Scrofula

Is one of the most fatal scourges which afflict mankind. It is often inherited, but may be the result of improper vaccination, mercurial poisoning, uncleanliness, and various other causes. Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Humors, and, in some cases, Emaciation, and Consumption, result from a scrofulous condition of the blood. This disease can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

I inherited a scrofulous condition of the blood, which caused a derangement of my whole system. After taking less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I am

Entirely Cured

and, for the past year, have not found it necessary to use any medicine whatever. I am now in better health, and stronger, than ever before.—O. A. Willard, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores for five years; but, after using a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and I have now good health.—Elizabeth Warnock, 54 Appleton street, Lowell, Mass.

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On the Loss of

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IT IS CELEBRATED FOR THE CURE OF

Cramps, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Pain or Lameness in the Back, Chest and Side, Soreness and Stiffness in the side, Stiffness in the Joints, Colds, Sudden Chills, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Chilblains, &c.

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SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 14. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1887. NO. 49.

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Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Trouble, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their name, an illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2119, Boston, Mass.

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MRS. L. E. SNOW,
Matron Infants' Home.

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Rubber Bucket Chain Pump,

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FORCE PUMP,

with Hose attached if required.

We are prepared to Manufacture WOODEN WATER PIPES for undeadening or conveying water under ground. Can be delivered at any station on the line of Railway. Send for Price List.

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SPECIAL NOTICE!

—:0:—

MR. P. H. MORRIS,

—regrets that sickness prevents his attending at—

Mr. Sancton's Jewelry Store on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, '86,

as advertised, for the purpose of fitting the B. LAURANCE SPECTACLES, and is extremely sorry for the disappointment of the many callers.

Arrangements will be shortly effected for an early visit, of which due announcement will be made. He hopes then to meet all those who called, and others who desire his services in fitting by scientific methods the best spectacles to be had, viz., the

B. LAURANCE, PEBBLE and OTHERS,

to all and every condition of sight.

Montreal, December 13th, 1886.

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 anybody. 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 $4.00. 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.

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A SMALL LOT OF

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BLACKSMITHS' FILES & RASPS;
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OVER WORKED Women.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfils a single one of purposes, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Send photo with application. Address STONE & WELLINGTON,

J. W. BEALL, Manager. Montreal, Canada. Aug. 8th, '86 1y.

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

Poetry.

Woman.

(From the German of Julius Rodenburg.)

Pure women bloom on life's way ever
Like roses fair midst foliage dense;
Upon each wish and each endeavor
The pollen fine lies like incense.
In their true world there's no false seeming
But all is gentle, mild and straight,
The look on woman's soul, thus beaming,
Is like the look through Heaven's gate.
Let genius e'er command thy hearing,
And honor pay to powers of men;
Let masters show all worth revering
Of art and science, in their ken.
Yet, richest gems that earth belong to,
Eternity's scarce dreamed-of glow;
The truths of Beauty, Love and Song, too,
From woman only canst thou know.

Select Literature.

Haden and His Dogs.

It was the August of 1813. In that part of the country now known as Alabama, there came to the settlers who had made their homes near where the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers meet, on a beautiful summer day, news which filled them with consternation.

The second war with Great Britain was going on, and British agents had at last persuaded the Creek Indians to join them. The Creeks were half civilized, but as savage in their mode of warfare as the most barbarous tribes. To be allies of Great Britain meant to destroy all the white settlements in the Southwest.

On this 20th of August — and this is a matter of history — John Wilson, a settler on the Tombigbee, rode rapidly up to his home. His wife, who was shelling peas on the porch, looked up in astonishment.

'What on earth is the matter, John?' she cried. 'Where's the load of wood you and Harry went for?'

'Don't worry about a load of wood, Milly,' he said; and looking at him, she saw he was troubled and anxious. 'You've got to think of something besides wood. Harry'll be here in a minute. Get little Molly ready, and pack up what food there is in the house — nothing else. We must get away from here in a few minutes. Them red devils is let loose again.'

'The Injins!' she faltered, turning white with horror.

'Yes, they've joined the Britishers. Red Eagle has taken Fort Mims. He had a thousand warriors, and our people fought for five hours desperately. It wasn't of any use though. Five hundred men, women, and children were massacred. Our turn will come next, if we stay here. You must hurry. Here's Harry. We're going to the stockade at Sinquefield, and must get there before night. Ike Haden is going with us.'

'What will he do with his sixty hounds?' Mrs. Wilson asked, as she made her scanty preparations, and tied Molly's sun-bonnet over her tangled white locks.

