one of the bridges across the gore before going over the falls. "I would like to jump from railway suspension bridge into the Hold-off Rapids," he said; "but should I be killed the people would never know whether the fall or the rapids killed me. If I go off the bridge at Prospect Park my barrel can be caught by a boat before the Whirlpool rapids are reached, and I could be rescued if it were found that the fall had stunned me." The cask in which he went through the whirlpool will be used in making his preliminary tumbles. The hammock, however, will be improved. Graham has received a large number of letters from love-sick maidens.

A WOMAN'S HEAD SHAVED BY LIGHTNING.—During a violent thunderstorm, which recently broke over a country town in France a curious incident happened. A young woman caught in the storm was hastening homewards sheltering herself as best she could beneath an umbrella from the drenching rain. Suddenly she experienced a strange and alarming sensation, the shock being simultaneous with a vivid flash of lightning. She felt "quite upset, greatly alarmed," but nevertheless proceeded on her way, and it was only on reaching her residence that she discovered what a narrow escape she had had. On removing her bonnet she found that her hair had been literally cut off, her head presenting, as the hair fell, the same appearance as though it had been shaved with a razor. The effect upon the girl's mind of the discovery was so great that she has been confined to her bed ever since the day of the storm. It is not the loss of her hair that effects her, but the recollection of the narrow escape she had has so entirely upset her nervous system, that the medical men attending her express the opinion that it will be some weeks before she recovers from the shock.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR.—There seem to be every reason to suppose that within two or three years electricity will be used for mechanical purposes as universally as it is now employed for lighting. Already the electric motor has been so far simplified and perfected as to be available for almost every conceivable purpose. Companies have been formed which rent to factories and even to private families, machines scarcely larger than cigar boxes, with a power equal to one horse, at so small a rate as $2 per month. A machine of this sort consists of two magnets, placed on either side of a revolving armature, through which the current passes, and this, with the wheel upon which a belt revolves, constitutes the entire apparatus. The power furnished is conducted by wires to the motors, 300 of which may be supplied by a single battery. The belt of the motor is attached to the machine which is to work, and the power is regulated by a treadle. Speed may be graduated so nicely that a sewing machine can be made to vary anywhere from a few to several thousand stitches a minute. To women who find working on the machine wearisome or injurious the motor will be a great boon. In many factories it is already extensively used by employes to lighten their labors. For running dentists' machines, coffee mills and small printing presses it is also adapted.

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

The Fatal Lantern.

NIGHT SCENES AT POINT LEPREAUX—BIRDS FALLING BY THE HUNDRED.

(Montreal Witness.)

Mr. William Brewster, president of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, and in charge of the bird department of the Agassiz Museum in Cambridge, has observed with much attention the destruction of birds by lighthouses. In August and September last he had made night observations at Point Lepreaux lighthouse, in New Brunswick, on the west shore of the Bay of Fundy, near its mouth. His paper on this has been published for private circulation by the Nuttall club, as the first of a proposed series of memoirs. Mr. Brewster was at the light for nearly seven weeks, from August 23 to September 26, and he kept a close watch on the movements of passing birds day and night. He says: "The first real 'rush' occurred on the night of September 1, and for the two weeks following the feathered tide flowed swiftly and more or less steadily, marking its course through the starlit heavens by the incessant chirping of its passing legions, in thick weather surging confusedly about the light, wrecking many a bird life against the fatal shaft, and at daybreak leaving hundreds of tired little travellers stranded in the scanty covers of the point."

With that night his diary of observation begins. Each night brought its flocks of birds hovering about the light, but the night of September 4 was most notable. Up to 10 o'clock the sky was clear; then clouded over; an hour later came a dense fog, and at midnight it began to rain, with frequent heavy showers. "With the advent of the fog," says Mr. Brewster, "they multiplied tenfold in the course of a few minutes. I remained on the lighthouse from 10 o'clock until 2 the next morning. During this time fully 200 birds came against the lantern. Of these at least fifty were killed or disabled, and I caught and examined probably fifty more which were too wet or exhausted to fly after dropping on the platform." His vivid description of the "rain" of birds is worth quoting.

"At the height of the melee the scene was interesting and impressive beyond almost anything that I ever witnessed. Above the inky black sky; on all sides dense wreaths of fog scudding swiftly past and completely enveloping the sea, which moaned dismally at the base of the cliffs below; about the top of the tower a belt of light projected some thirty yards into the mist by the powerful reflectors; and in the belt swarms of birds, circling, floating, soaring, now advancing, next retreating, but never quite able, as it seemed, to throw off the spell of the fatal lantern. Their rapidly vibrating wings made a haze about their forms which in the strong light looked semi-transparent. At a distance all appeared of a pale, silvery gray color, nearer of a rich yellow. They rushed me by turns of meteors, gigantic moths, swallows with sunlight streaming through their wings. I could not watch them for any length of time without becoming dizzy and bewildered. When the wind blew strongly they circled around to leeward, breasting it in a dense throng, which drifted backward and forward, up and down, like a swarm of gnats dancing in the sunshine. Dozens were continually leaving this throng and skimming toward the lantern. As they approached they invariably soared upward, and those who started on a level with the platform usually passed above the roof. Others sheered off at the last moment and shot by with arrow-like swiftness, while more rarely one would stop abruptly and, poising a few feet from the glass, inspect the lighted space within. Often for a minute or more not a bird would strike. Then, as if seized by a panic they would come against the glass so rapidly and in such numbers that the sound of their blows resembled the pattering of hail. Many struck the roof above the light, others the iron railing which incloses the platfrom, while still others pelted me on the back, arms and legs, and one actually became hopelessly entangled in my beard. At times it fairly rained birds, and the platform, wet and shining, was strewn with the dead and dying."

The next night, after a clear day, the rain again fell in torrents, and the birds gathered at the light in flocks. "Several struck the lantern each minute, and with such force that nearly every one was instantly killed or disabled. The strong wind swept them off the platform as fast as they fell, the wounded fluttering noisily down the shingled walls of the tower against which they vainly attempted to cling." On other nights birds were killed, but these were the notable occasions.

MONTREAL, Aug. 7.—The first tea train conveying the cargo of the W. B. Flint, arrived in Montreal early Saturday, ahead of schedule time, having been seven days from Vancouver to Montreal. The vessel left Yokohama on the 19th June, and arrived at Vancouver on the 28th July. On the 30th the first train conveying part of the cargo, and consisting of 10 cars, was despatched for the east. This record beats hollow the time made on the Pacific roads to the south from Brockville to New York. The balance is coming to Montreal. Other trains are expected next week, and another vessel is now due.

A VICTIMIZER VICTIMIZED.—A bag addressed to "M. M. Stewart, Boston, Mass.," was received from New York at the Adams Express Company's office in this city yesterday morning. Very shortly afterward a man entered and called for the bag. It was eagerly clutched as it was handed over the counter and opened on the spot. A square-looking package was fished out and the wrapping taken off with nervous fingers. A brick was all that was reached and the man, on seeing it seemed petrified with astonishment and chagrin. The whole occurrence was witnessed by several of the employees of the office, and the following is the story that has gained currency; It is said that Stewart, who is supposed to reside at Caledonia, P. E. I., had gone to New York and purchased from two men for $350 a package presumed to contain thousands of dollars of counterfeit money. At the suggestion of the men he had it expressed to this city, with the result above described.—*Boston Post.*

A FATAL CRUISE.—*London, Ont., Aug. 6.*—A holiday party of yachtsmen, including Messrs. Telfer, manager of the bank of London, Waterford; Wm. Vidal, station agent at Waterford and son of Senator Vidal; W. C. Morrison, of Jarvis, formerly of Sarnia; Wm. J. Sinclair, law-student and secretary of the West Lambton Reform association; Hope Mackenzie, and Fleming Mackenzie nephews of the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, left Sarnia three weeks ago on a pleasure-yacht, for a cruise to Manitoulin Islands and the northern waters of Lake Huron. They started on the return trip last week and on Saturday afternoon last reported by telegraph from Southampton that they were on the homeward run and would reach Sarnia by Monday morning. Since that time nothing has been heard of them.

