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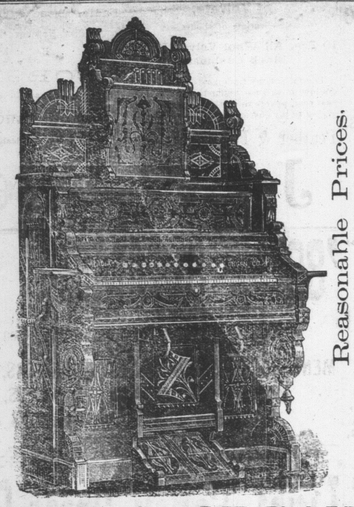

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CARRIAGES

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First Class Stock,

which will be sold on easy terms and reasonable prices.

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Poetry.

The Origin of Birds.

The Indians of the Shasta mountains tell
A legend strange and beautiful. They say
That the great Spirit stepped from cloud fo cloud
In the primeval day,

And first upon the dome of Shasta stood,
The spotless face of new-born Earth to see,
Thence passing down, where'er He touched the land,
Up sprang a blooming tree;

Pleased at the sight, the splendor of His smile
Melted the snows and made the rivers run;
The boughs, refreshed, tossed high their leafy plumes,
Luxuriant in the sun.

Day after day, while the first summer shone,
He watched with new delight the growing trees,
Till autumn came; then fast the bright leaves fell,
Swept by the keener breeze.

Yet were they radiant now, in all the hues
Of red and gold that could with sunset vie;
Looking on them He loved them; they were still
Too beautiful to die!

Thrilled by His quickening gaze, each leaf awoke
To life and floated buoyantly along;
Its beauty put forth wings,—and soaring high
Its gladness grew to song!

Thus from the red stained oak, the robin came,
The cardinal bird the maple's splendor bore,
The yellow bird the willows faded gold
In living plumage wore.

Even the pale, brown leaves the pageant joined,
Sparrow and lark awakened to rejoice,
And though they were less fair, to them He gave
The more melodious voice.

Since then the birds close kinship with the trees
Have ever kept. They build the yearly nest
Within the fragrant shadow of the leaves
As on a mother's breast.

—*Hearth and Hall.*

Blue Bells---A Flower Legend.

Two cherubs were playing near Heaven's gate,
Which an angel had left ajar;
They were toying each with small silver bells,
Whose chimes could be heard afar.

As they tossed in play these musical toys,
Some rolled through the half-open gate;
And down from the high heavens blue they came
Through the clouds at a quickening rate.

And when at last they fell down to this earth,
And rested in green fairy dell,
Where each one had fallen there sprang a flower
The beautiful, graceful Blue Bell.

For as they chimes came down through the azure skies,
They caught its deep beautiful blue;
And still in the earthly flower is seen
The very same heavenly hue.

And the fairies can hear the low, sweet chimes
As they gently sway to and fro;
Perhaps it's an echo of those soft tones
Which the cherubs heard long ago.

Pansy.

Select Literature.

A Mountain Idyl.

A famous prima-donna had been giving a concert in the parlor of the large hotel at Mount ——. The few last, rich notes of song had died away on the air: the applause had ceased and slowly the audience was breaking up into groups, with the usual interchange of greetings and comments.

Outside by one of the long windows that opened on the broad piazza, stood a young girl bending eagerly forward. The hood of her water-proof cloak was drawn back, and the light from within fell on her fair hair, her wide-open, blue eyes, and her red, parted lips.

'Oh, Dick,' and the words ended with a little shiver, 'wasn't it beautiful? If I could *only* sing like that!'

Her companion, a tall, broad-shouldered, young countryman, was leaning carelessly against the window frame, with his dark, earnest eyes fixed as intently on the girl's face as here were on the gay scene before them.

'I think—I am almost sure—I could do it if I tried,' she continued, without waiting for an answer. 'Listen Dick!'

She dropped her head slightly, and warbled, in a clear, flute-like voice, first softly, then louder, two or three bars of the song she had just heard, ending with a crisp little run.

'There, I knew I could do it,' she cried, gleefully, 'only somehow, I do not exactly know how to manage my breath, and my voice seems to run away from me. How pretty it is in there. The beautiful dresses, the long trains, the bright lights and the flowers. How glorious it must be to stand there with all those faces looking at you and all those grand people listening, as if their lives depended on hearing every word you sang. And the applause, Dick—I don't see how anyone could help singing *after that.*'

A troubled expression passed over the young man's face.

'Let us be going, Milly,' he said abruptly, 'or some of those fine people will be coming out here and find us peeping.'

But the girl did not stir. Her face was still turned toward the parlor.

'No one will think of coming out here; the dampness would spoil all those pretty dresses.'

She pressed her face, as she spoke, close to the window pane. 'I believe I could stay here all night and watch, she added.

'Come Milly,' Dick spoke sternly now. 'It's half-past ten o'clock, and I promised Aunt Rhoda to bring you back early. The chances are that we will get caught in the rain, as it is; the sky is as black as pitch.'

Milly yielded, reluctantly, to his grasp, But as they reached the edge of the piazza, and Dick sprang lightly to the ground and raised his arms to assist her, she cast a last, lingering glance at the window.

'There's the beautiful lady that sang, Dick,' she said, 'standing there with all those people pushing and crowding, to get a chance to speak to her. I had rather be in her place than to be a queen on the throne. How nice it would have been if we could have walked in at the front door—I with my white train and you with your white gloves, and have sat down with the best of them, instead of creeping up on the piazza and standing outside in the darkness, listening——'

Dick lifted her to the ground. 'Put this on, Milly; its's a chilly night, if it is July,' said he drawing the hood of the cloak over the girl's head, and allowing his hand to linger for a moment, on the rippling hair, with a caressing touch.

'What a flighty little Milly you are, after all! To think that a few fine dresses and gay people should be able to turn such a sensible little head as yours.'

'Not so flighty as you think, perhaps,' returned the girl, proudly, drawing away from him. 'And it isn't the sight of the fine dresses and gay people; it is the thought of what I might do with my voice if I only had a chance. There's trouble ahead, Dick. I've lain awake many a night thinking of it. Aunt Rhoda is old and feeble, and the trouble with Uncle Seth's eyesight is growing worse all the time. Ever since he had to pay those notes that he had to endorse for a friend, and we had to put a mortgage on the farm, it has been very hard to get along. If his eyes should give out entirely—I hardly dare think of it—there is no one but me for them to lean upon in their old age.'

'You're not the only one, Milly,' said Dick, bringing his hand down heavily on his arm. 'There is a good strong arm and willing heart to back it.'

'But you have your mother and your education to look out for. No—no—it's very kind of you to feel that way, but we have no claim on you. It wouldn't be right——'

'No claim?' echoed Dick. 'No claim?'

His heart beat fast as he bit his lips to hard to keep back the torrent of impetous words that struggled for utterance.

He and Milly had reached the gate by this time, and stooping to unfasten the latch, he gained a little leisure for self-control.

'What have I got to give her but myself,' he thought. 'And what am I but a big, hulking fellow, who has not yet found out what his place is to be in the world. Better wait forever than come to her empty handed.'

He opened the gate for her to pass through, and then, aided by his strong arm, she sprang into the waggon.'

'No claim, Milly?' he repeated bitterly. 'No claim! It's a pity if the girl I have known ever since she was a baby, whom I have drawn to school on my sled, and who has been to me first playmate, then friend—I say it is a pity if the girl who is as dear—as dear—' Dick felt the blood mounting to his forehead, as he continued, stammering, 'as dear to me as—as—a sister—cannot feel that she has a claim on me in the world. And as for Uncle Seth, who in his prosperous days, has done so many kind turns for mother and me, why, his claim is so plain that a blind man could see it. Oh, Milly, don't speak like that again. You don't know how the words hurt. Hold the reins for a moment, while I look for the lantern. Where can it be?'

Just then there was a pattering of feet on the gravel walk, and a young woman ran down to the gate, swinging a lantern in her hand.

'Here's your lantern, Dick Ashley, she said, raising it so that the light showed her to be a bright, blackeyed, rosy-cheeked rustic beauty. 'I thought you would be wanting it, so I came down and took it up to the house and lighted it for you. And I should have been back sooner, only I was hindered in helping with the supper. Well, how did you like the concert?' You haven't thanked me, Milly, for getting you a place where you could see and hear it all.'

'Thank you, Kate. It was a great treat. I shall remember that voice as long as I live. And all the time the lady was singing, I felt as if I was going up—up—up—I don't know where.'

'Well, Milly,' and Dick laid his hand on her arm; 'please don't go up—we want you down here just at present. You see, Kate, whenever Milly gets into her romantic flights, I am the weight to pull her down to sober, common sense; otherwise we might lose her.

Kate's keen eyes caught the movement of Dick's hand, and a scowl passed over her handsome face.'

'Milly loves music so well,' she said, 'and understands so much more about it, that she feels differently from us. Now, for my part, Dick, I think Milly's voice just as fine as the one you heard to-night; and I believe she could sing just as well if she had the teaching.'

'Milly does not need any teaching. She sings well enough as it is.'

'Oh, Kate. Oh, Dick,' said Milly, deprecatingly, while Dick held out his hand impatiently for the lantern.

'I do,' reiterated Kate. It's the solemn truth. I only wish I had Milly's voice You wouldn't catch me settling down in a stupid place like this when I might get rich and famous. There's no end to the luck a good voice brings. There's Miss ——, up at the house, the lady who sang to-night, they say she was a poor country girl, and somebody found out what a voice she had and gave her lessons, and now she is just rolling in money. She takes care of her mother, that grey-haired old lady, who sat near the door, and does so much besides. And I can see, as I wait on her at the table, how much every one, even those grand, 'stuck up,' people think of her.'

Kate was the daughter of one of the village farmers. She taught school the greater part of the year, and during vacation, eked out her scanty income by waiting on table at the Mount ——hotel.

'Wait a moment, Dick,' pleaded Milly, as the young man murmured something about its being time to go. 'How long will Miss B —— stay at the hotel, Kate?'

'Only this week. Then she goes to Europe to rest. She gave that concert last night to help one of the poor women at the hotel. She is a kind body, and seems to be always ready to do a friendly act.'

The young horse darted forward as he felt the sudden sting of Dick's lash. 'Good-night, Kate,' called the young man. 'You and Milly will catch your deaths, standing out here in the damp.'

Kate stood for a moment listening to the sound of the retreating wheels. 'Look sharp, Dick Ashley,' she said, with a mocking laugh, 'or you'll lose your pretty bird. You think you have her safe caged; but for all your watchfulness, she may fly out into the world and leave you; and *I am the one who has unfastened the door.* I've seen that Milly has been uneasy in her mind this long while, thinking of the old folks' trouble, and wanting to earn something to help them. It only needed those words from me to start the thing. With Milly well out of the way, Dick might have eyes for girls who are far more handsome than she. It's a game worth playing, at all events, and I am willing to risk everything on it.'

Dick, alarmed and vexed at the turn the conversation had taken, drove home in silence; and Milly was too busy with her half formed plans to say more than a word or two.

'Good-night, Milly,' he said, tenderly, as he unlocked the door of the farm-house for her. 'I shall not see you again for three weeks. I am going to start to-morrow for cousin John's. He is the one who has promised to give me a little help in my education, and I shall make him quite a visit. Don't borrow any trouble. There will be a way provided, without your putting your shoulder to the wheel; trust me for that. So, go to sleep, without a thought of what is to come. The 'darkest day,' you know, 'is just before the dawn.'

The day after the concert Aunt Rhoda sent Milly up to the hotel to tell the housekeeper that she could have 'that week's churning,' for the hotel table, if she wished it. The young girl had delivered the message, and was walking down the broad, well-kept walk, when she noticed that the great piazza was nearly deserted, it being the hour when almost all the ladies were dressing for dinner.

But one lady sat by the side of the front door, reading, and as she raised her eyes from the book, Milly saw it was the singer whom she had heard the night before.

It was a strange thing for shy, little Milly to do, but before she thought, she found herself standing before the lady, who was looking at her curiously.

'If you please, ma'am,' said Milly, blushing, 'I heard you sing last night, and it was so beautiful. And I think I can sing too; and we are so poor, and need the money so much at home. I wonder if you would tell me if my voice was worth anything.'

The lady dropped her book. 'What is it, my dear?' she asked kindly. 'I don't quite understand.'

'If you would only, please, see if I could sing, ma'am.' Milly, as she spoke, wrung her hands nervously.

'Oh, you want me try your voice. Why of course I will. Come into the parlor and you shall sing for me, and then I will sing a little for you. Don't be afraid. There is never anyone there at this hour. We can have it all to ourselves.'

She led the way and Milly followed timidly. The large parlor was deserted. Seating herself at the piano, Miss B—— ran her fingers lightly over the keys, and then asked: 'What can you sing, my child?'

'All the old hymns and songs; Uncle Seth likes the old Scotch songs best of all.'

'Do you know this?' playing 'Within a Mile o' Edinboro' Town,' and she looked up at Milly as she spoke. Milly nodded assent.

'Very well, now sing right out'

Milly's voice trembled and hesitated at first; but the accompaniment gave her courage, and then it poured out rich and strong, filling the large room and echoing through the halls and corridors.

The lady paused in astonishment. 'Why, of course you can sing. My child, you have a glorious voice—now, go on—'

After the song was finished, Miss B—— tried Milly's voice in sustaining notes and scales; and, at the end of the brief lesson, the delighted pupil found herself sitting by the teacher's side, pouring into her sympathetic ears all her troubles and fears and hopes and plans.

It was the talk of the whole town when, just a week from that time, Miss B—— left for Europe, taking Milly with her. It had required much persuasion on her part, but when she had satisfied Uncle Seth that Milly would be in good hands, he reluctantly gave his consent. Miss B—— undertook to pay all expenses, and the only condition of the agreemant was that Milly should not sing in opera, the good old man having inherited from his Puritan ancestors a horror of the stage.