'Well, I reckon he'd sooner stay and take his chances with the savages than part with one of them. He's a good boy, but them fierce brutes of his are a nuisance sometimes. They would tear a man to mince meat before he could say, 'Jack Robinson,' if Ike told 'em to do it. But he keeps them in order, I must say, and they're handy in getting up the neighbors' stock, and killing wild meat when we're short of food. Come, it's time to be off.'

As the Wilson family moved rapidly through the settlement, they were joined by other families, and among them by Ike Haden, a stewart young man, with a bronzed face and keen blue eyes. His army of dogs was with him, almost filling up the road.

Not a single white soul was left in the settlement by ten o'clock that morning. The way was clear, for not an Indian was seen, and near sunset the travellers were within two miles of the fort.

There the team of the Hood family gave out. It was a large family numbering seventeen, mostly women and children and old William Hood proposed camping there for the night. 'You'd better not, Neighbor Hood,' Ike Haden said to him. 'It would be safer to push those animals a little farther. They'll hold out for two miles, I reckon. You'll get to the fort late, but I'll stay behind with you till we get there.'

'There isn't a bit of danger here,' Hood answered. 'My cattle are dead beat, and I'm dead beat myself. We ain't seed a trail of the Injuns since we started, and we're so near the fort that I feel just as safe as if I was there.'

'But half a mile from fort, with Indians around, is as bad as twenty,' persisted Ike Haden. 'Don't be so stubborn, Neighbor Hood, with all these women and children on your hands.'

'You needn't talk about bein' stubborn, young man,' Hood answered, angrily. 'We've all talked enough to you about them ravenin' wolves you've got yelpin' around. Why, man, I'd as soon be a brute myself, as consort with 'em as you do. That was the way with your father before you. That's the reason he did'nt have nothin' to leave you but them brutes. Farm, stock, everything, melted away in keepin' up his pack.'

'I've heard of that, a thousand times, Neighbor Hood,' Haden answered, with a hot, angry flush on his dark cheeks, 'and I don't like it any better from hearing it so often. It's an ungrateful speech, anyway, for my dogs almost provide the settlement with venison and game when it's needed, and they ain't beholden to you for keeping them.'

As hornfides off, we will take a good look at him, for this story would never have been written had it not been for Ike Haden and his dogs. He was only eighteen, although he looked several years older. Those keen eyes of is took in everything at a glance, and his judgment, if swift, was remarkably good. Brave as the bravest, his clear, cool head decided rapidly, and then took every risk. In spite of his youth, he was considered one of the most intelligent and trusty members of the little community. People said he had but one weakness, and that was his dogs, his constant companions by day and night.

He rode rapidly away, and soon overtook the wagon containing the Wilson's. 'Do you know, Hood positively insists upon camping on the creek to-night?' he said. 'He could have made the two miles to the fort if he had chosen to do so, and I offered to stay behind and help him, if he needed help, but he wouldn't listen to me.'

'Camp out!' Wilson exclaimed. 'With all those women and children, too! Why, he's insane, and worse, if he does such a thing! Why didn't you make them come on, like? It is too late for me to turn back now.'

'I said all I could,' Haden answered; 'But Hood didn't like it. He snubbed me about my dogs, and was so insulting in what he said of father, that I got mad too, and left him.'

John Wilson laughed, and Ike bent to caress a monstrous hound, which, when his master paused for a minute, would plant his forepaws on his foot in the stirrup, and raising himself up, look gravely and questioningly in his owner's face.

'Down, Captain!' he said as the line of march was taken up again. 'Look here, Neighbor Wilson, Cap, here, has as much sense as any of us, and more than most. He understands every word he hears, and when he looks in my face that way, he means, 'What is to be done next?'.'

'There's the fort!' exclaimed Wilson. 'Suppose you ride ahead with the dogs. If there are Injuns around perhaps they'll smell 'em out.'

That night there was no sleep for Ike Haden. He tossed and turned on his hard pallet in the fort, thinking of the family left behind. Accounts of other Indian massacres had come to the fort that night, and the savages seemed to strike in several places at once. At the dawn of day he was up, and with his dogs started to meet the Hoods. 'I somehow feel anxious about these folks,' he said to the other men.

In less than half an hour he galloped back. No man had ever before seen Ike Haden really excited, but now, when he dismounted from his horse, his face was ghastly, and his parched tongue could scarcely articulate.

'They're all murdered out there!—all but four men who somehow managed to hide in the bushes and are now coming in. It was a dreadful sight, men, women and children all murdered!' And sick and faint at the thought of what he had beheld, Ike Haden sat down, unable longer to stand.