SARNIA, Aug. 6.—The bodies of Telfer, of Waterford, and the two Mackenzies have already been found. A tug has gone out in search of the others.

ABBE LIZZT.—The great master of a great instrument is dead. Liszt was born in 1811 at Szegezard in Hungary. His aptitude for music led him to devote himself to it. When only nine years of age he played in a concert. He studied music thoroughly and having heard Paganini, determined to become as great on the piano as Paganini was on the violin. He probably succeeded, for his brilliant playing has elevated the art of piano-playing to a height it never reached before. Many of his own compositions are famous. In all the great cities of Europe Liszt has played with marked success, and without even exciting the envy of other players. Many honors were heaped upon him by European sovereigns. In 1864 his mind took a religious turn. He took orders and received the tonsure. For a while he lived at Rome, and devoted himself to religious compositions. Hungary won him back in 1871. He was made a canon without the care of souls and given a pension equal to £600 a year. For some years he resided at Weimar. His principal literary work is a "Life of Chopin," which has been translated into the English.

A Valuable Discovery.

Mr. Geo. Roberston was interviewed this morning by the *Globe* who heard that Mr. R. had just returned from a visit to the border, where he had been inspecting a deposit of mineral earth which had several noticeable qualities particularly that of preserving fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc., from decay. Mr. Roberston explained that he had been as far as Milltown, in the matter, but did not visit the deposit itself in its natural bed, which is situate not far from L'Etang. He saw a quantity of the earth at Mr. Boardman's in Milltown and at Mr. Jas. H. Gaoong's in St. Stephen and he brought a quantity up with him and it may now been seen at his store, King Street. The deposit seems to have been the bed of the lake, or perhaps the crater of an extinct volcano. There is a surface area of about three hundred acres, Mr. Robertson was told that Mr. Boardman had dug to the depth of twenty-four feet, without reaching the bottom of it. The deposit is covered with a growth of moss. In answer to a question as to its qualities Mr. Roberston said that it was first taken up and used as a basis for making paint. Mr. Boardman has a room painted from it. The substance comes out in a solid mass, but crumbles under a slight pressure just as pipe clay does. It is then finer than the finest flour, without the slightest particle of grit. A barrel of it stood in Mr. Boardman's store and a lad put some Bartlett pears in it where they were forgotten and remained some months. On emptying the barrel the fruit came out perfect in size, and with the taste unimpaired. This led Mr. Boardman to reflect, and reflection led to experiment. "I have fruits," said Mr. Roberston, "which have been preserved for three months, but I propose to carry on a series of experiments for myself in grapes, apples, oranges, pears, eggs, and in fish." There is no doubt, whatever, that if future experiments satisfy the experiments as past ones have that a most valuable discovery has been made. The preserving qualities of the earth are due probably in the first place to its fineness which makes it a perfect air excluder, and to the absence of moisture; but it must also contain other qualities, for it is an absorbent of the juices and gives no taste whatever to the fruit, yet there is from it a slightly medicated smell. Another of its qualities is that mixed into a paste with paraffine it burns giving out light and especially heat in quantity. The substance is a buff color, as taken from the surface for a depth of two feet, when it becomes of slightly reddish hue, and holds a uniformity of this color its entire depth. The public will await with interest the result of careful, verifying experiments which a man like Mr. Roberston will make. He is satisfied, himself, that the discovery is of most valuable character, as it will enable fruit to be preserved the year round, and will thus equalize the market. "Why," said he in an enthusiastic burst, "if it turns out as I expect we will be able to ship eggs to Australia and land them there fresh and it may be that this will turn out more valuable to us in creating markets than the National Policy."—*St. John Globe.*

A NOVA SCOTIAN MURDERED.—The *Pioneer Press* of Helena, Mont., states that the body of a murdered man had been found near Spencer Bridge, British Columbia. On his person was found a card bearing the address of "Hugh Butler, 127 Main street, Minneapolis, Northeast." In answer to questions, Mr. Butler stated that he had received a telegram from British Columbia on Thursday afternoon, and had already furnished the desired information concerning the murdered man, whom he believes to be William Dillman, who came to Minneapolis from Nova Scotia about four weeks ago. As soon as he arrived in Minneapolis Mr. Dillman found Dr. Butler, the two having been friends in Nova Scotia and Dillman was his guest while remaining in Minneapolis. Mr. Dillman was here only three or four days, and then started for British Columbia in quest of work, but at the time he did not have more than $40 in his possession. Mr. Butler describes him as a temperate and industrious man, and believes that he was murdered under the mistaken impression that he had a considerable sum upon his person. This appears to be the only tenable theory, inasmuch as Dr. Dillman was of a quiet disposition and averse to difficulties of every description. He leaves a widow and several children in Nova Scotia.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 27.—An experiment, which showed every evidence of resulting in success, was begun here last autumn by a young man from Nova Scotia, named George O'Brien. He came here with capital and erected large buildings in the western part of the town. These structures looked so much like greenhouses that people in the vicinity supposed a new florist was about to try his fortunes here. Inquiry established the fact that Mr. O'Brien's mission had a far different character, and that, foreseeing a possible demand in the market for spring chickens raised in the usual way, he was about to produce them by artificial means. By the use of patent incubators he had early in winter a large family of chickens, and the number was periodically added to until it reached thousands. Eggs were obtained from reliable sources, the greatest care was bestowed, and with the arrival of summer Mr. O'Brien had what promised to be the nucleus for a fortune. At two o'clock on Saturday a fire broke out from spontaneous combustion in one of the incubators, and the flames spread with such rapidity that even the aid of an active fire department could not quench them. The scene when the fire was at its height, with five thousand fowls frightened and vainly striving to gain liberty, was heartrending. The hennery was totally destroyed, at a loss of nearly $10,000.

HORSE TAMING.—Some remarkable illustrations of the power of mind over brute force will be given by Oscar F. Gleason, the horse tamer, at the Coliseum in Lynn this week. How it is done is not easy to see but he takes the most powerful and savage equine and in a few minutes reduces him to lamb-like subjection. For outward aids he uses a whip, a bridle of cord, straps, and a revolver loaded with blank cartridges. The cord bridle is his most effective persuader of obedience. It is made in such shape that a pull at it will make the horse come with his lower jaw, or the jaw come without him in case he refuses. He always consents, however, when it comes to that. The most vicious and treacherous animal he has had in the course of his experience was a very large and fierce brown stallion from Montreal. The horse has developed a fancy for killing his grooms, and within a few days before Mr. Gleason took hold of him he had killed one man, and nearly killed another. It was the expectation that he would be the death of Mr. Gleason. He was called the man-eating-stallion. With the quickness of lightning he grabbed the trainer by the breast with his teeth. "Back, sir!" roared Mr. Gleason in a tremendous voice. Strange to say, the beast obeyed him. Again and again he approached with the same murderous intent plainly, but each time was driven off. To do this, after the first time, the trainer fired his revolver in the air. It shocked the beast's nerves and brought him to a standstill. He was made to obey the command "Come here!" Tripping the horse by means of straps about the legs and giving them a fall, is an important part of the discipline. The second lesson was teaching the stallion to obey the word "whoa." The trainer said: "Never use the word "whoa" to your horse without you want him to stop short right there. Say to him "Steady" or "easy" when you want him to go slower, but keep "whoa" for an imparative order, for an instant stop, and see that it is obeyed. Doing so may be the means of saving your life some time.—*Boston Herald.*

—The Rev. Dr. Hill, Rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, writes, "I think it but fair that I should say, publicly what I have so often said privately, that EAGAN'S PHOSPHOLENE has been the means of restoring to health a friend of mine who was in an advanced state of of Consumption.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Aug. 6, 1886.