When Dick came home he was stunned by the news of Milly's departure. Great, too, was his astonishment and grief when he found she had gone without one little note or word of special farewell.

'Did she leave nothing with you, Kate?' he asked, as he overtook that young woman on her way to singing school.

It was too dark for him to notice Kate's flushed face and confused manner.

'No,' said Kate, slowly, 'the fact was, Milly's head was completely filled with her new friends and new life. And she did not have all the luck, Dick. I have been appointed postmistress. It will be far better than tramping through the snow to teach tiresome children.'

But Dick hardly heard what she said. He was thinking of Milly. 'It's but the beginning of the end,' he murmured. 'She will never be the same Milly again. Oh, why did they send her out in the world, away from those who love her best?'

He wrote her kindly once, twice, thrice *four* times, without receiving an answer. Then, in a fit of indignation, he wrote to Miss B——, demanding an explanation—and that, too, failed to gain a reply.

'Are you sure you put on the right stamps,' he asked of Postmistress Kate, and she assured him that she 'was sure.'

They had letters regularly at the farmhouse, however, and Kate seemed to be the favorite correspondent. Dick began to look upon her as the only link left between him and Milly. He left, after a while, for a neighboring town, to study for the ministry, but came home frequently, and never failed to pass a part of the time with Kate; for, in spite of Milly's neglect, he found himself hungering for the slightest tidings of her.

For the first two years Milly wrote that she was studying hard and making rapid progress. Presents came to the farmhouse, and money to pay the interest on the mortgage. There were also pretty little gifts, sent through Kate to old friends, Dick being the only one forgotten. At last came the news of a grand triumph. Milly had sung in public, and her success was assured. Various extracts from foreign journals were copied by the papers lauding the beauty and talent of the young American singer. Then Milly pleaded for two or three years more, and accompanied the letter with a check to pay off a portion of the mortgage; and with this came a photograph of herself in *grande toilette*. Meantime the years went by. Seven has passed. During that time gentle Aunt Rhoda had been carried to her last rest, and slept in the village cemetery. Milly's money, however, procured a capable housekeeper for Uncle Seth in the person of one of his nieces.

Dick, too, had been fighting his way in the world, and climbing step by step. The Rev Richard Ashley was beginning to be widely known as the able, earnest, young pastor of the large and flourishing church in the city of——.

Uncle Seth finally placed himself in the hands of a skilful oculist for an operation on his eyes. It proved unsuccessful, and the good old man was doomed to total blindness. Dick heard of the result, and hurried to the farm to offer what comfort he could.

It was a beautiful day in June when he stepped upon the platform of the station at Mount ——. In front of him stood a lady who had just left the forward car. Something familiar in the quick step and carriage of the slender figure caused Dick to start violently. The lady was dressed in deep mourning, and wore a heavy crape veil over her face. Handing a baggage check to one of the drivers she passed into the waiting room. Dick felt strongly impelled to follow her, but chiding himself for his curiosity, turned on his heel and walked away.

Across the track was a footpath, leading to a short cut through the fields and woods, to the farm. But Dick had a business errand at one of the houses near by, and he followed the main road. When he left the farmer's house he turned aside from the highway, and crossing a field reached the bypath to the farm. How the old memories came surging into his mind! How often had Milly and he walked under those trees. Yonder was the little brook, with the broad stepping-stones, which they had crossed a hundred times. He strode forward, rapidly, and stood by its brink, in the middle of the stream, on a large, flat stone, stood the lady whom he had seen at the station. The recent heavy rains had washed away some of the stones, and a wide space of rushing water rolled between her and the bank.

It was but the work of a moment to roll a stone into the stream, and assist her to spring to the other bank. As she threw back her veil to thank him Dick raised his eyes and saw—Milly herself.

'I came but yesterday,' she explained after an awkward silence. 'Miss B—— died suddenly, and her mother and I left for home at once. I did not telegraph, because I wanted to surprise them at the farm. Are they well?'

'You have not heard, then?' returned Dick, gently, 'It is as you feared. Uncle Seth's eyes have given out.'

'Oh, why did they keep it from me?' she cried. 'I would have come at once. It is a mercy I am able to take care of him.'

They walked along, slowly, talking of Uncle Seth and his affliction.'

'It seems but yesterday that I left,' murmured Milly.' Thank God, if *friends* prove fickle, there are some things that do *not* change. This path, this brook, seem the very same that I left, years ago, and these trees are not altered; even the little flowers are in the old places. How is—Kate?'

She spoke hesitatingly now.

'Kate?' he repeated. 'Kate?' I do not know?'

'Do not know?'

'She left here four years ago—married a gay, young clerk, and went out West to live.'

'I thought she was married to you,' gasped Milly. 'In every letter she spoke of seeing you, being with you, and the others wrote in the same way. She told me she was going to be married, and I supposed of course, it was to you.'

For the first time Dick, smiled. 'I did see a great deal of her; it was the only way I could hear from you,' he said.

They had reached the short lane, by this time, that lead to the house.

'One word Milly,' said Dick. 'I have a right to know. Tell me what I have ever done that you should answer none of my letters, that you should leave without one word of farewell?'

'It is the very question I have been longing to put to you. I left a long, long letter for you with Kate. I wrote again and again. I sent messages and gifts by her until hope died in my heart. And all these long, weary years, poor, little, homesick, far-away Milly has been waiting and praying for one word of encouragement from her old friend—is it possible that Kate——'

'I see it all now,' replied Dick. 'She has very nearly made a wreck of two happy lives.'

The sound of a voice, singing an old, familiar hymn, came through the open door of the farm-house. Milly lifted her finger to Dick, and hurried through the hall into the kitchen.

Uncle Seth, with a bandage over his eyes, sat in an arm-chair, with his neice on a low stool at his feet. As the young woman arose, in surprise, Milly motioned for her to be silent.

'Why do you stop?' queried the old man, impatiently. 'That was one of Milly's favorite hymns. But you don't sing it as she did. Go on, Sophia.'

The girl obeyed. But after the first line, a clear, rich voice joined in the refrain. The old man started to his feet.

'Milly, he cried, groping with outstretched arms. 'It is—it must be—Milly, come back again.'

Milly threw her arms around his neck and answered brokenly. 'It *is* Milly, come to be eyes for you in your blindness—to stay with you always—to share her good fortune with you—to leave you never never more.'

A smile lighted the meek, patient face. 'I am content now. It is Milly come back to me and to Richard,' he continued, hearing Dick's voice.

Dick could not speak; but his earnest eyes put the question that his tongue refused to utter.

Milly's lips parted in a happy laugh, as she stroked the old man's silver locks.

'It is Milly come back to you—to you and to Richard,' she added, gently, placing her hand in the young man's eagar grasp.

Important to Captains.

MONTREAL, September 7.—An important judgment to mariners and seamen was rendered by Justice Mathieu this morning in the case of Christian Hansen, a sailor, against the captain of the Lizzie C. Troop, of New Brunswick. Some time ago Hensen took action against Capt Brown, alleging that he had signed articles in Philadelphia to complete the voyage mentioned therein as, starting from Dunkirk, France, to Philadelphia; thence to any ports or places in the world not north of 75° north latitude, or south of 60° south latitude, to and fro, if required, and back to a final port of discharge in the United Kingdom, the voyage not to exceed three years. The prosecution contended this description of the voyage was by no means clear, true, sufficient and definite; but on the contrary vague and ambiguous. Moreover, the vessel was a Canadian registered foreign going craft, and Canadian law governed the articles, according to which sailors were engaged. The articles referred to in this case should therefore, as the Canadian statute allowed, be annulled as illegal in form and the voyage declared at an end. The defence denied that Canadian law governed this case, inasmuch as the particular engagement had been signed in a foreign port, Philadelphia, before the British consul. It therefore came under the Imperial act of 1873. Defence further more contended that the articles in the present case tallied exactly with the wording of the Imperial act. Declared that the agreement, a mature one, referred to in the present case, was to be regulated by the Imperial act. He therefore dismissed Hansen's action.

DISCOVERY OF A POST-GLACIAL FOREST. Evidences of a post-glacial forest have been discovered on the western outskirts of Hull, about a mile from the Humber, and one and a half miles from the river Hull. Workmen engaged in a brickyard in the locality named, on cutting through the clean warp clay about twelve feet, have come across a forest bed on an irregular surface of the drift, on the top of which is a greenish sandy clay, with pebbles and stones. The roots of the trees are standing where they grew, and from their closeness represent the remains of a dense forest. The forest bed is now at the low water level of the sea. A stone implement has been found on the surface of the drift.

—The new rifle which the British government intended to supply the army with does not seem to improve on acquaintance. London Public Opinion says of the arm: "It was used last week by a company of the K. R. Rifles sent from Shorncliffe to Hythe to practice with it; the result was considered to be most unsatisfactory, and very general disapproval was expressed. We are not aware whether the manufacture of the Martini Enfield is being proceeded with at any speed, but it may be as well to warn those who have charge of this matter, that, while they are pottering about and considering the doubtful advantage of substituting the Martini Enfield for the Martini-Henry, continental powers are quietly arming with a magazine rifle."

—A remarkable case is reported from Central Warwickshire, England. A child, five years old, had eaten a large quantity of green sorrel, took a drink of soapy water the next day, which was soon followed by death. A post mortem examination showed that poisoning had resulted from oxalic acid set free from the sorrel by the alkali of the soap.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only reliable, but is almost infallable to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Canker of the Stomach and bowels, and the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

—Of the number of American girls who swell the ranks of nobility in the old world, New York alone has contributed four princesses, two duchesses, nine marchionesses, two viscountesses, seven baronesses, and twenty-two countesses, while the wives of baronets and "honorables" increase considerably more the sum of American aristocracy in this channel.

—Henry Bergh, the president of the New York society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, has interfered and will not permit Adam Forepaugh, jr., to make his horse Blondin walk a tight rope over Niagara Falls. We question if the scheme was anything else than an advertising dodge after all.

CERTAIN CURE.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint, incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procurred from any druggist.

RUSSIA'S DANGER.—The honey-combed Colossus, Russia, has within herself the elements of her own ruin. The revelations of Stepniak are not necessary to inform the world that her taxation is oppressive—the working and trading classes supporting 75 per cent. of the total burden. She can raise no more loans save at ruinous rates; her officials are universally dishonest; she expends all her revenue on armies and war ships, overlooking that a nation's moral strength is proportionate to her mercantile marine.

OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

It is just as essential that the human body should have pure blood, as that a tree or plant should have sap to nourish and invigorate its growth. Nearly all our bodily ills arise from unhealthy blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies this fountain of life, and regulates all the vital organs to a healthy action.

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.

The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1886.

— Rev. William Spaulding, candidate for the labor party for congress, in Essex district, Massachusetts, addresses a letter to a Gloucester man in regard to the fisheries question, in which for a minister of the Gospel, he has certainly distinguished himself. He says:—

"The Washington treaty was framed in 1871, giving free trade in fish in all our markets, and $5,500,000 to pay for sending the Dominion cargoes here and securing in return absolutely nothing. This second so-called reciprocity treaty, like the first infused fresh life into the Dominion fisheries, while it was rapidly destroying our own, for which latter reason it was abrogated last year.

We suppose he means for the public to infer from this, that our fisheries are worth nothing, and that when our fishmen are allowed to come into competition with those of the United States, the latter have to go to the wall.

Our fisheries are worth nothing, oh! no! not a cent. The swarms of what we supposed to be American fishing smacks that have hovered around our coasts all summer, were only pleasure yachts, and their fishing fleets have been away to their own prolific fishing grounds. Somehow, though their fares will only average about one quarter those of previous years. This, however, may be an off year with their grounds.

But, no, we must be mistaken, the fishing fleet were really in our waters or trying to get in, as we find that the reverend gentleman practically admits this and at the same time assumes a warlike tone:

"Duties sufficiently high to place our fishermen on an equality with their rivals should be imposed upon the products of the latter in our markets. We certainly should not give to foreign fisheries any advantages over our own. Our revenue laws should not be allowed to destroy the latter that the former may live and flourish.

"Neither party to the treaty presenting the three-mile line, now that doubt exists as to where it runs, should be permitted to draw it, much less the Dominion government or admiralty courts. It should be determined by impartial arbitrators agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain, the nations in interest. But should it be found impracticable to remove in this way the annoyances which are ostensibly created by the uncertainty of this line, but which in reality come from a determination to secure free markets here for the products of the Dominion fisheries, we should close our markets to those products entirely. Shall we allow a foreign power to confiscate the property of our fishermen without cause, and then place it, without the payment of any duties, upon our markets? The law of self-preservation applies to nations as to men, and we should be justified in preserving our fisheries in striking down a rival interest.

"What more is demanded of us? Dominion cruisers swarm along the three-mile line, and the war ships of Great Britain are at hand to encourage them in their nefarious business of preying upon our fishing fleets. We should have present a sufficient naval force to protect our fishermen in their lawful pursuits. The insults and spoliations of the past should not be allowed repetition. We have no desire to push back our northern boundary, but we would carry it to the frozen ocean rather than suffer these indignities any longer."

Regarding the three mile limit, about which this ingenious reverend is so much concerned, how does he reconcile the action of his own government, in regard to seizing a Spanish vessel caught trespassing within the headlands of Chesepeake Bay last year?

The fact of the business is, that the Reverend William Spaulding knows just as well as every fisherman in the United States knows, that without our fisheries, the fishing industry of the republic will inevitably be ruined, but hopes by brag, bluster, and misrepresentation, to obtain the free use of our fisheries, without giving any equivalent whatever.

All that this Dominion need fear, is, that the Imperial Government may possibly be induced to place too little value upon the importance of our fisheries to us, and a too high value upon the threats of irresponsible parties in the United States, and thus be induced to make concessions, that would do us enormous injury.