Not a word was said by the men in the fort. Not from want of feeling, but the knowledge that the fate of the murdered family might be theirs the very next hour, gave no time for mourning. A strong detachment set out immediately, and brought the dead bodies in.

'We had better bury them here within the walls,' said John Wilson. 'When this scare is over we can easily move them. I don't like going outside the stockade.'

'I don't think there's any danger,' Captain Ames replied. 'The scouts have just come in and say that the Indian trail shows that they have gone south. We had better bury the bodies in the valley. It's so near, we can't get to the fort at the first alarm.'

So it was decided. When the burial procession set forth, the gates of the fortress were left open so that they could rush in at a minute's notice.

Ike Haden had gone after some cows which had strayed from the fort, and on whose milk the children depended for food and had taken his dogs with him. If he had been in the procession, the keen scent of his hounds would have detected the Prophet Francis and his Indians, who, flat on their faces, were hidden in a thicket of bushes a few hundred yards from the fort.

As the bodies were being lowered into the grave that had been made, the solemn silence was broken by the terrible war whoop and fifty savages made a dash at the open gates of the fort. Could they gain it, the people on the open plain would be at their mercy. The white men saw this, and running at the top of their speed, reached the gate and closed it.

'Men! men!' cried John Wilson; 'don't you see that we've shut the women and children outside, and the Injuns between them and the gate? Do you think I'll stop here and see my wife butchered before my eyes? Let me out!'

'You can do no good, Wilson,' said Captain Ames, a stalwart backwoodsman. 'They are four to our one. Look there! Look at Ike Haden!'

Haden and his dogs had come up at that moment, and a glance told him the state of affairs. His fleet horse would have carried him safely away, but it never crossed his mind to desert those helpless creatures. Raising himself in his stirrups he cried, 'At 'em, Cap! At 'em Leo!' in loud, ringing tones.

In a second the pack of hounds were upon the Indians. Each hound seemed to single out his man and sprang upon him with the fury of a wild beast, and before the astonished Indians could recover their senses, the women and children were within the fort; but their gallant rescuer was outside, with a score of savages unhurt and eager to kill or capture him.

Without a moment's hesitation, Haden put his hunting horn to his lips and blew a loud, shrill blast, which brought his surviving hounds around him. Several had been killed in the fray. With desperation he spurred his horse through the Indians while shot after shot whistled around him. Fortunately they all missed their mark save one. That struck his horse and he fell to the ground; but the dauntless boy ran fleetly to the gate, which was unclosed to admit him and several of his dogs.

The chase was so close that the gate, in closing, crushed the foot of the nearest pursuer. Five bullets had passed through Haden's clothes, but not one had injured him. To say any thing against Haden's dogs after that, was an insult to every man, woman, or child in the Alabama settlement.

—*Youth's Companion.*

—The sayings of many great men would fill volumes. Their doings could be written on a postal card.

Pictures of Poverty.

THE HOUSE UNDER THE BRIDGE.

Mrs. Helen Campbell has been for some time past printing in the New York *Tribune* a series of remarkable papers, under one head, 'Prisoners of Poverty.' In last Sunday's issue she deals with the women wage-workers of the great city, and especially with the tenants of a huge and noisome rookery in the Fourth Ward, under the piers of the great Brooklyn Bridge.

The framework of the structure has totally shut out the light of heaven from the House under the Bridge, whose wrecked inhabitants, unable to bear the cost of oil or gas to light their gloomy dens by day, do all their work at night by the glare from the electric lamps outside. They sleep in the daytime.

'Never,' says the writer, 'was deeper satire upon the civilization of which we boast. Natural law, natural living, abolishment once for all, but this light that blinds but holds no cheer, shining upon the mass of weary humanity who have forgotten what sunshine may mean, and who know no joy that life was meant to hold!'

The hive reeks with foulness, physical and moral. Two women, both widows, toiling at heavy sewing machines for fourteen hours of the day, told Mrs. Campbell that with their utmost industry they were barely able to pay their rent and keep alive on the meagre diet which chiefly consisted of tea with bread and a scrap of butter. Coal at twelve cents a scuttle, and no place to keep more, is a heavy drain on their resources. As for food, one said: It's long since I spent more than seventy-five cents a week for what I eat. I've no time to cook, even if I had anything; so it's lucky I haven't.'

They found one comfort in their exhausting toil; 'it made them sleep like the dead. It would be more if you didn't have to wake, any more than they do.' 'It's a wonder,' said one, 'that anybody keeps soul and body together.'