MR. EDITOR,—

I had a good opportunity yesterday for close observation of two of the leading oarsmen of this continent—Edward Hanlan, and Jacob Gaudaur. The latter, who at present holds the championship of America, was just starting for England, as he is matched to row against Beach, the Australian, over the Thames course Sept. 18th, and Hanlan had come to give him his best wishes for the voyage and for his contest with the redoubtable Australian. As they stood there in friendly converse, the contrast between the two champions was very striking. Gaudaur is of dark complexion and stern appearance, with an unmistakable stamp of determination in every line of his thin face, angular jaws, and firmly cut lips. He is over six feet in height, and is rather slender, weighing probably 175 lbs., but, as a bystander observed, he appeared to have no "dead" or "useless" flesh about him. All was brawn and muscle. Hanlan's five feet eight and three quarter inches, looked shorter than ever alongside this towering athlete, but they appeared to be on even and very pleasant terms, socially. Gaudaur is in quite fine condition and there seems to be no doubt among sporting men that to-day he is superior to Hanlan. But it must be remembered that Hanlan has been "off" for some time. It is only very lately that he has settled down to training in earnest. I must speak more fully of his appearance as he stood chatting in a cheerful off-hand manner with those about him. He certainly never could have looked more conspicuously unpretending, if you will accept that expression, than he did yesterday, dressed in a plain "everyday" suit, his head surmounted by a coarse straw hat, and his hands thrust into his pockets. He has the expression of one who would prefer to take life easy, rather than try to win his way to fame by entering into serious competition with his fellow men. As to the general make-up of his hundred and fifty pounds of bodily weight, I fail to see anything that would lead me to select him as an athlete. If a stranger were told that "Ned" was a powerful man, he might believe it, but it would be difficult to convince him that the same "Ned" had been thoroughly trained and developed as an oarsman for the greater part of the last fifteen years.

Only for the brown tinge on his cheeks by the sun and sea-breeze, he has more the appearance of one who has stood for years behind a dry goods counter, and paid little attention to physical development. But, in spite of his appearance he is said to measure large, wherever size means power, and he has great muscular development in the loins and the legs, the places where oarsmen most need strength. As he is good all over and has no weak points, he has been compared to, the deacon's "one hoss-shay," and it has been predicted that when he gives out he will, like that famous vehicle, go altogether. Whether he has already "gone by" remains to be seen. He is now practicing daily at Nantasket for the regatta there next Monday, and says he intends to have another "go" for the championship with Beach or whoever holds the title this fall. He evidently thinks he can recover his old time form for rowing, for he offers to stake a heavy amount that he can beat the best record ever yet gained for three miles. Hanlan's idea of the proper stroke for an oarsman is as follows: "A full, long reach out over the toes; with both arms straight; a sharp, clean "catch" of the water; a powerful, steady, horizontal stroke, with an application of the whole three at the moment of immersion; a clean feather, and a low quick recover shooting out at the moment of the finish." The only one that is capable of making Hanlan hurry next Monday at Nantasket, is McKay, who captured the first prize in the professional race at Boston, July 5th. Here's to the success of the little ex-champion not only against McKay, but against all comers, until he recovers the laurels he has lost.

BLUENOSE.

—A shocking yacht calamity occurred near Long Branch on the 31st ult. The yacht left Philadelphia on the Tuesday morning previous with a crew of three men, and a pleasure party numbering eleven, with two servants. In trying to make harbor a squall struck the vessel and threw her on her beam ends. The ladies, six in number, and one gentleman of the party, were in the cabin when the disaster occurred, and as the vessel did not right again, every one was either drowned or suffocated. We copy the following from a dispatch: * * * The gentleman in the party, as well as Capt. Ruland and crew, made heroic efforts to reach the women of the party, but in vain. The most they could do was to hang on to parts of the rigging and pieces of the wreck. When the squall struck the vessel was forced completely over on her beam ends, throwing those on deck into the water. The schooner filled very rapidly, but was kept afloat by her sails and the air imprisoned in her cabin. The passengers and crew in the water reached the boat and clung desperately to the planks. The occupants of the cabin were still alive. The imprisoned ladies in heart-rending tones, screamed and piteously begged for help. Their friends were helpless and could do nothing to save them. One of the young ladies reached up to the window, which was under water, and one of the men caught her hand, but it slipped, leaving one of her rings in his hand. She fell and was not seen again. The others were in a part where the air kept the water down. Their agonizing cries continued for a while, then all was still. Some perished by suffocation for their faces when found were black, as from choking. Others held on to the sides of the cabin as long as they could, and then let go to drown. A pilot in a skiff came out and saved the other passengers and crew. The tugs Haviland, Cramp and Pride came out to the wreck, but nothing could be done to save the unfortunates in the cabin. The Haviland made fast to the wreck at 7 p. m., and Logan work. All night they worked until 5 a. m., when they reached the cabin. While the work of raising was proceeding the body of Mrs. Stevens floated out of the cabin and was secured. The wrecked schooner was partially raised, and Captain Gully, of the Haviland, began diving for the bodies, which were all recovered.

—A remarkable step in advance in simplifying the sewing machine has been made by a German engineer, and the practical nature of the invention was demonstrated. The new machine has not a wheel in it, and may be described as the working parts of a good sewing machine deprived of all the extraneous details, and condensed within the smallest possible compass. It measures only eight inches high by about two inches wide and one inch deep. It is fitted at the foot with a screw clamp, by which it can be fixed to the edge of a table, and fairly worked by a child. The working motion consists of a vertical plunger pressed downward by the finger from the stop, the plunger being returned into position for the next push by a spring. It makes a perfect lock-stitch, and will sew all kinds of fabrics, fine or coarse, within certain reasonable limits. Beyond its efficiency, it possesses an advantage which appeals to all, namely, that of economy in price. So small is its cost that it can be purchased for about $5.

THE THREE MILE LIMIT AGAIN.—*Ottawa, July 28.*—The following circular has been issued by the Commissioner of Customs to collectors of customs in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:—

In order to avoid any misinterpretation of the concluding paragraph of my circular dated May 7 last, you will substitute the following therefor:—"If any vessel or boat of the United States is found fishing, or to have been fishing, or to be preparing to fish within three miles of the shore within your district, you will place an officer in charge thereof and telegraph the facts to Ottawa. To any foreign fishermen who may come within three miles of the shore, but not fishing, preparing to fish, or having fished within such limits, you will furnish a copy of the warning, and if any such vessel shall not depart within twenty-four hours thereafter, even though such vessel is not engaged in fishing, preparing to fish, or having finished within the three mile limit, you will place an officer in charge and immediately telegraph the fact to headquarters, or if it be ascertained subsequently to serving the warning that any vessel served therewith has been fishing or preparing to fish before or after such service, you are not to allow the twenty-four hours to expire, but put an officer on board at once and act as directed.