The sentiment of the best papers, and most reasonable men in the United States, is most favorable to us, and they are willing to concede that our claims in the main, are just, as they certainly are.

All we ask, is, that the United States fishermen will respect the treaty of 1818, to which they returned of their own accord, or that the two countries enter into a fair and equitable treaty.

— A St. John man with an extensive experience in the dry goods trade in Boston, writes to the St. John *Telegraph* a warning to salesmen receiving fair wages at home not to be gulled by any promises of big wages, temptingly held out by agents of Boston dry goods firms. He says that the whole scheme is an organized one of the combined dry goods houses to serve the double purpose of securing cheap help and advertising themselves. Only one or two men are really employed, but the report gets about and the consequence is, good situations are thrown up by others, and when they present themselves before the business manager of these houses, they find themselves met about as follows:—

"Well," he asks, "Where are you from? and how much wages do you want?" And to the answer he replies invariably: "Oh, we want men with Boston experience, but we will offer you $9 a week."

We are inclined to the belief that the above statement of the case is in no way exaggerated.

— A meeting of the citizens of this town will take place to-morrow evening in Victoria Hall, to discuss ways and means to raise a fund for the purchase of the vacant lot of ground situate directly east of the public school, to be used as a common.

Every town of the size and growing importance of Bridgetown, requires a public ground, whereon its youth may have an opportunity to indulge in games and sports, and for public occasions generally. The lot of land sought to be secured, is admirably adapted for the purpose intended. It is close to the town, healthy situation, dry and can interfere with no private rights. Further, it is about the only suitable place that can be now secured, and the price asked is a most reasonable one. We hope our townsmen will seriously consider the matter, and not let the opportunity that is now afforded to secure a good public ground, slip by them.

— We approve of these sentiments published in the "Kindergarten":—

"We would like to see a special grant given to kindergartens established by the common school boards. There is too much given for the education of the few, and much too little for the education of the many. The number attending the primary classes comprise thirty-six per cent. of the total number of children attending school. Why should the lowest paid and least experienced teachers be engaged to teach them? A good educational foundation can only be laid by experienced teachers, and such they must have to enable them to compete successfully in life's battle."

— Sixteen years ago last Saturday, the siege of Paris commenced in 1870. How marvellously has France recuperated after the drain upon her resources caused by the Franco-Prussian war.

Local and Other Matter.

— Michaelmas Day.

— The telegraph office at Bear River is now open for business.

— The Yarmouth woollen mill has received sufficient orders for its goods to keep it busy till the end of the year.

— Apples bring from $1 to $2 per bbl., in Halifax, and potatoes from 30cts. to $1.

— Dr. Cunningham, of Annapolis, has sold one half interest in his fast trotting mare, "Hopemont" with a record of 2.28¼ to an American gentleman, and she was shipped to Boston, on the 18th inst.

— Childrens' Suits and Overcoats at J. W. Beckwith's.

— The October term of the Supreme Court, will meet at Annapolis on Tuesday next, 5th inst, His Honor, Judge McDonald, presiding. The docket of cases is quite large.

— Miss Belle R Bill, of Wolfville, daughter of W. C. Bill, M. P. P., of Kings Co., has recently received her diploma as a doctor of medicine, from the medical college in New York.

— A Pullman sleeping car was burned on the Intercolonial Railway on Saturday last. The occupants had a narrow escape. Among them were Mr. S. A. Chesley, Solicitor, of Lunenburgh, and Mr. A. B. Morine, M. P. P., of St. John's, Newfoundland, formerly editor of *Spectator*.

— A gentleman and his wife who registered at a New York hotel on Tuesday night last, were found dead in bed next morning from suffocation, having on retiring blown out the gas instead of turning it off.—*Ex.*

— The annual meeting of the Annapolis Co. Temperance Alliance met at Annapolis on Saturday last. The notice of meeting was sent to late for insertion in our last.

— Codfish for sale at Shipley's. 1i

— Beach, the Australian sculler, beat Wallace Ross in a race on the Thames on Saturday, for £1000, and the championship of the world. The race was only a procession.

— Invoices of Groceries, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., receiving now at Shipley's. 1i.

— A steamer sailed yesterday from Halifax, for London with 10,000 bbls. of apples and 10,000 cases of lobsters.

— John McDonald, a florist and foreman of the Herald pressroom, Halifax, was found drowned in the dook on Friday noon last. He was a quiet, temperate man, and as no marks of violence were found upon his body, it is concluded that he accidentally fell into the dock. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "found drowned."

— Ship Karoo, Munroe master, at New York, is loading 13,000 barrels oil for London or Antwerp on private terms. This is the largest cargo of oil from New York for 1886.

Capt. Munro, belongs to this town and was home last week on a visit. Left for his ship on Saturday last.

— A line of superior Varnishes, received at Shipley's. 1i

— Please do not omit to give your former address in ordering your paper sent to another address. Unless this is done the paper is still continued to former address. In many cases this has resulted in loss to us

— Our thanks are due those of our subscribers who responded so promptly to our request for payments a short time ago. We should, however, like to include a much larger number. We desire to add some new machinery, and wish to make the payments for the same in cash.

— Pearline at Shipley's. 1i

LARGE YIELD.—Mr. Charles Rumsey, of Clarence, one of our foremost farmers, has a gravenstein tree in his orchard which produced this year eighteen barrels of hand picked fruit, besides windfalls. The above will give those who are not acquainted with the productiveness of Annapolis Valley orchards, some idea of their capabilities.

— The Agricultural Society of Hillsburg, Digby Co., will hold an exhibition on the grounds of Mr. Jno. B. Harris, near Bear River Bridge, on the 6th inst.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The second Provincial Convention of Sunday School Workers will meet at Granville Ferry, commencing on Friday, Oct. 22nd. A large and interesting gathering is expected.

FINE PEACH.—Yesterday, we were presented with a peach eight inches in circumference, grown on the premises of William Miller, Esq., of Clarence. It is fully ripe. Four years ago the tree on which it was grown produced a barrel of fruit, but the weight broke a number of branches from the tree and it ceased bearing until this year when it produced three or four dozen.

— The first quadrille party of the season will be held in Victoria Hall, Bridgetown, on Monday evening, Oct. 4th. All are cordially invited to attend without further notice. The assembly will be under the management of the usual committee, and good order will be maintained. A first class time may be expected.

— A large attendance rewarded the good people of the Methodist congregation at Lawrencetown, for their exertions in getting up the tea and entertainment last week, to realize funds to help pay off the debt upon their handsome new church. The tables were bountifully supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and were done ample justice too. The entertainment in the evening was very pleasing, and was well appreciated by those present. Nearly $200 was realized we understand.

— The International and Nova Scotia S. S. Co's are to give two grand excursions over their lines to Boston and return. First excursion left Annapolis and Digby yesterday, via direct line and will be continued on Saturday next, 2nd October, via St. John. The second excursion will leave Annapolis, via direct line, on 5th Oct., and St. John the following Saturday. Fare $6 50. Tickets for these excursions may be had from all stations on the W. & A. R. R., and W. Counties R. R. at proportionately low rates.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.—Some important changes have recently been made in the Dominion Franchise Act. The time of beginning the preparation of the lists has been altered to the 1st of June, and qualification in right of a grandmother is permitted. Another change applying to tenants and occupants is, that such tenancy or occupancy shall be for the period of one year prior to the date of application. There is no alteration in the amount of rental. With respect to applicants on income there is a similar change, in that they must be in receipt of such income and have resided in Canada for one year next before date of application. The qualification in respect to income is $300, and is not confined to applicants residing in city limits. A voter challenged for want of qualification must hereafter swear that he is a British subject (by birth or naturalization), the words "British subject," being now inserted in the oath.

— Those who kindly favor us with items, unless regular correspondents, will please give their names, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

— The best quality of Groceries are to be had at J. W. Beckwith's. 1i

— James Primrose, D. D. S., will be in Lawrencetown for five of six weeks.

— The fall races of the Kentville Driving Park, commence to-day, and will conclude to-morrow afternoon.

— Mr. Wm. Crowley, a former mail clerk on the W. & A. R. R., died on Saturday, the 18th inst., at Digby.

— Potato Hacks, for sale at Shipley's.

— We are pleased to be able to report that Mr. N. H. Phinney, proprietor of the Lawrencetown Pump Works, who has been ill for a number of weeks with typhoid fever, is now convalescent.

— The Clerk of the Municipality has received the volumes of Acts of the last session of the Local Legislature for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

— Last Monday's *Herald* says:—

Shand will offer for sale on Saturday next, a remarkable quilt, that will probably bring a good price. The quilt, which was made by a lady in Annapolis county, contains the autographs of over a thousand persons, from royalty down.

— Some party took from the stable of J. H. Barteaux, Morristown, South Aylesford, Wednesday night, of last week, an iron grey mare six years old, 15½ hands high, near hind foot nearly white; also a harness, brass mounted, one terret broken. They then visited the shay house of Maynard Cogswell, and hitched onto a new waggon, White chapel body, open back, cushioned in imitation brown leather, Regina springs, dark painted and the gear striped with dark red; also a new buffalo robe, dark lined. Look out for the thief and arrest him.—*Herald.*

— The travelling public via Digby, are subjected to much inconvenience, and the N. S. Steamship Co., to considerable expense, owing to the condition of the pier. Only a small amount of money has been laid out upon it, entirely insufficient for repairs of the damage inflicted by the great storm. Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works, who has been communicated with and the necessity of having the repairs completed at once urged upon him on various occasions, says that as some $40,000 will be needed for the work, it is a matter that cannot be decided until the meeting of parliament.

— Mr. A. D. Brown, principal of our public school, was taken ill with inflammation of the bowels, on Saturday last, while in Torbrook on a sporting expedition. Dr. Miller, of Middleton, was sent for, and soon relieved him, but he has been unable to resume his duties as yet. Considerable anxiety was felt by the many friends of our popular principal, on learning that he was ill, and they will be gratified to hear that he will soon be again at his post. Miss Winnie Fisher, of whom we made mention in a recent issue, is in charge of the school in the interem.

— In our obituary column will be found a notice of the death of a very old resident of this county, Mr. Jonathan Woodbury. He was another of our hale old men over whose venerable heads the years ebb and flow and seem to leave few records of their flight. He held the office of deputy sheriff under the late Col. Winniett, and was a very capable and efficient officer. Years before Bridgetown was laid off he was driving through this section in discharge of the duties of his office. When in his 90th year he drove down to this town and took dinner at the residence of Joseph Dennison, M. D. Mr. Woodbury is considered to be the oldest mason in this Dominion, being initiated into the order 68 years ago, and we presume will be buried with masonic honors. He was known far and near throughout the County and was held in general esteem and respect.

GRANVILLE MAN DROWNED.—*St. John*, Sept. 10.—The schooner Rossilla B, Captain J. W. Phipps, sailed from Boston on Friday, 17th inst, for St. John. Soon after passing Point Lepreaux, late last night, the wind died out, and the schooner drifted in towards here. The crew made an effort to work her out, but she mistayed three times and finally drove ashore, about midnight, at Red Point. The wind, which had hitherto been blowing in light squalls, came out very strong, rendering the position of the vessel a very perilous one. The crew of four men took to the rigging, where they remained for several hours, seas washing over them. At last the hull went to pieces and the men were hurled on the rocks, amid the broken spars and wreckage. Capt. Phipps, John Roupe, and Anthony Ore, of Nova Scotia, succeeded in getting beyond the reach of the waves, but the fourth man, Wm. Robblee, of Granville, N.S., met a watery grave. The survivors wandered through the woods until they reached the dwelling of a farmer. They lost everything except the clothes they stood in. Robblee's body was recovered to-day and an inquest held. He is a married man. The Rossilla B. was of 63 tons register, was owned in St. John and uninsured.

STORY OF THE SURVIVORS.

ST. JOHN, Sept. 22.—The survivors of the unfortunate schooner Rossilla B., which was wrecked on the passage from Boston to this port, reached here this afternoon. Their tattered clothing and bruised and scratched bodies bear unmistakable evidence of the terrible ordeal through which they passed in their fight for life. The men were indeed pitiable looking objects, their clothes being almost in shreds and their feet only partly covered. Their bodies are masses of bruises, and it was with intense pain that they moved about Captain Phipps, who is little more than a boy, told your correspondent that it was a mystery to him and the men how they escaped. They had a good run until off Point Lepreaux, the wind, which had been blowing quite fresh, died out, leaving a heavy sea running. The schooner was carried in towards the shore and after fruitless efforts to stand out, the sails were swept away by a squall and the vessel left completely at the mercy of wind and waves. Gales springing up the vessel was swept on to the rocks, where she lodged in a crevice at the base of a cliff 100 feet high. Knowing it would be madness to attempt a landing, the men took to the rigging, hoping that the vessel would hold together until dawn, when they could see what they were doing. Seas were now sweeping in where the vessel was with terrific force, it was with the utmost difficulty that they could retain their hold. The after house was washed away and then the stern went. Soon after the bottom gave way and the masts settled. The rigging broke slack and every sea hurled the poor fellows with terrible force against the masts. Finally the masts went down with a crash and the four men found themselves battling for life in the breakers and floating planks, spars and other wreckage. The struggle was a brief but sharp one. Robblee, of Granville, succumbed before he could reach a place of safety, and was drowned. The other three succeeded in grasping the rocks, and in order to save themselves from being carried back into the sea began the ascent of the cliff. After a hard struggle the ascent was made. The steward became exhausted before reaching the top, and would have fallen back among the breakers had not his comrades grasped him. His legs and arms were bruised and cut, and blood was streaming from half a dozen wounds. His clothes had been torn off until only a remnant of the shirt remained. Bleeding, exhausted and almost naked as they were, the three mariners plunged into the woods in search of a habitation. They wandered about until dawn, when they came upon a fisherman's dwelling. After being refreshed and receiving some clothing they returned to the wreck to look for their comrades. All that was left was some broken plank and spars. After some search the body was found amid wreckage, removed to the house at which they had obtained shelter, and an inquest held.