'We don't,' said another, turning suddenly, 'I got out of my soul long ago, such as it was. Who's got time to think about souls grinding away here fourteen hours a day to turn out contracted goods. Taint souls that count. It's bodies that can be driven, an' half-starved an' driven still, till they drop into their tracks. I'm driving now to pay a doctor's bill for my three children that went with the fever. Before that I was driving to put food in their mouths. I never owed a cent to a man. I've been honest and paid as I went and done a good turn when I could. If I'd chosen the other thing while I'd a pretty face of my own I'd had ease and comfort and a quick death. Such life as this isn't living.'

Drunkenness on the part of the men is immediately responsible for much of the misery endured by men, women and children. The foul tenement house is responsible directly for a horrible proportion of the drunkenness.

The House under the Bridge looks with disfavor upon domestic service. Not only is it 'looked down on'—think of the poor creatures regarding their galley-slave existence as one of comparative gentility!—but more than one story was told to Mrs. Campbell of young girls who suffered the greatest of all wrongs from the wickedness of a master and the cruelty of a mistress, in go ng to live out. The cases may be, and doubtless are, extreme, but the prejudice is general and not confined to the denizens of the squalid tenement house. In the same issue of the *Tribune* is a letter from a lady of education and refinement, telling her own bitter experiences when reverses of fortune compelled her to make her living in domestic service.

'Though I had,' she says, 'enough to eat and my wages were paid regularly, I would rather have had only a crust and water with kindness. I do not believe any slave toiled harder than I did from early morning (often 4 a. m.) until late at night, and yet, in one case the lady (?) of the house in speaking to me, called me 'her menial. Was I disappointed because I expected too much?' Of one of the employers it was said: 'She treats her dogs infinitely better than she treats us.'

In a tenement of the better class Mrs. Campbell found a poor widow in a fireless room, ill, occupying a bed which consisted of an old mattress on a dry goods box. She was a pantaloon-maker and could make three pair a day at twenty-two cents a piece, when her husband was alive to help her by pressing them. Her story is dramatic and dismal enough.

'We lived—I don't just know how we lived. He was going in consumption an' very set about it. 'I'll have no medicine an' no doctor to make me hang an' drag along,' he says. 'I've got to go and I know it, an' I'll do it as fast as I can.' He was Scotch an' took his porridge to the last, but I came to loathe the sight of it. He could live on six cents a day. I couldn't. 'I am the kind for your contractors,' he'd say. 'It's a glorious country and the rich will be richer yet when there's more like me.' He didn't mind what he said, an' when a bible reader put her head in one day, 'Come in,' he said. 'My wife is working for a Christian contractor at sixty-six cents a day, an' I'm what's left of another Christian's dealings with me, keeping me a packer in a damp basement an' no fire. Come in an' let's see what more christianity has to say about it.' He scared her, his eyes were so shiny an' he most gone then. But there's many a one that doesn't go over fifty cents a week for what she'll eat. God help them that's starving us all by bits, if there's a God, but I'm doubting it, else who don't things get better, and not always worse an' worse?'

Such, vaguely outlined, is life in the House under the Bridge. And every great city, every manufacturing town, every mining section, has its colony of dwellers 'under the bridge.' God have mercy on the country when those children of the darkness begin to doubt 'if there is a God,' and to ask 'Why don't things get better, an' not always worse an' worse.' Fifty cents a week for food is perilously near the danger line of our boasted civilization.

MARK TWAIN AND THE CONDUCTOR.—A good story that has not yet been printed is told of Mark Twain by a friend. It appears that last winter, having to fill a lecturing engagement in a western city, the humorist boarded a train that is noted for its slowness and is always avoided by regular travellers. But the lecturing committee had written to the humorist, agreeing to meet him at the depot upon the arrival of this train, and so he had no alternative. Two hours travelling, however, served to put Mark out of patience. Stopping the conductor as he passed through the car, Mark asked as civilly as he could: 'Why don't you people run this train faster?' The conductor, ignorant of who his questioner was, rejoined: 'It runs fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed why don't you get out and walk?' 'Well, I would,' returned Mark, settling back in his seat, 'but that some friends won't come to meet me until this train arrives, and I don't want to be waiting around the depot for two or three hours.'—*Washington Capital.*

—Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

New York, March 10.—A despatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: A new invention to extinguish fires in coaches in case of railroad accidents has been recently tested in this city with flattering results. The invention consists of an apparatus fixed to the inside of a car directly over the stove with a pipe connecting the two together. If the coach telescopes or rolls over in the ditch the extinguisher is at once discharged into the stove and at the tests made the fire was so completely extinguished that not a spark could be found in the debris. After the discharge from the working model and the experiments made it was apparent that the invention is practical and steps will be taken at once to introduce it to railway managers.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.—Mr. W. Morrison, writes: "I have been suffering from pain in lungs and chest. Unable to do work for three months. Have tried Emulsion and other medicines without benefit, in fact became weaker daily. I was induced to try EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLENE, and from first dose I commenced to improve, appetite returned, pain left my lungs and I am now as well as ever."