W. J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

To Cure a Corn.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

Marriages.

WHITMAN—SHAW.—At Paradise, August 4th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. David Price, Mr. Ingram W. Whitman, of Bridgetown, to Miss Eunice A. Shaw, of Paradise.

FOSTER—BATH.—In Boston, Aug. 4, by Rev Joseph G. Switzer, Clarendon A. Foster to Lizzie A. Bath, both of Bridgetown, Annapolis, N. S.

Deaths.

FLEET.—At Lower Granville, Annapolis Co., on August 2nd, Deacon James Fleet, at the ripe age of 87. For 60 years he was a member of the Baptist Church, Lower Granville, and held the office of deacon for 50 years. Also superintendent of the Sunday school for 30 years. "The memory of the just is blessed."

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D., New York City.*

New Advertisements.

CARD

W. G. Parsons, B. A.,

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.

MIDDLETON, - - N. S.

☞ Office in A. BEALS' STORE. 16tf

"B." No. 104.

In the County Court, 1886.

Between JAMES SLOCOMB, Plaintiff,

—AND—

ELIJAH RISTEEN and WILLIAM SPROWL, Defdts.

UPON hearing Council and upon reading the affidavit of Orlando T. Daniels, dated the 10th day of July, A. D. 1886, and the exhibit thereto; the affidavit of J. Avard Morse, dated the 9th day of July, A. D. 1886; the affidavit of J. G. Hennigar Parker, dated the 10th day of July, A. D. 1886. It is order that unless the above named defendant, Elijah Risteen do appear and plead to the writ of summons herein, within thirty days after the publication of this order in the WEEKLY MONITOR, newspaper, published in Bridgetown, the above named Plaintiff may proceed therein to judgment, and that publication of this order for thirty days after the date hereof, in said WEEKLY MONITOR, has been good and sufficient service of the said Writ, and that a copy of this Order and of the Writ of Summons be also mailed, post paid to the said Elijah Risteen, addressed to his last place of residence at Port Lorne, Annapolis County.

Dated the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1886.

A. W. SAVARY.

On motion of Mr. DANIELS, of Counsel with Plaintiff. 5t121.

SOLUBLE

Pacific GUANO!

NOW is the TIME TO BUY!

A LARGE quantity of Soluble Pacific Guano, is used every fall for seeding down grass lands. The most satisfactory results have been everywhere obtained by those who have tried it for this purpose, during the past ten years. The summer and autumn demand is yearly increasing. Apart from the good catch and luxuriant growth attending the use of this guano on grass, the disuse of stable manure, is followed by a great decrease in the growth of weeds. Soluble Pacific Guano possesses all the fertilizing power of manure with NO weed seeds. A large second crop of grass can be got by top dressing grass land with 200 lbs. of Soluble Pacific Guano per acre, after the first mowing and just before a rain. Use your manure on field crops, where the weeds can be kept down, and use Soluble Pacific Guano where it is not possible to kill the weeds without great labor.

Give this valuable fertilizer a trial and be convinced. This is the fifty first year of the sale, increasing from 800 tons to 50,000 tons a year in that time.

Apply to

F. C. WHITMAN,
VICTOR WHITMAN,
Agents.

J. W. WHITMAN, Agent, Lawrencetown.
JAS. GATES, Agent, Kingston.

Annapolis, July, 23rd, '86. 16 3m.

NEW GOODS!

Just received, a fine assortment of Gent's Ladies' and Misses

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS,

some lines, new style,

ALL IN ONE PIECE.

the first ever brought into Bridgetown.

Also:

New Dress Goods, Cloths.

—AND—

Ready-made CLOTHING.

Likewise, a new lot of

Hardware, Paint Oil, Nails, &c., Cream Butter Crocks, Jars, &c.

—with my usual stock of—

GROCERIES.

Selling lower than ever, Come and try.

W. J. StClair.

R. D. BEALS,

GENERAL DEALER,

wishes to call the attention of the public to his Spring Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS,
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
Ready-made Clothing,
ROOM PAPER,
Groceries,
CROCKERY WARE,
TRUNKS & VALISES,
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—ALSO:—

Sawed Shinlges,

Barrel STAVES.

Nictaux Falls, May 3rd.

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

Moosewood

BLOOD AND TONIC BITTERS!

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

Miscellaneous.

Clusters Much More Ornamental Than Uniform Rows.

THE NEARER THE TREE-PLANTER APPROACHES NATURE THE MORE PLEASING WILL BE THE EFFECT PRODUCED—PLANTING IN GROUPS FOR THE PROTECTION—VARIOUS HINTS.

Many farmers seem to think that they have ornamented their places by the use of trees when they have planted a row of some one kind along the side of the road in front, and another row near the fence that divides their land from that of their nearest neighbor. It may be true that these straight rows of trees do something toward ornamenting the place, but it is certain that they do not beautify it to the extent a variety of trees planted in groups would. There is an unnatural appearance about a long row of trees of the same kind, of nearly the same size, planted at a uniform distance from each other. Especially is this the case when the trees are of a variety that are not found in the groves and forests of the vicinity. In a country thickly or scarcely wooded we never find trees growing in rows. Observation shows that we can not find three stars in an exact line, and in a forest it is difficult to discover three trees in a straight line or an equal distance apart. The variety of species, size, position, and distance is what gives the chief beauty to a natural forest.

TO PRODUCE A PLEASING EFFECT.

The nearer we approach nature in the selection and disposition of trees planted for the purpose of ornamenting a country place the more pleasing will be the effect pronounced. An avenue in Toronto, Can., is so ornamented by trees that a person riding on it would think the road was cut through a natural forest, great care having been taken to preserve all the trees exactly as they stood. Professional landscape gardners have given a very beautiful appearance to many public and private parks by following the copies set by nature in the selection and arrangement of trees. They have studied some beautiful piece of woodland as painters do, and have reproduced it, as nearly as it was possible to do so on land that was originally entirely destitute of trees.

Groups of trees, scattered around a farm, are much more ornamental than uniform rows. It is much easier to set them out and to protect them; when they are in uniform rows cattle will rub against a single tree and will generally destroy or greatly injure it unless a protection is placed around it. The wind will also have full sweep against it, and will often blow it over if it is not made secure in its position by means of proper supports. Observation shows that few isolated trees are not likely to make a vigorous and healthy growth unless great pains be taken with them. Especially is this true with evergreens of all kinds. It is hard to raise an isolated pine, hemlock, or fir tree. Its sap thickens, its branches become broken by the winds, and its trunk is injured in various ways. Evergreens of all kinds, as well as most all deciduous trees, do best when planted in groups or clusters. They afford mutual protection. The more hardy ones afford a shade and shelter to those that are weaker. It is much easier and cheaper to protect a given number of trees in a group than in a long row. In the latter case there must be posts and stakes to which boards or wires are attached for every tree, while four stakes or posts will support wires to surround a rod of ground, on which from six to twelve trees can be planted. In most cases the fence will not require renewal, as it will last till the time the trees are of a size to require no protection.

VARIOUS HINTS OF VALUE.