— Imperial parliament was prorogued on the 25th inst., until Nov. 11th.

— Rioting has been resumed in Belfast, Ireland. Many fatalities have resulted.

— John Lockett has opened one case cloths for Ladies' Mantles, Ulsters, &c., &c., in all the popular fall and winter styles, and at prices which will make him the friend of every economical buyer in the country. 2i

— Mr. Moore C. Hoyt, the cashier of the bank in this town, returned home from New York last Wednesday, whither he had been to consult an experienced oculist, for an affection of his eyes. The treatment prescribed has been beneficial, and he hopes that with care, his sight will be restored to its normal state. He has resumed his duties in the bank. He has, however, been obliged for the present, at least, to discontinue his position as organist of St. James' church. The congregation are very much indebted to Mr. H. for his able services in this capacity, which he has cheerfully given for years, without remuneration. They are fortunate, however, in having among their number another experienced musician, Mrs. John B. Fay, jr., who has kindly consented to take charge of the organ for the present.

— The annual meeting of the Bridgetown School Section, No. 29, was held on Monday, the 27th day of September, inst., according to notice given.

A. Vidito, Esq., was appointed Chairman and W. M. Forsyth, Secretary.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. Francis R. Prat, Esq., retiring trustee, was unanimously re-elected to that office.

A. Morse, Esq., auditor, reported the books and accounts for the past year correct with a satisfactory showing. W. M. Forsyth, secretary and treasurer, read a report of the receipts and expenditure for the past year, which was well received.

J. L. Cox, Esq., gave a report of warrants issued for the years 1884-85.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the trustees be requested by this meeting to push to the utmost the payment of all arrearages of taxes.

On motion, *Resolved*, That $1000 be assessed on the section the ensuing year, including interest on loan.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn until the last Tuesday in October next, at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the transaction of such general business as may be required.

Melvern Square.

WEDDING BELLS.—At ten o'clock yesterday morning, a marriage ceremony was celebrated at the home of Henry Goucher, Esq., whose second daughter Lavenia, became the bride of Mr. Arthur J. Gates, of this place. The contracting parties have been very popular here for many years, (especially the bride) whose presents were numerous and valuable, conspicuous among others being a gold watch and chain from the groom. The happy couple left on a trip to Boston, amid the rice and best wishes of a host of friends.

— The Harvest Festival services of St. James' Church took place on Sunday last as announced. The church, through the indefatigable exertions of the rector's wife, was beautifully decorated with the numerous products of orchard and field. A beautiful cross of small white flowers surmounted the altar, together with other autumn flowers of different hues. Baskets filled with grains, grapes, plums, pears, etc., were in the chancel, while an artistic arrangement of fruits, flowers, vegetables and mosses was placed before both the reading desk and pulpit, and from the chandeliers were dependent ears of corn, wheat and fruit. The morning services were conducted by the rector; in the evening he was assisted by Rev. Mr. Heath, curate of the Annapolis parish, and by Mr. Hervey, a young lay reader. The morning sermon was from 104 Ps., 23 v., and that of the evening, preached by Rev. Mr. Heath, was from 24 Ps., 1 v. Excellent discourses were delivered on both occasions, and the services throughout were most appropriate. A special collection for the benefit of the Diocesan Church Society was taken up.

To the Public.

The immense and fast increasing sales and the wonderful cures that have attended Dr. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier, have induced parties in Toronto, selling (I am happy to say) a different article put up in very much smaller bottles, to register certain words and thus try and prohibit us from selling our medicine. Although our medicine has been selling in this province for many years, but not before now registered, and believing that we have as much right to sell a compound of burdock as a blood purifier as any Canadian, yet sooner than contest a law suit we will slightly change the name, not the medicine, and in future it will be called Dr. Norton's Burdock Compound, the Great Blood Purifier—Tonic and Cathartic Bitters. The burdock on the left of the label is our trade mark, and in the future as in the past we shall endeavor to sell the public a first class article, skillfully compounded from the prescription of a first class doctor, for all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Your truly,

J. B. NORTON.

HARNESSES! HARNESSES!

HARNESSES,

—AND—

HARNESS MOUNTINGS,

for sale at the old stand.

Horse Rugs, Surcingles, Halters, Whips, Etc., always in Stock.

COARSE BOOTS, KNEE BOOTS, SHOE FINDINGS, LASTS, NAILS, &C.,

LEATHERS,

In HARNESS, WAX, GRAIN, POLISHED, BUFF, SPLIT and CALF SKINS, at Lowest Figures.

Sole Leather,

—a Specially.—

—at lowest prices. Also: Wanted, a Good—

Coarse Boot Bottomer,

one who has had some experience in making Miner's Boots, preferred.

WANTED,

1000 WOOL HIDES,

for which the highest cash price will be paid.

GEO. MURDOCH.

Bridgetown, Sept. 29th, 1886. 26i

NOTICE.

I HAVE left the remaining stock of China and Earthenware with Mr. John Lockett and Capt. Nicholson, for sale at the low prices at which I sold.

G. F. BONNETT.

Bridgetown, Sept. 28th, '86. 3i28.

WANTED!

A GIRL that can cook and do general housework in a small family. No children. Apply to

W. B. LITHGOW.

Bridgetown, Sept. 29th, '86.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

THE Municipal By-law, No. 7, Sec. 1, demands a definite time to settle the Rate Book. Notice is hereby given, that all Rates in this Ward (No. 4) not paid on or before the 1st day of November next, will be collected by warrant as the law directs.

S. C. LONGLEY, Collector.

Bridgetown, Sept. 23rd, 1886. 2i26

Dissolution of Co-Partnership!

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing under the name of E. L. Balcom & Co., has this day been mutually dissolved, Alfred L. Thomas retiring, and the remaining partners still continuing in business, under the style, name and firm of Balcom Bros., who will pay all bills and collect all debts due the late firm.

E. L. BALCOM,
J. H. BALCOM,
A. L. THOMAS.

Sept. 22nd, '86.

BALCOM BROTHERS.

Thanking the public for past favors, we would solicit a continuance of the same.

E. L. BALCOM,
J. H. BALCOM.

September 23th, 1886. 2i27.

New Goods,

—FOR—

Fall & Winter Trade

Arriving Weekly.

—Extra value in—

MEN'S UNDER SHIRTS,

Gray & Fancy Flannels,

MANTLE CLOTHS

—AND—

DRESS GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Mrs. L. C. Wheelock,

P.S.—Highest market price paid for

EGGS.

September 20th, '86.

1886! FALL 1886!

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, MEAL,

—AND—

General Groceries!

New Arrivals Every Week!

During this season my position for the purchase of Goods is most favorable, as I buy the greater part strictly for Cash, taking advantage of all discounts, and importing almost all Goods direct from the manufacturers. I therefore flatter myself that I am able to offer you special advantages in many lines of goods.

I most sincerely thank you for your very liberal patronage in the past sixteen years, and trust to receive a liberal share of your favors during the coming Season.

Yours truly,

JOHN LOCKETT.

GREAT

SPECIALTY

—AT—

SHIPLEY'S!

White Lead,

—Two Grades.—

OILS, VARNISHES,

COLORS, BRUSHES,

READY MIXED PAINT,

—All Shades—

I am prepared to guarantee above lines, as First Class, and at low prices.

Richard Shipley.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY

Rifle Association!

THE Annual Competition of this Association for 1886, will be held at PARADISE, on the Old Rifle Range, near Captain E. M. Morse's, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of October, at 8 o'clock, a. m., sharp.

L. W. ELLIOTT,
Secty. 69th Battalion.

BARRELS, BARRELS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE ONE THOUSAND

APPLE BARRELS,

On hand, made out of Cylinder Sawed Staves, and made by as good a cooper as there is in in the County, which I will sell at the

Lowest Market Price.

I have also on hand

500 CIDER BARRELS

which I will sell for 45 cents. Warranted tight or no sale.

A. ELLIOTT,

Port George, Sept. 13th, '86. tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGNIFICENT

NEW GOODS!

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE!

THE LARGEST LINE OF

DRY GOODS!

To be found under one roof in the County. Style and Quality Unequalled!

--PRICES THE LOWEST.--

During all my business career, I have never been able to show a finer or more varied line of Goods than are exhibited in my Store this season—all imported direct at such cost as to enable me to sell them at the very Lowest Figures.

I am now offering the finest and most complete collection of PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS, I have ever shown, and I ask only a critical comparison, feeling that I not only show the largest line of these goods in the Country, but offer them at the smallest margin of profit. In addition to these Goods I would draw specral attention to the following:—

40 Pcs. CLOAKINGS, in all the newest effects.

30 Pcs. Plushes & 30 Boxes of Velvets, —in a variety of shades.—

10 Pcs. All Wool Velvet Finish Black Cashmers.

The fact of my trade having more than doubled in this particular line during the past year, proves the satisfaction that I am giving to my customers in these goods.

Feather & Fur Trimmings.

German Wool Shawls

Nothing like the value has ever been offered in this County.

Ladies' Street & House Jerseys,

Ladies' Newmarkets & Jackets.

Best makes of

CORSETS,

always in stock.

Buttons and Clasps,

of best designs.

Having over $2000 worth of

BOOTS & SHOES,

in stock, in great variety of makes and prices, the most fastidious tastes cannot fail in being suited. Especial attention paid to

—FINE LINES.—

An immense stock of

Suits and Overcoats,

For fits, style and value, they cannot be excelled by the best tailors.

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 PIQUE, CORD 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.

W. N. WHITE,

FRUIT BROKER,

Covent Garden Market, LONDON!

SEND YOUR APPLES TO THE ABOVE FIRM AND REALIZE HIGHEST PRICES. PROMPT RETURNS. COMPARE LAST SEASONS CATALOGUES.

H. V. BARRETT, Agent, - - BRIDGETOWN.

Hardware.

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

H. FRASER.

STOLEN!

FROM the Premises of JAMES MOODY, at Buckley's Corner, on Tuesday night, August 24th., a chestnut Horse with star in his forehead and large scar on left stifle, small dark spot on right hip, curly mane and tail, quite low headed, weight about 900 lbs. A reward of ten dollars will be given to any one giving information of the same or to certify of his whereabouts.

JAMES MOODY.

5i26 Buckley's Corner, Kings Co.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late Elizabeth Miller, spinster, deceased, of Bridgetown, will please render their accounts, duly attested, to the undersigned, and all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MILLER,

Clarence, Sept. 13th, 1885. 3i26

H. J. BANKS,

TAILOR,

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.,

Shop close to Railway Crossing.

Best Workmanship. - - Fits Guaranteed.

Prices to suit the times.

Bridgetown, Sept. 14th, 1886. tf

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.

Selling Off!

Selling Off!

W. J. ST. CLAIR,

offers his entire stock of

CHOICE DRY GOODS

BOOTS & SHOES

—AND—

GROCERIES,

—AT—

COST,

—FOR—

THIRTY DAYS.

Be sure and call. Now is the time for Bargains.

WANTED.—At once, two Coopers.

Bridgetown, Aug. 17th, 1886.

— It is being currently reported that a marital alliance is to take place between England and America by Prince Albert Victor taking to himself an American wife. The lady is reported to be Miss Jennie Chamberlain, of Cleveland.

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 THE 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. 5th, '86. 1y.

Finest PRICES

—ON—

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

—GRAY, WHITE AND PRINTED—

COTTONS,

HAYING TOOLS

—AND—

GROCERIES,

—THIS MONTH, AT—

J. W. WHITMAN'S.

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, 3 1-2 c

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. Rosc, $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.

Saml. FitzRandolph,

—Dealer in Finest Quality of—

FRESH & SALTED MEATS,

PORK,

HAM,

BACON,

TRIPE, Etc.

—ALSO:—

ALL VARIETIES OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE

usually kept in a first-class Market,

Bridgetown, May 31st. 1886, nSly.

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

A NEW TREATY.

Canada's Offer to the States.

RECIPROCITY IN MANY ARTICLES PROPOSED.

(From Boston Globe)

OTTAWA, September 23.—For some time there has been talk of a new treaty between Canada and the United States. About a year ago Canadian Conservatives wanted a treaty for the free exchange of fish, agricultural products and coal, while the United States naturally insisted on a free exchange of commodities. At last a document was drawn up and Great Britain, out of curiosity, submitted it to Canada's inspection for any suggestions which her statesmen might make. To Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner in London, was left the duty of explaining the provisions and pointing out the many strong points as England viewed them. This treaty, or a copy of it, has been in the hands of Sir John A. McDonald for the last four weeks, and has been considered at more than one meeting of the cabinet council. The day before yesterday it came up again on Sir Charles' arrival from Halifax, and at that council certain suggestions and alterations were drawn up and telegraphed in cypher to the English minister at Washington last night. The despatch contains over 1500 words, the contents of which only the sender and receiver know. This much is known. Strong objection was made to including cotton, clothes, boots and shoes, iron and steel, sugar and agricultural implements in the free list. The first clause of the proposed new treaty reads as follows:

THE FISHERY CLAUSE.