WHY MAUD S. WAS SOLD.—"I never was more surprised in my life than when Mr. Vanderbilt offered Maud S. to me," said Robert Bonner to a New York *Sun* reporter a day or two ago. "The $40,000 I gave him for her was of course, no more to him than 40 cents would be to most men. The reason he sold her was because his eyesight grew dim and he could not see his horses when he drove them. A million dollars would have been no temptation to him to sell her. Millions were common enough with him, but there was only one Maud S. I suppose the happiest day in Mr. Vanderbilt's life was when he drove Maud S. and Aldine in 2.15¾. But he could not drive her any more with comfort, and he wanted to dispose of her where she would not be abused; where she would not be put upon now this race track, and now that; where she would not be allowed to win one day and beaten the next to suit the convenience of rack track gamblers. Mr. Vanderbilt knew that I had some good horses, and that I took good care of them, and he wanted her placed with me because he wanted her well cared for. It was her comfort he was looking for; that is all. And I feel very much the same way. The mare, you may distinctly say, is not for sale, and cannot be bought."

The Richest Man in the World would be poor without health. The dying millionaire consumptive would exchange all he is worth for a new lease of life. He could have had it for a song had he used Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" before the disease had reached its last stages. This wonderful preparation is a positive cure for consumption if taken in time. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it is unequalled. All druggists.

—To facilitate the operation of plastering, a device has lately been invented, termed a plasterer's platform, which is set on castors and may be elevated or lowered to wall or ceiling as the convenience of the workmen may require. Accompanying this arrangement is an improved two-hand trowel, and the platform is capable of extension in a horizontal as well as in a vertical direction. Thus, by the combined use of the two, all cumbersome staging and the old-time hod, and short, single-handed trowel are dispensed with. The mortar is placed in an extensible trough, which is suspended on the platform at a point and in a manner convenient to workmen; the apparatus can readily be moved endwise from room to room, and the cost of laying on either plaster or hard finish is said to be thus much reduced.

Imitation

Is sometimes called the sincere form of flattery. This may account for the number of imitations of the original and only positive corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All such fall possess equal merit, so when purchasing get the genuine "Putnam's." Safe, sure and painless. All druggists.

—A German chemist has invented a new kind of anæsthetic bullet, which he urges will, if brought into general use, greatly diminish the horrors of war. The bullet is of a brittle substance, breaking directly when it comes in contact with the object at which it is aimed. It contains a powerful anæsthetic, producing instantaneously complete insensibility, lasting for twelve hours, which, except that the action of the heart continues, is not to be distinguished from death. A battlefield where these bullets are used will in a short time be apparently covered with dead bodies, but in reality merely with the prostrate forms of soldiers reduced for the time being to a state of unconsciousness. While in this condition they may, the German chemist points out, be packed in ambulance waggons and carried off as prisoners.

SATISFIED CONFIDENCE.

J. B. H. Girard, of St. Edwidge, Clifton, P. Q., says, "I am well satisfied with the use of Burdock Blood Bitters; it has cured me of dyspepsia that I had for three years. I used five bottles, and shall tell every person I know that may be attacked with similar sickness, and should not be afraid to guarantee every bottle used.

Golden Medical Discovery

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proved its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Scaly Eruption, Blip-Joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS—Anti Bilious and Cathartic. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

Royal Jubilees of the Past.