To furnish variety, a group of trees may occasionally be planted in circular form, and a fence of stakes and wire thrown around to protect them. A considerable number of trees of various kinds can be planted to excellent advantage in each corner of a prairie pasture. When this is done, a new fence will be required on only two sides of the ground attached to the trees. A group of trees will produce the best effect and produce the finest appearance from a distance, if specimens of some stately variety be planted near the center, and those that do not reach a great height be arranged near the outside. Very tall trees devoid of branches for a considerable distance above the ground, do not look well on the outside of a grove or small cluster of trees. They present a good appearance from a distance, but one who is near them has to turn the head upward to see their beauty. The common white wax and sycamore are desirable trees to plant near the center of the group. Around them may be planted larches, ashes, beech, maple, and catalopa trees, while near the edges dogwoods, elders, and sumachs can be arranged. In arranging groups of trees for ornament, care should be taken to make no two of them alike in size, form, or kinds of trees. It is easy in most parts of the west to procure oak trees of three varieties. Those planted near together show well both by combination and to contrast.

Groups of non-producing trees of different varieties look well from a distance, though it requires many years to raise the trees to a large size. A very beautiful grouping is made of spruce, basswood, and white birch trees. The white birch shows splendidly among firs and Australian pines. A group of ornamental trees surrounded by a hedge of arbor-vitæ, privet, or barberry, presents a very fine appearance. But it is not necessary to obtain expensive trees in order to ornament a farm, and there is no occasion to employ a landscape gardner to direct the planting. Everyone sees groups of trees that nature has planted as beautiful as those ever arranged by the most skillful artist. These can serve as copies for the tree-planter who lives on a farm.—*Chicago Times.*

Ostrich Farming.

To me the most interesting trip I have had was a visit to the ostrich farm. The establishment is owned by a San Francisco corporation, of which Moses Hopkins is president. They have 200 acres in the tract, which they bought about three years since at from $10 to $12 per acre. They sank an artesian well 150 feet in depth, from which they obtain water for irrigation and purposes. They began with twenty-two birds, ten males and two females. They now have fifty-eight birds. The prevailing color of the male bird is black; that of the female drab. The long feathers of the tail, and those of the wing, the tips of which only are displayed, are white. Until the birds are eighteen months old both male and female are of the same color which is nondescript, and, as the females do not begin to lay until they are three years of age, they are not paired before that time, and a knowledge of their sex is immaterial.

Prior to their being paired the birds are allowed to run together most of the time in a pasture. When they reach the age of maturity the keeper pairs them, and in doing so he uses his own judgment, not consulting the birds. Sometimes he makes a mistake, as was evidenced by a male bird killing his mate about two years since. But being supplied with another companion he has seemed contented ever since. On being paired, the male and female are placed in a separate pen about an eighth of an acre in extent; here, surrounded by a tight, high board fence, they are secluded. The partition fences are double, that is, there are two fences between each compartment. This is necessary to prevent the males from getting together, as they are very ferocious toward each other. There has been no loss of birds from sickness but nine have died during the past year from being tramped upon by stronger birds. These, of course, were in the flock of young birds.

A full-grown bird weighs about 350 pounds. He can stretch so that his head is about nine feet above the ground; his back is about four feet nine inches high. Each hen lays from nine to fifteen eggs per year, and sits upon a nest dug in the sand. This duty is shared by the male. If the female should shirk, the male reminds her of her duty by a kick which brings her to her nest. About twenty-five per cent. of the eggs hatch. The egg is about six inches in length by five inches at its greatest distance across the oval. The shells vary in thickness from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch and are white in color. They have an incubator in operation, which is similar to a chicken incubator, the only difference being that the drawers in which the eggs are placed are deeper. It takes six weeks for the eggs to hatch. Eggs that are not fertile are emptied of their contents and the shells sold for $2 a piece. This is quite a source of revenue, as is the fee of fifty cents received from each visitor to the farm.

The birds are fed on alfalfa, and cabbage raised on the farm. In winter each full-grown bird is given one gill of corn per day. They consume on an average sixty pounds of green stuff per day and a two-horse wagon load of shells is fed to them per month. These shells must not be larger than one's thumb nail, and are procured at the beach, about six miles distant. The proverbial statement that ostriches eat tin cans, lead, pig iron, etc., is not true. And the superintendent says his experience indicates that the idea that when an ostrich is scared he sticks his head in the sand is a myth. He has observed that when the young have exhausted themselves in trying to escape an imaginary danger they fall down and shut their eyes. He attributes the story respecting the belief that they are hid if their heads are covered to this fact.

Neither ostriches nor fertile eggs are for sale. The latest quotations in New York for prime white feathers of which there are twenty-five in each wing of the bird, are $165 to $175 per pound. The market for feathers nearest the farm is San Francisco. The poorest feathers bring $45 per pound. They claim to have realized over $6000 from the feathers of twenty-one grown birds in seven months. The ostrich has two toes on each foot, a long one, about eight inches from heel to tip, and a short one, about two-thirds as long, on the outside of each long toe. Each of these is armed with a long, heavy nail, which the bird uses as a weapon of offence and defence. He strikes forward with his foot with great power, sufficently so to kill a man, and when angry he can easily puncture an inch pine board with his terrible nail.

Some ostriches lay in the spring, some in the summer. It is supposed that as the seasons in the antipodes from which they come are directly the reverse of those here, the ostriches got them mixed to some extent, and that this accounts for the fact that they lay different seasons. The ostriches at this farm came from near Cape Town, Africa. At night the ostrich does not roost but sits down on the ground. The older birds have apparently no vocal call for their young. The male roars like a bull or a lion when excited. They are very ferocious and seem to be afraid of nothing in this country except dogs and wolves, from which they are protected by the close fences of their corrals. There are two sets of young birds on the farm, one lot being nine months and the other two years of age. The incubator is expected to turn out some young in two weeks from this date. The kind of insect that prey upon the ostrich is similar to those that infest chickens.—*California Correspondent.*

WET BOOTS.—What an amount of discomfort wet boots entail, to be sure; and how well we recall the fretful efforts we have now and then made to draw on a pair of hard baked ones which were put up by the fire over night to dry. Damp and adhesive within, they are without shift and unyielding as a horn. Once on, they are a sort of modern stocks destructive of all comfort and entirely demoralizing to the temper. The following device will rob the wet barnyard of a stushy winter or spring evening of half its promise of discomfort for the next morning. When the boots are taken off, fill them with dry oats. This grain has a great fondness for damp, and will rapidly absorb the last vestige of it from the leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells, and fills the boot with a tightly fitting last keeping its form good and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning, shake out the oats and bang them in a bag near the fire to dry ready for the next wet night, draw on the boots, and go happy about the day to work.

STEAM FURNITURE WARE ROOM,

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that his Spring Stock of Furniture is now complete, and he has now on hand,

30 PARLOR SUITS
30 PINE BEDROOM SUITS
20 ASH AND WALNUT SUITS;
2 BLACK WALNUT SUITS.

Parlor Suits range in price from $48 TO $200
Bedroom Suits from $22 TO $200

A FULL STOCK OF
Household Furniture
Of All Kinds.

A FINE LOT OF
GILT WINDOW CORNICES
which were obtained at a bargain and will be sold at low prices.

The Subscriber would also state that he has added a quantity of
New MACHINERY!
to his Factory, and is prepared to make and sell furniture AS CHEAP as can be obtained in the Dominion.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK, WHICH HE CLAIMS TO BE THE MOST COMPLETE THAT CAN BE FOUND.

J. B. REED.

BROWNS MILLS,
Lawrencetown.
Sawing,
Grinding,
Threshing.
Lumber sawn to order,
Grain ground to order,
Grain threshed to order.