Her Majesty Victoria being especially desirous to avoid any further misunderstanding with the government of the United States of America between their respective subjects and citizens as to the right of fishing along and on the coasts of British North America, guaranteed to each by article 1 of a convention between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, and being desirous as well to regulate the commerce and navigation between the respective countries of the two high contracting parties and their respective territories and people, and especially as regards her majesty's possessions in British North America and the United States, in such manner as to render the same reciprocity beneficial and advantageous, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to confer and agree, that is to say; Her Majesty Victoria and Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General in and over all her Majesty's Provinces on the continent of North America, and His Excellency the President of the United States of America, and Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of the United States, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good form, have agreed upon the following articles, with a view to so beneficial an object as to remove as far as may be possible at the present moment, the obstacles which impede the commercial relations between the two countries. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty enjoyed at present by the United States of America and the fishermen thereof by the above-mentioned convention of October 20th 1818, of taking, drying and curing fish on certain coasts of the colonies of British North America, shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind excepting shell fish, on the coast and shores as well as in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Canada, and of the several islands of thereto adjacent, without restriction as to distance and may land upon the shores and coasts of Canada and islands thereof for this purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided they arrange by special agreement for such purpose with the owners of property along such coasts and harbors, and do not interfere with British fishermen in the peaceable use and possession of any part of such coast in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is also understood that the privilege above granted applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the shad and salmon fisheries and all rivers and the mouths thereof are hereby reserved exclusively for English fishermen.

Article II. And it is further agreed by and between the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have the right in common with the inhabitants of the United States to take fish of every kind, on the eastern sea coast and shores of the United States north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of several islands thereto adjacent and in the bays, creeks and harbors of the said sea coast and shores of the United States and in the district above defined without restriction as to distance, with permission to land, cure and dry fish upon the said coast and shores of the United States under the same provisions as guaranteed to American fishermen on the shores and coasts of British North America provided in Article I. It is also understood and agreed that the above mentioned liberty applies only to sea fishing, and that shad and salmon fisheries and all rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved excldusively for fishermen of the United States.

THE FREE LIST.

Article 3. It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule hereto annexed, being the growth and product of the aforesaid British colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country free of duty. Schedule; Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, cured and smoked meats; fish of all kinds, fresh and salted, undried fruits, dried fruits, cotton, wool, seed and vegetables, oil of all kinds, products of fish and poultry, eggs, hides, tanned skins, furs, skins or tails undressed, stone or marble in crude or finished state, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manure, salt, ore of metals of all kinds, coal, pitch, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of every kind, round, hewed, or sawed, manufactured in whole or in part, boots or shoes, agricultural implements, or farming tools, firewood, plants, shrubs or trees, cotton or woollen goods of all kinds when manufactured in clothing, felts, fish oil, rice, broom corn and bark, unmanufactured tobacco, rags, flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured dye stuffs of all kinds, gypsum ground or unground, hewn or unwrought burr or grindstone, wooden china and earthen ware, books, musical, compositions, prints and sculpture, raw cotton, cut and plate-glass and window glass; also cut-glasses.

THE CONCLUDING ARTICLES.

Article 4. In all that regards exportations without distinction as to place from, when arriving or as to destination, and in all that regards the facilities and drawbacks which the legislation of the two countries has established or may establish, the two high contracting parties reciprocally insure to each other national treatment.

Article 5. Citizens of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence, and all canals in Canada with their vessels, boats and crafts as freely and on the same terms as the subjects of her Britannic majesty, British subjects having an equal right to freely navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts.

Article 6. The provisions and stipulations of the foregoing articles apply to Newfoundland, so far as applicable to that colony, if the Provincial Parliament of that colony and the Congress of the United States pass laws for carrying the treaty into effect. The treaty is to take effect as soon as the laws requiring it shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of the colonies thereof on the one hand, and the Congress of the United States on the other; such assent having been given the treaty to remain in force for twenty year, after which it may be terminated by giving one year's notice by either of the high contracting parties. The present treaty to be duly ratified within one year, the mutual exchange of ratifications to take place at London.

This is in substance the treaty as sent to the Canadian government. Of course as yet it is not signed by either party, and important modifications may take place, in fact, are very likely.

—It is reported that Seavey's East India Liniment is having a large sale, and that it is giving first-class satisfaction.

General News.

The Maritime Province.

[Scottish American Journal.]

The first point we naturally desire to know in regard to a piece of territory is its area and population, and these particulars will be found set down below, according to the census taken in 1881:—

	Area in square miles.	Population.
New Brunswick	27,174	321,233
Nova Scotia	20,907	440,572
Prince Edward Island	2,133	108,891
	50,214	870,696

The increase of population during the previous ten years was for Nova Scotia, 52,772; for New Brunswick, 35,639; Prince Edward Island, 14,870; a total of 103,281. This was three times the increase of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, the three states which lie nearest the maritime provinces. In shape New Brunswick is almost square, and has a coast line of about 500 miles, half on the Bay of Fundy and half on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Nova Scotia is an oblong peninsula, with an island, Cape Breton, attached, its coast line being fully 1,500 miles; that of Prince Edward Island is some 3,000 miles. Thus the maritime provinces have above 2,300 miles of coast line, or about as much as England and Scotland combined.

This long extent of coast naturally inclines the people of these provinces to industries connected with the seas. The Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy, which lave their shores, are probably the finest fishing grounds in the world, and the fisheries of the three provinces employ 50,000 men, and yield an annual return of about $15,000,000. This is one great source of wealth which admits of enormous development, and which is being developed very rapidly by all the provinces.

Shipping is another matter in which these provinces excel. There is no population in the world anywhere that owns so much shipping in proportion to its numbers. They have afloat 4,200 vessels, measuring 900,000 tons, and including some of the finest wooden sailing vessels afloat. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ships are to be seen on every sea, and are noted for their strength and beauty. Shipbuilding is naturally a large industry, and every year from 75,000 to 100,000 tons of shipping are built to replace vessels wrecked or worn out. The value of the shipping is not less than $30,000,000, and probably more and it has been a source of great benefit, especially to such cities and towns as St. John, Halifax, Yarmouth and Windsor, which have long been great centres of the industry.

The lumber trade is mainly confined to New Brunswick, although a good deal of small lumber is also cut in Nova Scotia. The first named province exports from $5,000,000 to $7 000,000 worth of this article a year, most of it going to Great Britain in the form of spruce deals. The lumber resources of New Brunswick are very great.

—One single box of *Parson's Purgative Pills* taken one a night will make more *new* rich blood, and will more effectually purify the blood in the system than $10 worth of any other remedy known at the present time.

—A distressing and fatal accident occurred at Lower Village, in Richibucto Parish, Kent Co., N. B., a few days ago. A lad, twelve years of age, son of Marcel Arsenault, was taking a horse to the pasture. The rope was fastened around the lad's body. The horse became frightened by a dog, ran away and dragged the boy after him for the distance of two hundred yards. The lad's head and body were frightfully mutilated, so much so that he survived only a few hours.

—The Hon. Alex. Mackenzie arrived yesterday from Scotland. The nervous trouble which has afflicted him for some years has not abated.—*Montreal Witness, Sept.* 22.

—Dont hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting every body, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.—A railroad man named Wallace was arrested here last night, charged with murdering Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Logan and their four children at Cuba, Mo., early Wednesday morning. Wallace is 26 years old and unmarried. The murder of the Logan family was one of the most brutal crimes committed in this state.

—Burdock grows very plentifully in this Province, and when properly compounded with Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, and Mandrake, forms one of the best Blood Purifiers known. Dr. Norton's Burdock Compound, contains all of these articles besides other roots and barks, all which have Blood cleansing properties. That is why it cures Salt Rheum, Erysipelas Kidney and Liver Trouble, Old Sores, and Eruptions of the skin. Because it purifies the Blood.

A GOOD STORY.—They are telling a good story at the expense of a reporter who recently called on M'lle Rhea in St. John. The actress had just completed a breakfast of broiled chicken, and the skeleton reposed on a plate at her elbow. The reporter wishing to air his French, said lightly, but with not quite the Parisian accent; "*Bon jour, Mademoiselle.*" The actress stared at him for a moment, thinking that he was speaking English, and that he had said, "bones yours." Then she regarded the remnants of the fowls complacently, and replied, "Oh yes, the bones are mine."—*Bangor Commercial.*

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.—The liver secretes bile to move the bowels; the kidneys secrete urine to carry off uric acid which would poison the blood; the stomach secretes gastric juice to digest or dissolve the food, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters acts upon these organs and purifies the blood by cleansing all the secretions of the system.

London, Sept. 22.—Edward Hanlan has challenged Wm. Beach to row a race on the Thames for any sum up to $25,000, and has offered to row him in America or Australia. Hanlan to give Beach $10,000 in the former case, and Beach to give Hanlan $10,000 in the latter. Beach has declined all the challenges.

—For a soap to clean clothes without rubbing: Take 2 pounds sal soda, 2 pounds yellow bar soap, and 10 quarts water. Cut the soap in thin slices, and boil together 2 hours; strain and it will be fit for use. Put the clothes in soak the night before you wash, and to every pailful of water in which you boil them, add a pound or soap. They will need no rubbing, but merely rinsing.

TO TRANSFER NEWSPAPER PRINTS TO GLASS.—First coat the glass with damar varnish or else with Canada balsam mixed with an equal volume of oil of turpentine, and let it dry until it is very sticky, which takes half a day or more. The print or paper to be transferred should be well soaked in soft water and carefully laid upon the prepared glass, after removing surplus water with blotting paper, and pressed upon it, so that no air bubbles or drops of water are seen underneath. The back should dry a whole day before it is touched; then with wetted fingers begin to rub off the paper at the back. If this be skilfully done, almost the whole of the paper can be removed, leaving simply the ink upon the varnish. When the paper has been removed, another coat of varnish will serve to make the whole more transparent. This recipe is sold at from $3 to $5 by itinerants."—*Nat. Druggist.*

Putnam's Corn Extractor

Is the best remedy for corns extant. It acts quickly, makes no sore spots and effects no radical cure. A hundred imitations prove its value. Take neither substitutes offered as good nor the close imitations of the genuine too often offered.

—Mr. Howells is said to be making studies of life in a newspaper office with a view to writing a novel, of which journalism shall be the basis. There is a good field for the novelist here, but this writer may as well prepare to run the gauntlet of the severest criticism of all if he enters it.—*Boston Herald.*

The World's Championship.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The race this afternoon between Beach and Gaudaur over the Thames championship course, from the new bridge at Putney to the Ship Tavern, Mortlake, for £1,000 and the sculling championship of the world, was one of the most hotly contested in the memory of the present generation of oarsmen. The American was beaten, but he made the gamest fight possible, and Hamm, his trainer, says that he is confident that if Gaudaur had another week in England, he would have been the victor. At the end of the race the men rowed together and shook hands. Beach said, with emphasis: "Gaudaur, you're the best man I ever met—the best man in the world." The American modestly replied: "But you're the fastest to-day."

There was enormous concourse to witness the contest. Beach won the toss and chose the Surrey side. He wore a black and oranged striped jersey and white cap. Gaudaur wore a crimson jersey and blue cap. The veteran ex-champion, Harry Kelly, piloted the American from the bows of an eight-oared cutter, and Tom Green did the same service for the Australian. Gaudaur had the best of the start, and in a dozen or more strokes had a quarter length lead. He then settled down to a 34 stroke, while Beach was pulling 36. The latter was gradually gained, and at the concrete wall he had a slight advantage. Here the men were rowing. Gaudaur 33, Beach 34. The Australian inch by inch, crept by and at Doreet villa had gained a length's lead. Gaudaur here seemed tired and rolled somewhat. Beach continued to gain to Hammersmith bridge, which he shot in nine minutes, Gaudaur then being five seconds behind. Beach narrowly missed fouling the pier, and, having to shorten his right-hand scull, lost a little. Gaudaur took advantage of this, and, without hurrying a stroke, lifted his shell ahead at such a pace that he got even with the Australian at Chiswick church. Here Beach stopped an instant, missing one stroke. Gaudaur pushed on, Kelley shouted to him: "Go on, he's dead!" But Beach was not dead, and with all his power he forged along. His spurt came near proving fatal to his chances, however, for just as he was drawing to a level with Gaudaur he was again obliged to stop, this time for at least five seconds. The American got a good lead of two lengths meantime but Beach's wonderful staying powers enabled him, after his brief rest, to resume. Neither men were rowing with much force here, and Gaudaur was bothered by a steam launch ahead, whose swell affected his left-hand scull and made him roll. Beach crept up, inch by inch, and they shot Barne's bridge on even terms. Just above, off Beach's quarter's, at the White Heart, a great crowd of admirers encouraged him with cheers and fired a cannon. This seemed to lift him, and he put up his stroke to 32. Gaudaur being able to pull only 28. The Australian had the most power left, and slowly but surely gained until, when off Mortlake brewery, he had a lead of two lengths. This, with all his efforts, he was only able to increase to 2½ lengths as he crossed the finish line in 22m. 29s., Gaudaur's time being 22m. 34½s.

THE BIG RAFT.—A report from The Fingerboard, N. S., states that the big raft will be in a fit condition for launching by the end of the present month, and that then, despite the increased danger on account of fall winds, an attempt will be made to tow it to New York. Mr. Barnhill, who has lately been engaged shipping the three-quarters of a million feet of lumber which were left over after the raft had been completed, will accompany the raft to New York to effect a final settlement with the New York parties.—*St. John Globe.*

—We dropped into the now quite extensive Marble Works of Mr. Oldham Whitman, of this town, one day last week. He employs a number of hands and is doing a constantly increasing trade as he deserves to do, as the work turned out at this establishment is equal to any. Mr. W. has recently returned from the States, whither he has been purchasing material. Among some of the goods brought back with him are two very fine monuments one of blue marble and the other made of Mountain Dark marble. The latter is one of the handsomest monuments of its description we have ever seen It is about ten feet high; the marble is peculiar but beautiful, while the carving and finish are all that can be desired. It is well worth a visit to the establishment to see. The works are now located just below the Church of England rectory.

—Rev. J. R. Hart, of this town, president F. G. A., proceeded to Halifax on Saturday last with a very large collection of fruit gathered from various sources, intended for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The specimens are very fine.

—7 dozen Ladies' all Wool Jerseys, beginning in price at $1.25 each, at J. W. Beckwith's.