Her Majesty's approaching jubilee has naturally led to an examination of old newspaper files and other sources of information for accounts of the way in which similar jubilees occurring in English history have been celebrated. These have been, according to the London *Times* reaches, only three in number, Henry III, Edward III, and George III, information about the first two is very meagre, but marked features of both seem to have been the extension of royal clemency to various classes of offenders, as well as political concessions of various kinds, the latter under Edward III, particularly. Henry III, kept his jubilee on the 19th of October, 1265, and among other ways of showing gratitude for the Divine favor in granting him so long a lease of legal power, recalled all exiles to their mother country, and granted free pardon to all subjects imprisoned for debt, as well as to those undergoing punishment for criminal and other offences. These may have been the good old times, but we dare say that not many of us will be either sorry or ashamed that the coming jubilee is not likely to be marked by any such very all-embracing marks of royal benevolence. The release of debtors from prison was, of course, in every way commendable, and were the barbarous laws permitting imprisonment for debt still in force no more truly royal mode of celebration could be devised than such a goal-delivery; but to set free every incorrected rascal in the Kingdom because Her Majesty has been spared to see the completion of 50 years spent on the throne, would be of course a consummation to be anything but devoutly wished. Edward III, celebrated his jubilee on the 25th January, 1377. He also pardoned all debtors of the Crown, but was not so far carried away by a zeal for displaying royal clemency as was Henry III.

The celebration of George the Third's jubilee, however, which took place on October 25, 1809, when he entered on the 50th year of his reign, differing in this respect, of course, from the approaching jubilee of Queen Victoria, which will very properly celebrate the true jubilee, or completion, of her 50 years' reign, altogether eclipsed those of his two predecessors, as far at least as can be known. Very noteworthy characteristics of the joyful occasion were the many ways in which loyal enthusiasm and practical charity and good will to other men were combined. For example, a Debtor Relief Society was organized throughout the Kingdom, and so great was its success, that all prisoners for debt were released, certainly a very graceful and Christian-like way of celebration. Deserters from the army and navy also shared in the general disposition towards forgiveness and were allowed to return to their regiments or ships without undergoing punishment. Not only that, but they were made happy by an additional allowance of fresh beef, flour, and raisins as well as of a pint of wine or half a pint of rum to each man. Another feature of this jubilee was the release of the Danish, Dutch, and Russian prisoners of war. Some of the methods adopted may seem to us a little quaint, if not childish. Thus we learn how a Portsmouth firm celebrated the jubilee by giving threepence each to every one of the 6,715 French prisoners confined on board the prison ship in that harbor. Certainly a liberal enough gift, though the amount of happiness thereby to each recipient of the bounty was as nearly as possible the minimum. The Bank of England gave each clerk in its employ the present of a guinea, which according to the ideas of those days, was doubtless devoted to enthusiastic drinking of the King's health. The Royal Exchange Insurance Company were more liberal, for they gave each clerk in their employ ten guineas and each messenger five guineas. The universities shared in the general enthusiasm, and showed it in similar works of practical charity, each college at Cambridge undertaking to regale the poor of one or more parishes with meat, bread, and ale. At Oxford no fewer than 7,000 persons were pecuniarily relieved, and at York 9,000 people were feasted on the English staples, meat, bread, and ale. At Sheffield great coats and hats, a dinner and a crown piece were given to 71 men of the same age as the King. Another result of this jubilee celebration was the establishment of a "Society for the Suppression of cruelty to Animals." The Scotch people celebrated the day, among other ways, by laying the foundation stone of a bastion to protect the port of Leith. In Dublin a fete lasting three days was given at the Castle by the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Richmond. On the jubilee day itself, the church bells rang merry peals, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London went in procession to St. Paul's, and afterwards dined together at the Mansion House. At Windsor the rejoicings were most enthusiastic. Crowds of visitors were present. A bull-baiting and bull-roasting were the chief attractions. The old King appeared in the park, received an affectionate ovation, and replied; "I feel quite strong, and if my poor eyes were better I should have no cause for complaint." A grand fete was given by the Queen in the evening at Frogmore. In London there were splendid illuminations. It had been the intention to have the Provincial towns illuminated in a like brilliant manner, but the action of the tallow-dealers in raising the price in view of the great demand, would seem to have prevented the realization of the idea.

—There is a good deal of feeling in some New York circles over the fact that the Y. M. C. A. of that city blackballed a young colored man. One New York paper sharply says that it had no idea the Y. M. C. A. was a social club, but thought that it was a "benevolent institution, founded to save souls which are alike colorless, and supported largely by private donations, which it collected on the plea of its general utility and spirituality. If it is nothing but a club for heaven's sake as well as the world's, let it get rid of that ridiculous appellation Christian, and then get to work with the blackball like any other sinful organization."

—Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair to a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the hair beautiful and abundant, removes dandruff, and renders the hair flexible and glossy.

—Fifty thousand tons of soot are taken out of the chimneys of London every year. It is valued at $200,000 for fertilizing purposes.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years, and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I have tried B. B. instead. One bottle cured me." M. A. Squelch, Raglan, Ont.