HAVING a first-class Gray's full power Threshing machine capable of threshing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY BUSHELS PER HOUR, we shall be ready to fill orders in this department with extra promptness and despatch. Grain, when in at condition, will be ground immediately on being threshed if required.

IN STOCK,
Long and Short Shingles, Boards, Staves &c.
Best fresh ground Cornmeal, Graham, Buckwheat, Middlings, Flour, MIXED FEED, &c., &c., &c.
Logs and grain bought at market rates.
All orders filled promptly, at short notice and at Bottom prices!
Terms,—Cash.
J. A. BROWN & CO.
Lawrencetown, August 1884.

PARKER & DANIELS,
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
Money invested on Real Estate Securities.
OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's Building, corner Queen and Granville Streets, Bridgetown, N. S.
J. G. H. PARKER. O. T. DANIELS, B. A.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!
Dr. J. R. McLean,
Corner Hollis & Salter streets
HALIFAX.
Sept. 15th, 288 —tf

H. V. BARRETT,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
..AGENT FOR..
John S. Townsend & Co., - - London, Eng.
Green & Whineray - - London, Eng.
Boston Marine Ins. Co. - - Boston, Mass.

John Ervin,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING,
503r pd BRIDGETOWN

Chas. McCormick,
Licensed Auctioneer & Conveyancer.
DEEDS, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, and all Legal Documents promptly and correctly drawn. Business with the Registry Office attended to. 15 years experience. Correspondence strictly confidential. 495m

CARD.
W. M. FORSYTH
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, DISTRICT NO. 2
Office in
LOCKETT'S BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN.
Office hours, from 2 to 5 p. m.
April 2nd, 84. 51tf

NOTICE.
Pictures and Framing in variety,
Christmas Cards,
And Fancy Goods.
I am also selling the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine
JOHN Z. BENT.
Bridgetown Dec. 1885.

HEATH & MULLIGAN'S
PREPARED PAINT!
Best in the Market!
Unequalled for Spreading, Finish and Durability!
Paint that Beautifies and Protects!

NO one will deny that the finer a paint is ground, the longer it will wear and the more surface it will cover, and if to this we add the fact that if the color is ground in with the Lead and Oil, it will be seen that the paint will not spot or fade, as is the case with paints made by hand.

These three qualities (Spreading, Finish and Durability) are shown in the Heath & Mulligan Manufacturing Co.'s Paints, over all others. If you want a paint that will endure, and at the same time hold its beauty, you will be interested in these goods.

TAKEN FROM GUARANTEE.

"If at the end of one, two, three or five years the paint is not equal to that prepared by the painter, as regards beauty of finish and durability, we will refund the money paid."

Books of color plates, showing harmonious combinations of the different colors can be obtained by applying to

HUGH FRASER, Bridgetown, N. S., Agent.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y
Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tus. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Express and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 30	5 30	.....
6	Round Hill	1 48	5 55	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 08	6 25	.....
19	Paradise	2 22	6 46	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 30	7 00	.....
28	Middleton	2 45	7 25	.....
32	Wilmot	2 55	7 43	.....
35	Kingston	3 03	7 57	.....
42	Aylesford	3 18	8 32	.....
47	Berwick	3 32	8 55	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 00	9 45	.....
	Do—leave	4 15	10 40	5 40
64	Port Williams	4 28	11 00	6 00
66	Wolfville	4 34	11 10	6 10
69	Grand Pre	5 43	11 22	6 25
77	Hantsport	5 05	11 55	6 58
			P.M.	
84	Windsor	5 30	12 45	7 25
116	Windsor Junct.	6 50	3 15	9 50
130	Halifax—arrive	7 25	3 55	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. only.	Express and Freight Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00		2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 38	7 05	3 10
46	Windsor	8 55	10 00	5 15
53	Hantsport	9 17	10 32	5 03
61	Grand Pre	9 39	11 05	6 33
64	Wolfville	9 49	11 20	6 46
66	Port Williams	9 55	11 30	6 55
71	Kentville—arrive	10 08	12 20	7 19
			P.M.	
	Do—leave	10 25	12 20	
83	Berwick	10 52	1 12	
88	Aylesford	11 04	1 35	
95	Kingston	11 10	2 05	
98	Wilmot	11 27	2 18	
102	Middleton	11 37	2 45	
108	Lawrencetown	11 52	3 07	
		P.M.		
111	Paradise	12 00	3 20	
116	Bridgetown	12 13	3 42	
124	Roundhill	12 37	4 10	
130	Annapolis—arrive	12 50	4 35	

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. One hour added will give Halifax time.

Steamer Secret leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis. Returning, from Annapolis every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, p. m.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 3.00 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.30 a. m.

Steamer New Brunswick leaves Annapolis every Tuesday p. m., for Boston direct.

Steamers Alpha and Dominion leaves Yarmouth, every Wednesday and Saturday evening for Boston.

"International Steamers leave St. John at 8.00 every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Eastport, Portland and Boston, and every Saturday night for Boston direct.

Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leaves St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 6.30 a. m., and 8.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Steamer "Evangeline" leaves Annapolis every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, p.m., for Digby.

P. INNES, General Manager.
Kentville, une 12 th, 1886.

FOR BOSTON!
—VIA—
"PALACE STEAMERS"
—OF THE—
INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.,
Spring Arrangement.
ANNAPOLIS LINE.

On and after April 27th the fine side-wheel steamer "New Brunswick will leave Annapolis for Boston via Digby, every TUESDAY, at 2 p. m.

BAY LINE,

Steamer "Secret," will leave Annapolis and Digby for St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, until May 10th, then every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

INTERNATIONAL LINE.

Steamers "State of Maine" and "Cumberland," will leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, until May 10th, then every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Commencing MAY 1st, the steamer "New Brunswick," will leave St. John for BOSTON DIRECT, every SATURDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

For tickets and further information apply to your nearest ticket agent, or to

FRED CROSSKILL, Agt., Bridgetown, N. S.
R. A. CARDER, Agt., Annapolis, N. S.
H. B. SHORT, Agt., Digby, N. S.

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.

Eagleson's Hotel!
THE subscriber has leased the premises formerly occupied by JOSEPH BUCKLER as a Hotel, and intends to keep up the old stand as a Hotel, with a stable attached, for the accommodation of the public. The stand is situated on the corner of
Granville & Queen Streets,
and is too well known to require further description. The best attention given to guests. Passengers conveyed to all parts of the county.
TERMS, moderate.
THOS. J. EAGLESON, Proprietor.
Bridgetown, June 2nd, 1885. tf.

THIS PAPER may be found at the offices of Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Bureau (50 Sprucest.), where advertisements can be made for it IN NEW YORK

Our STOCK
—is now complete including a—
Very Large Assortment
—OF—
STAPLE
—AND—
FANCY DRY GOODS.
Also: a very large and well selected STOCK of
MILLINERY,
—IN—
American and French GOODS.
—All work in this line done at—
SHORTEST NOTICE.
Mrs. L. C. Wheelock,
Lawrencetown, May 10th, 1886.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT-RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

Notice of Change of Partnership.