A Valuable Relic.

(From the Annapolis Spectator.)

Every summer the hundreds of tourists who visit our ancient town carry away with them relics of "ye olden time," such as they can secure. Some obtain small pieces of stone from the old French magazines in the garrison grounds, cannon balls, bullets, or in fact anything relating to the early settlement of the place; but the best and most valuable relic of all—"the Block House chair"—was taken to the United States last week. A great many of our readers will remember the old block house, which stood in the old fort. The building was erected in 1710, of English oak, brought to this country for the purpose. In 1882 the keeper of the grounds had the building torn down; and so firmly was it put together that gunpowder had to be employed to dislodge the timbers. Some parties secured a large quantity of the timber and had it manufactured into pretty souvenirs. One person was lucky enough to secure a considerable quantity of it, from which he manufactured the block house chair. Being a neat and tasty workman he succeeded in making it "a thing of beauty." On the seat are perforated the words:—

"ANNAPOLIS ROYAL BLOCK-HOUSE,
1710—1882."

The back rest has a good representation of the block house, surmounted by the crown, over which are crossed swords, the front legs represent two cannon, and the cross-bars carry four cannon balls. The rear legs are fashioned after two rifles, which run the entire length of the back, and across which the flags of "dear old England" wave, proudly shielding the crown. The arm rests represent two horse pistols, and each particular part of the chair is made to denote something in connection with the old fort and the "land of Evangeline" generally. It was latterly the property of St Luke's sewing circle. This is the history of the chair. But the history of the wood—what has transpired since it was put into the form of a house—would fill a large book. For here as Longfellow's "Evangeline" hath it:—

"Four long years in the times of the war had
he languished a captive,
Suffering much in an old French fort as the
friend of the English."
* * * * * *
"When as a captive I lay in the old French
fort at Port Royal."

It was a shame to let the building be destroyed, and it is a great pity to see this chair, which contains the best part of the wood saved, go to a foreign country. A very good likeness of the old block house is in Miss E. B. Chase's "Over the Border." There were several Americans after the chair, but the person fortunate enough to secure it was Miss Hallett, of Hartford, Connecticut,

We agree perfectly with our contemporary that it was a shame that the old block house was ever destroyed. It was a notable relic and served as an important connecting link with the history of old Port Royal, the oldest settlement in this part of British North America.

LOOKING FOR AN HEIR.—Mr. C. N. Skinner, of St. John, has in his possession a letter from an attorney at-law in Oakland, California, inquiring about a young man named Robert Beatty, 28 or 29 years old, who has been left an estate in California. The substance of the letter is that about 28 or 29 years ago Mary Jane Ryan, a native of Nova Scotia, came to St. John. She gave birth to a child which, it seems, was adopted by one Robt. Beatty and wife who at the time owned property on the Marsh Road and also on Brussels street. The child was named after Mr. Beatty. The mother of the child removed to California where she died recently, leaving an estate to the said young man. Some enquiries were made by a representative of this paper and the only information that could be had about the matter was obtained from a man named Moody, a truckman, who lives on Erin street. Moody says that his wife is an adopted daughter of Robt. Beatty and wife, both of whom, he says, are now dead. Mr. Moody says he has a son named Robert Beatty Moody, who is about 28 years old and is now employed in the United States. He has written to his son informing him of the enquiries being made and ordering him to communicate with the authorities in California about the matter.—*Globe.*

RESCUED.—Mrs. Holstead writes: "That she used a number of Emulsions, and derived no benefit from any of them. Her physician told her that her only chance was "Eager's Phospholene," which was highly recommended for Consumption. She tried it. Commenced improving after first bottle; has taken 12 bottles and is now well.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday night a storm of thunder, lightning, wind and rain sprang up which increased in severity until some time past midnight. The lightning flashes were startingly vivid, the wind was of great violence and rain fell in torrents. The storm was one of the worst experienced in this quarter for several years. During the night, the lightning struck the barn of Messrs. James Trask, Hebron, and John Churchill, Middleton, both of which were totally consumed, with their contents. In Mr. Trask's barn were three cows a horse, a pig, about 20 tons of hay and his farming implements, his loss amounting to about $1,200. Mr. Churchill's cattle were in the pasture, and thus escaped the fate of Mr. Trask's. His loss is also a serious one. The house of Mr. Farnum Hibbert, in the same neighborhood was struck by lightning and badly damaged. During the storm there was an alarm of fire, and the engine companies promptly turned out, but soon learned that the fire was some distance beyond the northern limit of the town and could not be reached in time to be of service, and therefore the engines were brought back to their houses.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

A NATIONAL EVIL.—There is no question but that Dyspepsia is the national disease of our country, and when complicated with diseases of the Liver and Kidneys is the cause of untold misery. Burdock Blood Bitters will almost invariably cure the worst case known.

—Godey's Lady's Book for October is a seasonable autumn number. The fashion pages are replete with pretty illustrations of different articles of costume while an attractive frontispiece illustration and colored and black-work designs will be eagerly welcomed by its lady readers. The "Wave o' the Sea," grows in interest. "An Old Man's Darling" is well worthy of perusal. Other interesting stories may also be found on its pages. Among the poems is a pretty one entitled, "Fallen Leaves," by Emil Ludekens. The Fashion Notes give many seasonable hints upon autumn styles, and also treat upon different ways of decorating our homes. W. E. Striker, Philadelphia, Publisher. Price, $2.00 per year.

—"Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure a person whose lungs are almost wasted, but it is an untailing remedy for consumption if taken in time. All druggists.

IN SEASON.

It is now in season to warn our readers against the sudden attacks of Cholera, Cramp, Colic and the various Bowel Complaints incident to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the grand specific of those troubles.

St. John, Sept. 24.—The cruiser General Middleton is having her hands full with the American fishermen about St. Andrews, Grand Manan and the adjacent islands. Despite all Capt. McLean's threats, remonstrances and persuasions, they will persist in poaching in Canadian water. During the past week, in his course about Charlotte county waters, he has chased away quite a number of Yankees. The other day a fleet of American sardine seiners were sighted in Beaver Harbor. Capt. McLean buckled on his armor and gave chase, but they were too fleet and succeeded in reaching American waters before the cutter got within range.

Deaths.

JOHNSON.—At Lower Granville, N. S., on Sept. 21st, Wally Johnson, aged 84, relict of Capt. James Johnson. A large number gathered at the funeral to show their love and esteem for the departed.

ROBBLEE.—Drowned on Sunday, September 19th, on Red Point, one and a half miles east of Point Lepreaux, N. B., William, aged 32, third son of Harris and Eunice Robblee, of Lower Granville, N. S. The deceased leaves a widow and two children to mourn their loss, besides his aged parents and other members of the family. The body was brought home and interred at Stoney Beach, Lower Granville. A large number of sorrowing relatives and friends gathered on the sad occasion. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. F. Potter.

YOUNG.—Brooklyn, Annapolis Co., Sept. 21st, 1886, Catherine wife of Moses Young, Esq, aged 73 years.

PALMER.—At Paradise, Sept 20th, 1886, Zephania Palmer, aged 60 years last June.

WESTLICK.—At Clements, Sept. 7th, Samuel Westlick, a native of Cornwall, G. B., and for more than 50 years a respected resident of the former place, aged 85 years.

PARKER.—At Granville, on Monday last, 20th inst., Stephen Parker, a great grand son of Abijah Parker one of the first English settlers in that township, aged 64 years.

RUGGLES.—At Clements, Aug. 28th of fever, Ambrose Myll Ruggles, son of Stephen M. Ruggles, aged 33 years.

VIDITO.—At Bloomington, Sept. 19th, of dropsy and heart disease, Henrietta, beloved wife of John M. Vidito, in the 44th year of her age.

The deceased leaves a husband and 4 children and numerous friends to mourn their loss. The memory of the blest is blessed. The funeral sermon was preached at the house by the Rev. N. Vidito. She was a daughter of the late Samuel Foster, of Hampton, was baptised by Rev. P. Murray, 23 years ago. COM.

HALL.—At Clarence, at the residence of Weston Johnson, Sept. 27th, Mrs. Mary Hall, widow of the late Deacon Joseph Hall, aged 93 years, 7 months. Gone home to praise the Lord.

WOODBURY.—At Middleton, Sept. 28th, in the 94th year of his age, Mr. Jonathan Woodbury.

Funeral Thursday, 30th Sept., at 1 o'clock, p. m., from residence of Mr. B. L. Woodbury. Friends are requested to attend without further notice. S

HICKS.—A Centerville, on Sunday morning, the 26th inst., of consumption, Herbert Spurgeon, second son of the late William Hicks, aged 28 years.

He was a young man of genial disposition and exemplary character, and his early removal by death is deeply felt in the community, especially by his widowed mother and sorrowing brothers. He was sustained in the hour of death by a cheering hope of a higher life.

—There is no remedy top of the earth that possesses so much real absolute merit as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is both for internal and external use, and is worth more in a family than a seventh son.

Johnny's Compostion on Medicine.

"There Is two kinds of medicine besides the kind you Rub On and the first kind is the Soft Kind which you take with a spoon while a man holds your Head and you kick and Biggle some because it Tastes so and the other kind is the Hard kind which is called Pills and it is the Hardest of the whole because it is so Hard to go Down but it does not make any Difference which kind you Take when you get it Took you wish you Had not for it makes quite a Row in your Stomach and Riots Around."

Evidently Johnny's experience in medicine does not include Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are easy to take and do their work quietly and calmly. Neither does it include in the way of "Soft Medicine" Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which though powerful to remove all chronic derangements of the liver and blood, is pleasant to the taste and agreeable in its effects. Unequalled as a remedy for all scrofulous diseases, pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, swelled glands, goitre or thick neck, fever sores and hip joint disease.

GOOD NEWS!

First Class GOODS will Find a Market.

After 16 years' test, none deny that the celebrated

AVERILL PAINT,

will wear nearly twice as long as the class of lead now sold. Parties who use it once will have no other.

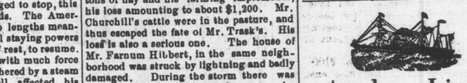
Full stock at the FURNITURE ROOMS of

JOHN Z. BENT,

BRIDGETOWN, and at the General Agency, Clarence.

S. N. JACKSON,
General Agent.

Clarence, Sept. 12th, 1886. 2ms



Anchor Line!

Halifax to London Direct.

The only First-class and thorough sea going Steamers sailing between Halifax and London.

TONS. H. P.
S.S. British Queen, 3558, 400, about Oct. 7th
S.S. British Crown, 3563, 375, about Oct. 30th

THE attention of all Fruit Shippers is directed to the superiority of the above steamers to any steamers in this trade. Being double the size and with engines twice as powerful, they make the passage on an average in two days less time than others. Insurance by these steamers can be effected as low as by any steamers crossing the Atlantic. Apples are carefully handled and stowed in cool and well ventilated space, and are guaranteed to be stowed not over five tiers high. Freight taken at lowest through rates from any station on W. & A. Railway.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited. For rate of freight etc., apply to

T. A. S. DEWOLF & SON,
AGENTS.

Halifax, September 14th, 1886.

The American Tailor,

W. D. SHEEHAN,

HAS opened an establishment next door to the Monitor Office, and is prepared to fill all orders for custom work in the Tailoring line in the very latest styles and at LOWEST PRICES.

PRICE LIST.

$6 50 for making Full Suits
$5 50 for making Overcoats
$7 00 for making Fine Suits

All work guaranteed first-class in fit and workmanship.

Bridgetown, Sept. 7th, '86 n22tf

Notice of Removal.

TO accommodate his large and increasing business

MR. A. J. MORRISON,
—OF—
MIDDLETON,

has removed to the large and commodious store, formerly occupied by Mr. S. L. FREEMAN, where he has just opened the best and largest assorted stock of

Cloths & Trimmings,

in the two counties. Having personally visited the New York, Boston and Montreal markets, and bought my goods from first hands for cash, I cannot be undersold by any body. Having a large staff of experienced workmen, I am prepared to make Clothes to order, second to none in the Province, both for fit and workmanship, at prices that will astonish you. Now is the time to leave your order for Fall Suits.

Also: a full line of American HATS and CAPS in Felt, Cloth and Furs—Nobby Styles. Also a complete line of Gent's BOOTS & SHOES, RUBBER COATS, all Prices and Styles, Ladies' CIRCULARS, READY-MADE CLOTHING for Men, Boys and Children. MEN'S SUITS for $5.00, OVERCOATS for $6.00. A splendid lot of Trunks, Bags, and Valises, and the most complete stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, in short, anything that a man wants to wear.

A. J. MORRISON.
Merchant Tailor.

Middleton, N. S.

1886. "A," No. 154.

In the COUNTY COURT.

Between THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX, Plaintiff,

—AND—

JOSEPH VAN BLARCOM and OTHET WHITE, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

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

Thursday, Oct. 21st, 1886,

at 11 o'clock, a. m.

ALL the right, title and interest, of the above named defendant, Othet White, at the time of the registering of the judgment in the above cause, or at any time since, of, in and to, the following described lot of

LAND,

and premises.

All that lot of Land and Premises situated at Phinney's Cove in the township of Granville, in the County of Annapolis, being land purchased by William White and Peter Whitel from Warren Bent, now deceased, and bounded and described as follows:—

On the west by land now owned by Wilson Francis, on the north by the Bay of Fundy shore, and running along said shore, forty-four rods, on the east by land now owned by John White, sr., and on the south by the upper cross road, containing seventy-five acres more or less.

The same having been levied upon under an execution issued upon a judgment in the above action duly registered for more than one year.

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

J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff.

RITCHIE & RITCHIE, Pltffs', Solicitors.

Annapolis, September, 20th, 1886. 5129.

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.

Charles A. Clark,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

—AND—

Dealer in Fruits & Produce,

NORTH MARKET STREET, ST., JOHN, N. B.