—London is being invaded by vast hordes of Jews greatly to the detriment of the city. They flock especially from Russia.

A GOOD MOTIVE.

Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, agent for Fine Art Publications, states that he was so troubled with deafness for eight years that he could scarcely attend to business, until he tried Yellow Oil. He desires to make this cure known, for the benefit of others afflicted.

The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16th, 1887.

—The failure of the Maritime Bank of New Brunswick is one of the most absorbing questions engaging the attention of financial circles just now. The bank was apparently doing a good business, and enjoyed the confidence of the people generally, and the news of its failure came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The trouble it is supposed, arose from too heavy advances having been made to a certain lumbering firm; but the directors are so reticent about the matter that it appears very little can be definitely learned as to the cause of the failure. In another column will be found what particulars are to hand.

There are a few shareholders in this Province, among them the heirs of the late Miner Tupper, Esq., of this town, who hold $1000 worth of stock. The note circulation, however, in all probability is small, and the loss in the Province, speaking generally, will not be large.

The shareholders, as usual, are the most unfortunate of all the sufferers, on account of theird ouble liability, and the present indications are that they will have to pay every cent of it if they are able.

Our banking system needs to be improved. The laws governing these financial institutions are much better in the United States than in this country, and we could afford in some respects to pattern after them. One feature of United States banks is that the note issue is regulated by the government and has to be protected by deposits in the U. S. Treasury, which becomes responsible for their redemption. This is in marked contrast to our system—the note-holder's only protection being a first lien on the assets of the bank. It takes a good deal of time to settle up the affairs of a collapsed bank, and in the meantime note holders can only await the result with patience, or else negotiate the notes at the rates of discount offered by bankers and others—a loss either way—even in the event of the settlement showing assets sufficient to cover the note issue—a result by no means always obtained.

—The execution of a woman murderess—Mrs. Druse—in the state of New York, is bringing out a good deal of editorial comment and correspondence relative to the hanging of criminals condemned to die. Notwithstanding the fact that the murder committed by Mrs. Druse was of the most cold blooded and revolting description, and placed her on a level with wild beasts, and that she richly deserved her fate, at the same time the spectacle of a woman being launched into eternity, in the presence of an unsympathizing crowd of men, with all the grim accessories of a gallows scene, has given rise to considerable natural comment, and a feeling that some method of execution more certain and less barbarous in detail should be established. This feeling has been further accentuated from the fact that Mrs. Druse struggled considerably before the drop fell and the noose slipping allowed her to slowly strangle to death. The method of execution now being discussed and advocated is that by means of electricity, and we fully agree with the contention that in this advanced age, when we have an agent so sure and comparatively painless that it is simply barbarity to retain the old gallows, and string a human being up by the neck as if he were a vicious dog. If electricity were used the criminal would simply sit down in a chair with his head against a metallic plate, a button would be touched and all would be over in an instant.

—In the water works meeting briefly referred to in our last issue, the chairman, Mr. Randolph, called upon Mr. J. E. Sancton, who has taken an active part in agitating the matter and in collecting data relative to the work, to lay before the meeting such information as he had in his possession.

Mr. S., then rose and at some length dwelt upon the great necessity there existed for a water supply for the town. He showed up our inadequate means of protection from fire, and that for sanitary, household and manufacturing purposes, the need of a good supply of pure water was now urgent. He stated that as far as he was able to learn from conversations held with practical men, the outlay for the work need not exceed $15,000 or $16,000. He claimed that the expense which was the great bug-bear of the undertaking, would bear very lightly upon each individual, illustrating this by about the same figures as have been given in these columns before, which are mainly based upon the decreased premiums on insurance. He further stated that in order to make the tax bearing according to the advantages received, it would have to be graduated according to the location of the individual, the highest rate for those living in the centre of the town, and the lowest for those living on the outskirts of the limits. He then laid the following figures before the meeting, which he said he had gathered from various reliable sources:—

3 miles, 6 in. pipe, 206 tons	$ 8,238.00
Trenching and Filling	2,000.00
20 Hydrants @ $40 each	800.00
5 Water Gates @ $40 each	200.00
Laying Pipe	600.00
Leading Joints	500.00
Building Dam	350.00
Hauling Pipe	150.00
Damage	500.00
	$13,338.00

Mr. Sancton then gave other information relative to the taxes, the cost of putting the water into the houses of individuals, etc.