The Law Firm of
T. D. & E. RUGGLES,
Office on Queen Street, Bridgetown, N. S., will henceforth be known under the name and style of
T. D. RUGGLES & SONS.
consisting of T. D. Ruggles, Q. C., Edwin Ruggles, B. A., and Harry Ruggles, B. A.
Dated December 16th, A. D., 1884. tf

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,
n PLOWS, Steel and Iron, Canadian patterns, 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.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT!
NOTWITHSTANDING the exceedingly LOW PRICES, for which the subscriber has the reputation of selling GOODS, of all descriptions, he is prepared to make a still further reduction to CASH BUYERS of
TEN PER CENT,
—on all lines of—
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
EARTHENWARE AND CROCKERY, Etc.
of which he has a full line.
All Wool and Tapestry Carpets,
at actual cost,
Hats, Caps, Room Paper, &c.
included.
Persons wishing READY-MADE CLOTHING and CLOTHS, cannot fail to be suited. Also, on hand for sale very low, Riding Waggons, Harnesses, Etc. Terms easy.
C. S. PHINNEY.
Paradise, June 1st, '86.

DR. CAMPBELL,
SURGEON AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER,
SPECIALTIES—Diseases of Women and Children, and diseases of the Throat and Chest, in connection with general practice.
Quarters at the GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, Bridgetown. 43tf

Ox Waggons! Ox Waggons!
3 NEW OX-WAGGONS,
will be sold low for CASH.
J. L. MORSE.
Upper Clarence, June 30th, '86. 51t18

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

Mussel Mud.
FOR SALE BY
The Annapolis Mussel Mud Co,
IT has proven to be one of the best Fertilizers in the Market, on account of its various qualities.
1st. It has the largest amount of ammonia.
2nd. It has the proper quantity of Lime.
3rd. The Salt retained in it is just sufficient to raise good crops.
4th. It has the body that once applied to grass or uncultivated land will last for years.
The Company will deliver it at any stations on the W. & A. Ry., at a low figure. Apply to
GEO. E. CORBITT, Manager.
Annapolis, Nov. 30th, 1885. tf.

At the BRIDGETOWN DRUG STORE.
Received a full stock of
FANCY GOODS,
SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES of all sizes and kinds, a new and approved lot of PATENT MEDICINE, Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES, MONEY PURSES, CARD CASES, SHAVING BRUSHES, COMBS and BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, BIRTHDAY CARDS, PHOTO and AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FLESH, HAIR and HAT BRUSHES, in great variety. Also, TOILET POWDERS, PUFF BOX and PUFF, ENVELOPES and STATIONERY, STEEL PENS AND AUTOMATIC PENCILS.

J. H. CHUTE
MIDDLETON,
wishes to inform his friends and customers that his Importations for the
Spring & Summer 1886,
are now about complete.
MY STOCK
—IS—
Very Large & Well Selected.
EXTRA VALUES
may be looked for.
Middleton, April 13th, '86. 40 1y.

Hard Coal!
NOW IN WAREHOUSE:
20 TONS HARD COAL,
STOVE SIZES,
For Sale Cheap,
APPLY TO
Geo. E. Corbitt,
Annapolis, Nov. 3, '85. tf Agent.

H. J. Banks,
TAILOR,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.,
IS prepare to do all descriptions of work in his line at reasonable figures.
The latest fashion plates are always obtained, and work of the most fashionable cut and finish can always be had.
Fits guaranteed.
Give me a call and don't send your money out of the place to build up establishments in other towns.
Shop on WATER STREET.
H. J. BANKS.
Bridgetown, October 1 th, '83 tf

JUST ARRIVED
ON CONSIGNMENT!
100 Bbls. Choice Family Flour.
100 " Corn Meal.
260 Bags Extra Quality Fine Shorts, about 125 lbs in Bag.
10 Barrels Paraffine Oil.
20 3 gallon Tins.
50 2 lb Tins Lard.
50 5 lb. Tins Lard.
20 Boxes Soap, different Qualities, from 3 cents per lb up to 7 cents.
The above goods will be sold low, as I am directed to sell them immediately.
Geo. E. Corbitt,
AGENT.
Annapolis, Feb. 9th, '85. no44tf.

A New Ticket
—THAT—
Both Parties will Vote Unanimously
—THAT—
MORRISON the TAILOR,
has the largest and best stock of Cloths and Trimmings ever shown in the County. Bought direct from the manufacturers for Cash. Having a large staff of Experienced Workmen, I am prepared to turn out suits at short notice, second to none in the Province. I have just opened a full line of Hats and Caps in the very latest Styles, also a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, all sizes, all of which to be sold at hard time prices.
A. J. MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor.
Middleton, N. S.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

FOR SALE!
A Superior Jersey Cow.
Apply to
REV. L. M. WILKINS,
10tf Rectory, Bridgetown.

To Rent.
THE house owned and occupied by C. C. Spinney, of Nictaux. Any person desiring the same apply to the subscriber
ABNER H. MORSE.
Nictaux, April 12th, '86. 1tf.

For the Ladies.

Fashion Hints.

A whole costume of white wool lace, finished with red velvet bows, makes an effective and attractive seaside costume, and is very serviceable.

A hat of gold colored straw is trimmed with a band of pansy-colored velvet, edged with a fall of Chantilly lace. On the left side is a cluster of daisies and anemones.

A new material, laine vitereaux, has small checks with lace canvas lattice work. It is in colors, and is worn over silk corresponding to the darkest of the checks.

French women are dressing their hair in what they call the Chinese fashion, combed perfectly smooth up to the top of the head, then twisted into a coil on one side, with a large comb, specially made, on the other.

Linen plush is a new material and will be used for dressing gowns and trimming. It resembles its woollen prototype.

Low shoes are of patent leather and kid or of tan-colored kid foxed with patent leather.

The most fashionable hosiery has tiny embroidered designs or clocks in the same of contrasting colors.

Watered silk and watered ribbon will remain in favor.

Ribbon holds its place as the favorite adornment for summer toilets.

Velvet remains in vogue as an accessory for all torts of fabrics. Even the thinnest gauze has a *soupcon* of this material.

Pretty hats for children are made of fancy open-work straw with white satin ribbons run through, and finished with a bow of wide satin ribbon.

White wool ulsters, lined with satin and trimmed with deep red or brown velvet, are the latest novelties.

The loveliest flannel petticoats are of pale blue with a broad insertion of Medici lace, then a blue satin ribbon, then a deep ruffle of the lace. The band is blue satin, and the strings blue satin ribbon.

The novelty in jewelry consists of a set of lace pins, brooches, bonnet pins, cuff buttons and other articles in bright or oxydized silver set with moonstones.

Gloves of pean de Suede have the arms from the wrist upwards of guipure lace corresponding in tint to the kid.

Lace and gauze fans are worn with evening toilets. The sticks of some of them are incrusted with precious stones.

Jackets of all nations are again in fashion. One can choose from the Turk, the Spaniard, the Japanese, or from the French of two centuries ago.

Velvet jackets, sleeveless, of course, are worn with lace dresses.

A lovely afternoon gown had a skirt of gray-blue surah, veiled with white lace, panels of rich silk in gray-blue, striped with a woven pattern imitating embroidery. The jacket bodice of gray-blue silk crossed in front and was ornamented with two rows of self-colored buttons. The neck and sleeves were finished with jabots of delicate lace.

A nobby little bonnet had a trellis-work of gold beads, veiled with pale tulle, the brim had a puff of golden-brown velvet, covered with tulle, a bunch of ears of wheat at the side, fastened with a knot of beige ribbon, completed the stylish effect.

Imported sunshades are seen of embossed leather, with a leather fringe around the top.

Tailor made dresses of white pique will be worn this summer.

Traveling ulsters of summer plaid or checked silks have appeared.