Consignments solicited. Returns prompt.

--CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.--

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION,

Turnbull & Co, Flour Merchants; Jos. Finlay, Wholesale Grocer; Harding & Hatheway, Flour Merchants; Jas. Patterson, Fish Merchant; T. W. Chesley, Bridgetown. 20 3m.

DOWN! DOWN!

TO SUIT THE TIMES,

FOR CASH ON DELIVERY!

Goldie Star Flour, $5.25
"Our Best Patent" Flour, 5.10
15 lbs. Refined Sugar, 1.00
12 lbs. Granulated Sugar, 1.00
Park's Cotton Warp, p'r buch 1.10

ALSO:

All other goods in my line at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

TEA & MOLASSES.

a specialty.

TERMS,—Cash or Produce.

T. G. BISHOP,

SOUTH MOUNTAIN ROAD.

Williamston, August 24th, 1886. 1y 15

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 HARRINGTON 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, Any one 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.

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 dew and 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 22nd year of its 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.

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,
Paints & Oils,

—ALSO:—

Sawed Shinlges,
Barrel STAVES.

Nictaux Falls, May 3rd.

NOTICE!

To Fruit Growers, Merchants and Ocean Freight Carriers.

THE GRANT WAREHOUSE will not be open this coming winter for storage under present management. The above property is

FOR SALE,

and TENDERS will be received up to FIRST of SEPTEMBER, 1886, for the purchase of the Warehouse as it now stands. If the fruit growers of the valley wish to avail themselves of the best and only large warehouse for storing apples at a shipping port in the province this chance should not be missed.

Remember the warehouse must be sold The owner, Mr. Grant, is in ill health and wishes to dispose of all his foreign investments this year. DESCRIPTION, &c.:—

The Building is of stone and brick, with iron roofing. Situation at Annapolis, N. S. at the head of the Acadia Wharf (deep water terminus) with rails running in connection with the W. & A. R. Size 150x100 feet. Cellar 12ft, in the clear wall 24 inches thick, frost proof without fires for apples. Capacity 20,000 barrels. The main floor is also capable of storing from 15 to 20,000 barrels. Ten men can discharge from the cellar and deliver alongside of English fruit Steamer over 3000 bbls. in ten hours at a cost less than 3c. per bbl.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. WHITMAN,
Agent Grant Warehouse, Annapolis.

Also for sale a Portable Steam Engine, trollings, and gear.

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 bowls and cure dyspepsia, and by their tonic proprieties to the digestive organs prevent this troublesome complaint.

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

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

THE BRIDGETOWN FOUNDRY COMPANY!

(LIMITED.)

THE above Foundry Company in addition to their general stock of STOVES, PLOUGHS, HAY-CUTTERS, MILL CASTINGS, TINWARE, &c., &c., are prepared to sell the Celebrated TORONTO and MASSEY MOWER, also the genuine RICHARDSON and CANADIAN BUCKEYE, and other improved Rakes, A large stock of MOWING MACHINE SECTIONS, GUARDS, GUARD PLATES, RIVETS, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand.

Extra prices for Mowers furnished on short notice. All repairs attended to with neatness and despatch. Charges moderate.

W. A. CRAIG, Manager.

Great Display

—OF—

New Goods,

—AT—

J. E. SANCTON'S

JEWELRY STORE.

Now is your chance before somebody gets ahead of you.

Oceans of Silverware to Select From!

ALL NEW PATTERNS!

We GUARANTEE ALL OUR GOODS

—TO BE—

JUST WHAT WE SELL THEM FOR.

—WE ALSO HAVE A—

—FRESH STOCK OF—

GOLD & SILVER Watches,

RINGS, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CHARMS,

—AT—

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

MILLINERY!

SELLING O

Miscellaneous.

A Methodist Minister's Earthquake Experience.

Rev. J. M. Pike of this province, who is in South Carolina, writes to the *Wesleyan:*

The first shock was felt by us on Friday, August 27th, at 8.30 a. m. This was slight but distinctly perceptible all through the town. The next shock—a greater one—came at 4.40 on Saturday morning, causing our house to tremble. The third was felt on the same day at 1.18 p. m. I was sitting at the organ, and the instrument seemed to tip over toward the wall and return with a thud. There were two or three slight shocks on Sunday, none on Monday or Tuesday, during the day. We concluded that the trouble was over, and had almost dismissed the earthquake from our thoughts.

On Tuesday night our children had retired, and were sleeping soundly. Wife and I were sitting near the table in our sitting room, the one engaged in sewing and the other in writing. Suddenly about 10 o'clock, without any premonition, there came a terrible crash, causing the house to tremble, so that we supposed it was trembling to pieces. The light on the table was instantly extinguished, and the sensation that we experienced during the next thirty or forty seconds no pen can possibly describe. I grasped wife in my arms and we had the utmost difficulty in keeping our feet. She cried, 'What shall we do?' I replied, 'Trust in God, and keep perfectly calm.' It was impossible to move from where we were standing. The building seemed as though it was being crushed to atoms, and with the falling of bricks from the chimneys, the falling of plaster and pictures, and dishes, and the dashing of furniture about the rooms, the creaking of the house, and the thunderous noise outside, it seemed as though the end had come and we were being engulfed in the earth. As soon as the shock somewhat subsided we rushed for the children who were occupying three separate rooms. When I reached my eldest boy I found him completely covered with the plaster that had fallen from the ceiling; but fortunately he was uninjured. We soon succeeded in getting them all safely from the building, and in their night clothes and wrapped in sheets and quilts, we deposited them on the street in front of the house. Several of the neighboring families came into our group, and there together we waited seven long hours for the dawning of the day. All through the night shocks of greater or less violence were experienced, but none so great as the one that drove us from the house. There was no escape from the town, for the railway was badly damaged, so that we could only make our families as comfortable as possible and calmly await the future.

To add to the horrors of the night, the colored people seemed to be perfectly frenzied. As we rushed out of doors that night the sound that greeted us must be worse than pandemonium. Some screaming, others praying; still others groaning, and all this commingled with the barking and howling of hundreds of dogs, produced a wild wail of agony, which I pray God I may never again. The night was calm, and the hideous sounds reverberated through the tall pines, almost audibly pronouncing unutterable woe.

* * * * * *

My head is swimming, my nerves are somewhat shattered, and I fear this is but a rambling story. But please consider that I have the responsibility of a wife and five small children upon my heart and mind, and that I have not taken off my clothing for six nights. While writing I have been interrupted by several persons applying for relief. I am here, and will stay (D. V.) The other ministers have left—have had to leave the town. I am the only one here at present. I rather expect some of my best supporters will move away. But the Lord will provide.

Well, now how about the power of religion to sustain in this trying ordeal? In the midst of the tremendous shock I felt that I could nestle close to the heart of infinite love, and know there was perfect safety there. Not a shadow of doubt or fear. Sudden death would be sudden glory. Wife tells me that while the house was rocking and seemed to be crushing to pieces her mind was filled with:—

"We have an anchor that keeps the soul
Steadfast and sure while the billows roll,
Fastened to the rock which cannot move,
Grounded firm and deep in the Saviour's love."

DRINKS FOR THE VOICE.—Tea, coffee and cocoa, are three admissable drinks, but none in excess. For the voice cocoa is the most beneficial. It should never be made too strong, and those cocoas are the best that have been deprived of their oil. A cup of thin cocoa, just warm, is more to be recommended between the exertions of singing than any alcoholic beverage. Tea must not be taken too strong nor when it has drawn too long, for tea then becomes acid and has a bad influence on the mucous membrane that lines the throat. There is always a dry sensation after having taken a cup of tea that has been allowed to draw too long. A vocalist bad better do without sugar in tea and only take milk in it.

An Old Fashioned Girl.

Much praise is bestowed upon the old-fashioned girl. Her admirers are never tired of telling how she got up at three o'clock in the morning, milked seven cows, and got breakfast for half a dozen hired men before she sat down to her own, did a big day's work at the spinning wheel or loom, with no recess except the ones she took to help get a load of grain before a sudden shower or to drive the cows out of the potato patch; spun and wove as well as made her own dresses and thought she was doing well if she got seventy five cents a week and her board for doing all this in any one home beside her own, where she did it for her board and clothes and the fun of the thing.

No one would deny to any of these young ladies yet, if a sparkling eye, a brisk step and the ability to do a big day's work are qualifications, the full amount of credit due them, but why should their virtues be so often sung as an implied reproach upon their grandaughters? If the last named do not work sixteen hours a day, they can at least earn more in one day than their grand-mothers could in a week. Does any one suppose that the girl of fifty years ago would have been satisfied with a homespun dress if all sorts of pretty materials had been as plenty and as cheap as they are to-day? Why don't we hear more about the girls of to-day who are teaching school week days, playing the organ Sundays, giving music lessons after supper, learning to paint or embroider Saturday afternoons, doing lots of fancy work, trimming their own hats, reading all the new books and finding time for lawn-tennis and croquet into the bargain?

But time brings many recompenses. Fifty years from now the boys and girls of to-day will be far enough advanced to take a retrospective view, and then they will be seen with spectacles on their noses lamenting the degeneracy of the times and telling of the wonderful feats accomplished by Susie or Nellie in the days when they were young.

A Good Horse's Memory.

A man owned an old white horse which took him to his place of business four miles away, everyday in the week, but Sunday. That day he went in just the opposite direction, taking the family to church.

Week days the horse always turned his head towards the business quarter, and on Sunday, without the least direction, turned about and proceeded the other way. Over and over again he was tried to see if he knew when the church day had come, and he was never mistaken. They concluded he could count seven at least.

A country superintendent was accustomed to drive over the country, stopping at different schoolhouses. Years after, when driving the same route, the horse was always anxious to stop at the schoolhouses and make a little call, and evidentaly thought his master had forgotten himself. It took some pressing to induce him to go by.

This faithful friend of mankind had a good memory for old friends as well as for localities.

The horse of a gentleman had passed through various hands, and had grown old in a good service, when they chanced to meet in a distant section of the country. The horse knew his old master, and seemed almost beside himself with joy. The new owner could hardly believe that it was not a coincident.

'Jack, take off my hat,' said the former owner.

Instantly the old horse daintily lifted the hat by the rim and put it on the other way around.

'I never saw him do that before,' said the other, much surprised.

'It was a little trick I taught him when he was young.'

The faithful creature could hardly bear to be parted again from his newfound friend. Who knows that home-sick memories he may have had of his youth, as he walked away to his pasture again.

After years of absence, an old horse has been known to visit all the familiar cribs and troughs of his early home, without any guidance.

As the world goes with horses, it seems almost sad to think that they can remember so well. There must be a great deal treasured up in every horse's life which it would seem a mercy to have him forget. Let us hope that they have the strongest recollection of those things that are pleasant and kindly.

THE CAUSE AND REMEDY OF STREAKED BUTTER.—What is the cause of streaked butter? I have made some very good butter, but one churning became streaked after it was salted. The work was all done by the same person.—J. E. B., Naples, Me.

Butter is made streaked by uneven salting. Salt deepens the color of butter a little, and when it is not evenly distributed, the part which gets little or none is paler than that which gets the most, hence the streaks. It is no certain evidence that the salting is evenly done at all times because it is done by the same hand, for the same hand does not always do its work alike. If our friend wants to make a good job of it, he should not season his butter with salt at all. He should do it with brine. He should gather his butter in the churn not in a lump, but in granules, by stopping the churn when the butter has come enough to rise readily to the top of the buttermilk. Then draw off the buttermilk and rinse the butter in the churn with cold water till it will run off clear, and then immerse the butter in brine as strong as it can be made, and let the butter remain in it from one to five hours—better five than one, and if it remains in 10, 12 or 24 hours, it will do no harm, and in fact be all the better for it. By having the brine at about 60 degrees when the butter is taken out of it, the butter will be evenly salted and ready for pressing into a solid form for packing or for patting in any desired shape for use or market. He can in this way avoid streaky butter not only, but avoid working altogether, and thus secure the best possible quality to his product, and with the least possible labor.—*Prof. L. B. Arnold.*

A HORSE'S HIND LEGS AND SHOULDERS.—Did you ever notice the pleasure a horse seems to get from elevating his forelegs? Leave your horse tied in front of your house five minutes, and he has his fore feet on the pavement and his hind ones in the gutter.

I asked a local horseman why that was, and he told me it was an action perfectly compatable with the 'build' of a horse.

'A horse's shoulders,' he said 'notwithstanding their strength are very delicate and very apt to become strained. The raising the fore feet rests them, and throws the weight on the hind legs. In the stable a horse will always kick out a hole in which to put his hind feet, and those who study the comfort of their horses always make the front part of the stall higher than the back. Besides this has a perceptible effect on the beauty of a horse, and the prettiest shoulders are always found on horses whose stalls are constructed in accordance with the animal's instinct.'—*Farrier's Talk in St. Louis.*

—A clergyman's wife, calling on Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden, remarked, in speaking of the election, that these were troublous times. 'But,' ejaculated she piously, 'there is one above that will guide us.' 'Yes,' said Mrs. Gladstone, 'he will see you through it; and, if you will take a seat, I daresay he will be down in a few minutes.'

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, '88 —tf

CARD
W. G. Parsons, B. A.,
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
MIDDLETON, - - N. S.
☞ Office in A. BEALS' STORE. 16 tf

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

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

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 paint made by hand.

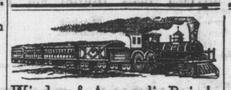
These three qualities (Spreading, Finish and Durability) are shown in the Heath & Mulligan Manufacturing Co.'s Paints, over all others. If you want a paint that will endure, and at the same time hold its beauty, you will be interested in these goods.

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 Mon. Wed. and Sat. only.	Passengers 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	.....
23	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 Tues. Thur. and Fri. only.	Passengers and Freight daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00	.....	3 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 10
			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	.....
118	Bridgetown	12 13	3 42	.....
124	Roundhill	12 33	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.

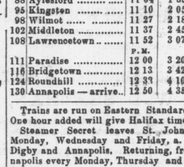
Steamers Alpha and Dominion leaves Yarmouth, every Wednesday and Saturday evening for Boston.

"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 19th, 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

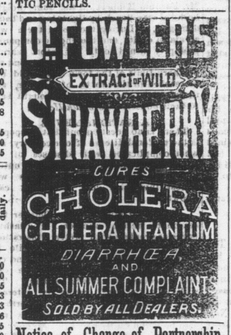
FRED CROSSKILL, Agt., Bridgetown, N. S.
R. A. CARDER, Agt., Annapolis, N. S.
H. B. SHORT, Agt., Digby, N. S.

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.

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.

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.



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 Buggles, 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 pattern, EAGLE, Doe and Side Hill, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS & HAY CUTTERS.
N. H. PHINNEY.
N.B.—Balance of SILVERWARE at wholesale prices.
Lawrencetown, Feb. 22th, 1885. n38t.

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,
HARTHENWARE 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.

Fire! Fire!
Commercial Union Assurance Co.,
(LIMITED.)
Of LONDON, G. B.,
CAPITAL, - - - $12,500,000.
Mr. John Ervin, of Bridgetown,
has been appointed Sub-Agent for the above First-class English Company, Mr. Albert Morse's connection with the Company having ceased from this date.
Risks taken on all insurable property at lowest rates, against LOSS or damage by FIRE.
JOHN DUFFUS,
General Agent.
Halifax, July 3rd, '86. 71t28.

1886. "A," NO. 83.

In the SUPREME COURT.

Between MARTHA A. FORSYTH, Plaintiff.
—AND—
INGRAM B. PHINNEY, and GEORGE E. McNEIL, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT
Public Auction,
by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis in front of the Court House, (Victoria Hall) in Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, on
Saturday October 9th,
A. D., 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein, and dated the 20th day of August, A. D. 1886, unless before the day of sale the amount due to the plaintiff on the mortgage sought to be foreclosed, herein, together with interest and costs to be taxed, be paid to her or to her solicitor, or to the Sheriff or into Court.

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the above named defendants and of all persons claiming, by, through or under them, or either of them, of, in and to, the lot, piece or parcel of

LAND,

and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Wilmot in the County of Annapolis bounded and described as follows, viz:—

Beginning at a stake at the turn of the Mill Road, and southwest corner of Ebenezer Stronach's barn and running northerly along the east side of said road, twenty rods, thence easterly the course of the road ten rods, thence south the course of said road, twenty rods, or until it comes to the Mill Road, thence west along the north side of said road to the place of beginning, containing one and one-quarter acres more or less, together with all and singular, the buildings, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and heretofore used and enjoyed therewith.

TERMS.—Ten per cent deposit at sale, remainder on delivery of Deed.

J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff.
ALBERT MORSE, Solicitor of Plaintiff.
Bridgetown, Sept, 7th '86. 5t27.

1886. LETTER "A." No. 6.

In the SUPREME COURT

Between LESLIE JONES, Plaintiff.
—AND—
JAMES SAUNDERS, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT
Public Auction,
by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House, Annapolis, on
Saturday, October 2nd, '86.
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

ALL the estate, right, title and interest of the said Defendant at the time of the entering of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to or out of all that certain piece or parcel of

Land and Premises,

situate at Clementsport, in said County of Annapolis fronting on the Main Road leading Digby, bounded westerly by main road aforesaid, easterly by property of Henry Saunders, southerly by the Balcom property, and westerly by said Balcom property, containing one acre, more or less.

The said lands and premises having been taken in execution issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the defendant on a judgment duly recorded for upwards of one year.

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

J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff.
J. M. OWEN, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Annapolis, August 28th, 1886. 5it26.

MAIL CONTRACT!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 22nd October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week each way, between
ANNAPOLIS and DIGBY,
under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Annapolis and Digby and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's office,
Halifax, 3rd Sept., 1886. 3it26

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Arisaig Harbour Works," will be received until Friday, the 24th day of September, inclusively, for repairs to the Pier, and the construction of a Break-water at Arisaig, Antigonish County, N. S., according to plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the Collector of Customs, Antigonish, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons desirous of tendering are requested to make personal enquiry relative to the work to be done, and to examine the site themselves.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent.* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 19th Sept., 1886. 2it25

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 ly.

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.

For the Ladies.

What the Ladies will Wear.

FALL FASHIONS IN HATS, WRAPS, MANTLES AND JACKETS.

Sailor, Gainsborough, turban and gypsy hats, formed of the coarsest dark straw or fancy braided rushes, will be worn until the cold weather sets in.

Hats are trimmed with velvet facings and clusters of grapes, peaches, apricots, plums, tomatoes, or otherwise with half wreaths of shaded autumn leaves, in rich vivid colorings, dark red and yellow velvet wall flowers, nasturtiums, verbena blooms, dahlias trumpet flowers and foliage and the like. In felt hats and bonnets are brought out fine smooth French felts. Fuzzy felts are to be worn en suite, with shaggy tailor-made costumes.

The turban with moderately high crown and brim, and the English walking hat rolling high upon each side, will be the favorite shapes for the autumn, the decorations for these consisting of high loops of pecot velvet ribbon with satin on the reverse side, into which are set beaded aigrettes, pompons of fancy rolled feathers, or soft twists, of plaided surah, rolls of canary yellow velvet or sprays of poppy red flowers.

The dark blue and golden brown felts will form the leading autumn colors in felt hats and bonnets.

The most striking jacket noticed for autumn is the coachman's coat, made of smooth livery cloth, with a turned over collar. This is closely fitted, double breasted, extended well over the hips. The colors for these tailor garments are tan brown navy blue, the gray called Salambo and heliotrope.

Coats are lined throughout with satin and may be made heavy enough for winter weather.

There are also wraps no longer than a basque. The back and sleeves are of colored lace loaded with embroidery of beads of the same tint as the velvet. The sleeves are slashed lengthwise, so that the wrap may be put off and on without difficulty. Other short wraps are of wollens—ecru, beige or brown—with small woollen grelots studding the edges.

A convenient and economical fashion which will continue in popularity, will be the wearing of a velvet jacket with skirts of contrasting material. It is essential that velvet shall enter into the construction of the skirt, for this portion of the costume may be one and often two materials, bearing no relation whatever to the velvet basque. The turned down collar is seen on new mantles, and a soft, gathered plastron extends from the collar to the waist, where it is met by a belt ribbon that begins on the sides and is tied with flowing ends in front.

Some very rich mantles have cashmere colored beads in figures all over them, or in stripes, alternating with plush or velvet stripes. There are also stylish cloth mantles with frise figures, or else with the boucle designs of dull brown and red together, or brown with blue, or blue with red.

Among the new shapes are the mantle-paletots of velvet, made with the sleeves and back of a jacket, but with long loose mantilla fronts.

The fashion of small wraps now worn made of two and sometimes three different materials will be general. Many of these are formed of dark Lyons velvet, with sleeves that barely reach the elbow made of Oriental nets in broche designs, the nets woven of the richest silk flosses.

Autumn wraps will be made chiefly in visite and jacket fashion, and trimmed with black lace and handsome ornaments, put on separately and in one continuance band of passementerie unless of some novel and unique design.

The jackets now to be seen in the rooms of the ultra-modish makers are short, tight-fitting, double-breasted garments, with a very high collar that may be merely a standing band, or else a turned-down collar may be sewed to the top of this high band. The front may be fitted by one dart or by two as the figure of the wearer requires. The backs have but one side form, and are plaited flatly at the end of the middle forms. The sleeves are closed coat shape, and the pockets are inside, with a band or a mere slit for an opening. Two rows of small buttons, either plain lasting or braid buttons, or else of wood, trim the front.

The Household.

CHEAP TEA CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one of milk, three cups of flour and one-half cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of caraway seeds, and two tablespoonfuls of currants.

CORN CAKES.—Grate raw, green corn that is young and tender; to two cupfuls of milk or cream, and three well-beaten eggs, salt to taste, and add a tablespoonful of melted butter, and three heaped tablespoonfuls of flour. Drop in spoonfuls on a hot, buttered griddle, brown one side and turn carefully with a broad griddle-cake shovel or 'turner.'

HUCKLEBERRY PUDDING.—Two teacups of flour (usually equal one pint), into this mix well one heaping teaspoonful of good baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt. Into this dry flour stir from half to a pint of huckleberries (or blueberries). When well flavored mix into a stiff mass with sweet milk if you have it (though water does nicely.) Pour into a buttered pan, cover closely, set in a kettle of water, and boil one hour.

WATER ICE.—One cup of loaf sugar, with the juice of six lemons squeezed over it, half a pint of water, and a syrup made by boiling three quarters of a pound of sugar in a little less than a pint of water; let this stand in a large earthern jar or dish for an hour and a half, then mix the lemon, etc., with it, strain it and freeze. If you wish to make this a pretty dish as well as pleasant to the taste, add the whites of eggs beaten to a froth with powdered sugar mixed with them, put this on the top of each glass.

COCOANUT PIE.—1½ pints of milk, 6 eggs 1 cocoanut, 3 cups sugar, ½ cup butter, mix sugar and butter, then the eggs, then the cocoanut and lastly the milk.

Joker's Corner.

He Didn't Know the Difference.

In the ladies' waiting room of the central depot the other day were a newly-married couple from Charlotte. They had been visiting in the city two or three days, and where then ready to go home. They sat side by side, of course, his arm around her waist and her head on his shoulder. A long-waisted stranger from the east, having sore eyes and a big heart, walked in, saw them thus seated, and in about a minute he asked of the husband:

'Has that women got the toothache?'

The husband looked up in surprise but made no answer. After two or three minutes the long-waisted man again remarked:

'If that women has got the toothache, I've got a bottle of peppermint in my satchel here.'

The bride rolled her big white eyes around and the husband looked somewhat embarrassed. The man from down east unlocked his satchel, fumbled among his shirts and collars, and brought up four ounces of peppermint essence. He uncorked it touched the contents of the bottle against his big, red tongue, and handing it forward toward the husband feelingly said:

'Just have her sob some on a rag and rub his gooms with it. We've used it in our family for——'

The bride's eyes threw out sparks as she lifted her head from its loving position, and, striking at the bottle she snarled out:

'Tuthache, you fule! If you don't know the difference between true love and tuthache, you'd better pick grass with the geese!'

'Jerooah!' gasped the man, and he evaporated like a tender steak before a boarder.

D. WEBSTER'S SENTENCE IN A WOODSHED.—When Daniel Webster was a boy his father caught a fox that had been getting away with two or three hens each night. Mr. Webster concluded to try the offender, himself to be the judge, and let the boys plead the case. Daniel's brother appeared for the plaintiff and showed how the fox had about cleared out the Websterian hen house. When Daniel's turn came he got up with the air of one who was to lead the senate and said:

'I would put it to this court if it was any worse for this prisoner to take an occasional spring chicken than it was for your honor to sell a horse blind in one eye and foundered in three legs—as being perfectly sound, or to unload Podunk Valley railroad stock, worth 23¼ cents, on the deacon as being above par?'

'This court is adjourned!' thundered Mr. Webster. 'Let the prisoner be killed and the attorney for the defence come into the woodshed with me!'

During the session in which Daniel made his famous reply to Hayne, he remarked to President Jackson that the occasion, after they went into executive session in the woodshed, was the only time he ever thought the White Mountains had fallen on him.

STATIONARY BLISS.—A very laugable thing happened recently in Bridgeport, Conn. They had been putting down a new granolithic pavement, and the slab to be laid was still green. This peculiar composition when first put down is very sticky, but dries quickly and becomes as hard as iron. As said before, the slad was still green, and a spoony young couple in stopping to say night, happened to stand right on this particular slab. As every one knows who has been there, it takes a long time for a couple of lovers to say good night; that is and mean it. They may say good night, but there is always more or less kissing to follow, and as it is generally tastes like more, the dose is repeated several times. Well, after the young couple in question had lingered on the suburbs of each other's lips for about twenty or thirty minutes, they finally decided to close the deal, and after one more fond embrace as tempted to part company, but the slab upon which they stood had hardened and they were totally rooted to the spot. In vain they tried to release themselves, and as a last resort they yelled for help. A night watchman answered their cries, and with the help of a pick-axe succeeded in getting them out.

—'If it wasn't fer one thing, boys,' said an old farmer, as he got down from his waggon, 'I'd bet eny amount o' money on that bay colt o' mine trotting a mile in 2.16½. I'd bet a million dollars ef I had it.'

The crowd laughed derisively.

'What is the one thing?' asked one of the crowd.

'The distance is too furfer the time.'

VICE VERSA.—'Let me see some of your black kid gloves,' said Mrs. Snaggs to a clerk in a store. 'These are not the latest styles are they?' when the gloves were produced. 'Yes, madam,' replied the clerk, 'we have had them in stock only two days.' 'I didn't think they were, because fashion papers say that black kids have ten stitches, and *vice versa*. I see the tan stitches but not the *vice versa*.' The clerk explained that *vice versa* was Latin for seven buttons, and Mrs. Snaggs bought the gloves.

HE HAD EXPERIENCED LOVE.—The train merrily rolled toward Cincinnati this morning as though anxious to add its quota to the city's toiling masses. Johnny found it a pleasant pastime to watch the groups of pretty girls pose in graceful positions on the parental portico as the train flew past. 'Say, pa, does the girls always look that nice?'

'Most always, Johnny, but this is an extra occasion, so they make extra efforts in the posing line.'

'Why do they do so, pa?'

'Simply because this is a mail train, my son.'

'Pa, was you ever in love? What is love, anyhow?'

'My dear, you are getting worse and worse every day. Of course I