It is predicted that next fall we shall have a revival of the old fashioned puffed sleeves that were worn in the days of Josephine.

Bustles are now made of straw, curious looking arrangements as displayed in the shops, and suggesting magnified bathing hats.

Mousseline de soie is a favorite for evening dresses. It is to be had in all the fashionable evening tints.

Tulle veils merely cover the eyes and keep the front hair in order.

Dresses of wash material are made with four graduated flounces reaching to the waist, pointed drapery and bodices with broad plaits.

Canvas materials embroidered with colored cotton and applique are fashionable for summer wear.

Straw embroidery is one of the novelties for dress trimming.

Shirred hats of lace, nainsook or muslin are worn at Saratoga and Newport.

White dresses for home wear are in general use by persons in mourning.

Berthas made of fringes of flowers ornament the waists of evening dresses.

Silk slippers as well as silk stockings must match the color of reception and evening dresses.

Handles of parasols are longer than usual this summer, perhaps because the extraordinary heights of hats had to be considered.

—Broiling is the most healthy way of cooking meats. It seems to be simply a variation of the process of baking or roasting, yet the effect on the meat is not at all similar. In both of these processes some time is required to form an incrustation on the surface of the meat, and the longer time it takes to form that, the more of the juices of the meat are lost. But in broiling, a hot gridiron and a very brisk heat quickly frees the external fibres from the juice and produces almost instantly a crisp coating which stops entirely the escape of the juices from the interior of the meat, and as they more rapidly expand than in the slower process of roasting and baking, the broiled meat contains more uncoagulated albumen, gelatine and other chemical substances than can be secured by either roasting or baking. Broiled meat therefore must if properly broiled be more wholesome and nutritious than if cooked in any other way. For restoring strength in invalids it is the best mode in which meat can be cooked. Made easy of digestion because the juices of the meat undergo so slight alteration that little effort is necessary for nature to convert them into chyle, or the pulp from food digested in the stomach.

Joker's Corner.

SLIGHTLY SLANGY.—'Mamie,' said a grammar school girl to a member of the graduating class, 'have you finished your essay?'

'Oh, yes,' gushed Mamie, 'and it is too lovely for anything—a princess slip of white surah, the back cut off a little below the waist line, and full breadths of silk gathered in so as to hang gracefully over the tournure, and 3 bias ruffles on the—'

'What are you talking about?' interrupted her friend. 'I mean have you finished writing your essay, you know?'

'Er—no,' said Mamie, her enthusiasm rapidly diminishing, 'but I have commenced it, and I wish the awful thing was in Halifax!'

'What's the subject?

''The Curse of Slang.''

'Gracious! Isn't that a difficult subject to write up?'

'Difficult? Well, I should giggle. I'll have to hump myself to get it finished in time for the commencement, and I've a good notion to let it slide. I might shut up the professor's optic by pleading illness, but I'm not that sort of a hairpin. But come, waltz up into my room and look at my stunning graduate harness. It'll paralyze you.'—*Norristown Herald.*

—The agents of two rival manufacturers were recently presenting the claims of their respective articles. One was a Yankee—the other wasn't.

He that wasn't told his story. A game cock had been shut up in one of his safes, and then it was exposed to the most intense heat. When the door was opened the cock stalked out, flapped his wings, and crowed loudly as if nothing had happened.

It was now the Yankee's turn. A cock had also been shut up in one of his safes, with a pound of fresh butter, and the safe was submitted to trial of a tremendous heat for more than a week. The legs of the safe were melted off, and the door itself so far fused as to require the use of a cold chisel to get it open. When it was opened the cock was found frozen dead, and the butter so solid that a man who knocked off a piece of it with his hammer had his eye put out by a frozen butter splinter.

'YOUR DEAD GEORGE.'—A young lady living in Texas dismissed the young man to whom she was engaged because he drank. A few days after she had told him she would never speak to him again, a little negro boy brought a note from the wretched young man, whom we shall call George. The note read: 'Faithless, yet still beloved Fanny,—My sufferings are more than I can bear. I cannot live without your love. I have, therefore, just taken poison, the effects of which I am already beginning to feel. When you read these lines, I shall have joined the great silent majority. See that I am decently buried, and shed a silent tear over my tomb in remembrance of the happy days gone by.—Your dead George.' When the young lady had finished reading the note, she asked the little negro who brought it what he was waiting for. 'De gemmun told me ter wait for an answer!'

THE LADY AND THE BEARERS.—A dowager lady of quality had gone out to dinner in a sedan chair, and, whilst she herself enjoyed the hospitality of the Mansion upstairs, her bearers (two sturdy Highlanders) were entertained downstairs, and partook of the abundant refreshment offered to them. When my lady was to return, and had taken her place in the sedan, her bearers raised her chair, but she found no progress being made—she felt herself away first to one side, then to the other, and soon came bump upon the ground, when Donald behind was heard shouting to Dugald before, in a tone expressive of disgust, 'Ach, man Dugald, let her down, she's drunk!'

THE POLITE CHILD.—The polite child is the latest in the juvenile world. She was strolling around the neighborhood on a tour of observation when she came across a colored man sitting on a doorstep. She stood with a finger in her mouth looking at him. Finally she said:

'You're a colored man, ain't you?'

'You're a very polite little girl,' he said. 'Yes, I'm a colored man.'

'Oh, yes, I'm very polite. I call every nigger I see a colored man.'—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

'SIT DOWN!'—A story of a country parson's independence will be appreciated by those annoyed at late comers to church. A man came into church late and started, with squeaky boots, to walk the whole length of the side gallery. The pastor who was praying, stopped suddenly, opened his eyes, and, pointing a long finger to the disturber, said, 'You sit down right where you are.' He then resumed his prayer—*Boston Journal.*

—A young dandy was asked if he would like to be introduced to a certain young lady. 'Oh, yes,' said he languidly, 'trot her out.' The lady overheard the remark, and when he was presented, she adjusted her eyeglasses deliberately, and slowly scanning his clothing, from boot to collar, waved her hand, and carelessly said, 'Trot him back.'

—An Irishman, owing to dreadful misfortunes, resolved to commit suicide. But as he did not wish it to be known, lest it should leave a stain on his family he left a note on the table to the following effect: 'I hope you won't think I committed suicide. The pistol went off as I was cleaning it.'

—Little Willie prayed long and ineffectually for a little brother. At last he gave it up as 'no use.' Soon after his mother had the pleasure of showing him twin babies. He looked at them a moment and then exclaimed: 'How lucky it was that I stopped praying. There might have been three.'

—'Pa,' said a little boy, 'what is a green grocer?' 'One who trusts, my son.' 'Why is he green because he trusts *your son?*' asked the little boy; and his father looked at him doubtfully, as through he were wondering whether the child's question indicated infantile greenness or dangerous precocity.

—'Mary, why did you kiss your hand to that gentleman opposite, this morning?' said a careful mother to her blooming daughter. 'Why the gentleman had the impudence to throw a kiss clear across the street, and of course I threw it back indignantly. You would not have me encourage him by keeping it would you?'

—In a little family discussion the other day, the madam remarked, somewhat tartly, 'When I marry again—' 'I suppose you will marry a fool,' interrupted the husband. 'Beg your pardon,' said she, 'I shall do nothing of the kind; I prefer a change.' The lord and master wilted.

—The hopeful 6 year old son of one of Waterbury's best known lawyers walked into the district courtroom the other morning, and, presenting a black kitten with string about his neck, said: 'Papa, will you take care of my cat until school is out.—*Hartford Times.*