Several questions were asked relative to the water supply. This was answered by saying that there were a number of large and never failing springs on the South Mountain, which it was thought would supply sufficient water, but in any event there were sources of supply such as Currell's brook, so called, and the Crosskill lake, that would furnish an unlimited supply without a doubt. It would, however, be the duty of the engineer to decide this matter. Further remarks were made by Albert Morse, Esq., Rev. Mr. Warren and John Ervin, Esq., all speaking most encouragingly of the matter, Mr. Warren in his remarks laid considerable stress upon the necessity of establishing a good drainage system in connection with the works if built. This suggestion was also commented upon.

The first set of commissioners were then appointed as required by the act, the names of whom we gave in our last issue.

The meeting was a representative one, and with scarcely an exception the feeling in reference to the movement is most encouraging. We must not omit to say that the services of a thoroughly qualified engineer are to be immediately secured to give an estimate of the work generally, and when this is done, another meeting will be called.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—The Rev. G. O. Troop, yesterday morning, preached the second of two sermons on the temperance question. Mr. Troop is not a prohibitionist, and his sermon of the previous Sunday, in which he stated that fact, had caused some rejoicing in the business that scatters from eleven hundred centres through our city "more evils than war, pestilence and famine combined," as Mr. Gladstone said. In yesterday's sermon, however, Mr. Troop announced that he would "strive by all means to inculcate total abstinence," on the ground that it is "good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor do anything whereby thy brother is offended." While against binding children to lifelong vows, the preacher urged that children be taught to have nothing whatever to do with drink.—*Montreal Witness.*

—Dog Rules for sale at Shipley's. 1i

—We republish the text of the U. S. retaliatory bill to which the President gave his assent on the 2nd inst:—

"Whenever the President shall be satisfied that American fishermen in the waters or ports of the British Dominions of North America are denied any rights secured to them by treaty or law, or unjustly vexed or harrassed or subjected to unreasonable restrictions, regulations or requirements, or whenever the President shall be satisfied that any such fishermen, having a permit to touch and trade, are denied the privilege of entering ports, in the same manner and under the same regulations as trading vessels of the most favored nation, or shall be prevented from purchasing such supplies as may there be lawfully sold to trading vessels of the most favored nations;

Then, it shall be the duty of the President, in his discretion, to deny vessels of the British dominions of North America, any entrance into the waters, ports or places of the United States (with such exceptions in regard to vessels in distress, stress of weather or needing supplies as to the President shall seem proper) whether such vessels shall have come directly from said dominions or by way of some port elsewhere; and to deny entry into any port of the United States of fresh fish or salt fish or any other product of said dominions or other goods coming from said dominions to the United States.

The President may apply such proclamation to any part or to all of the named subjects, and may revoke, qualify, limit and renew such proclamation from time to time as he deems necessary to the full and just execution of the purpose of this act.

All vessels and goods coming within the waters, ports or places of the United States contrary to such proclamation shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of such proclamation shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

—The following is a sample of the effect of the terrible snow storms and cold in Dakota, a land that is much advertised and boomed as a desirable home for the immigrant. Some of our Nova Scotia farmers whose imagination may be quickened by the glowing reports of the fertility and general desirability of the Western States as places of settlement, may find food for reflection in the following, and conclude that the land of the Mayflower has advantages that leave these countries, wind storm and flood swept far in the background:—

In the Sandy Creek Valley, Dakota, the family of Edward Lachison, lived 10 miles from the nearest neighbor, writes a correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*. During the cessation of one of the storms, the family not having been heard from for six weeks, two Indians undertook to reach the spot. They found that the cabin had been completely covered with snow. After considerable work they made an entrance. On the bed lay the wife with a new born babe at her breast. By the bed stood the husband, half reclining against the post, as if in the act of waiting upon his wife. In a trundle bed, in the corner of the room, were two boys and a girl, clinging closely together, as if trying to keep warm. The scene was life-like and realistic, but on touch they were all found to be dead—frozen stiff. Not one had survived to tell the story of their sufferings. The cattle stood around like statues outside, and as the snow was shovelled aside their bodies were brought to view much as the relics of Pompeii were rescued from their beds of lava. This is but a sample of the suffering which is found.

Annapolis Items.

COUNTY COURT.—The County Court opened in the Court House, Annapolis Royal, on Tuesday of last week, Judge Savary presiding. There were eight causes on the docket. The following were disposed of:—

Barrett vs. Bonnett, Owen for pltff., Mills & Gillis for dfdt. Judgment for dfdt.

Judson Frasier vs. Ephriam Millner, Owen for pltff., Mills and Gillis for dfdt. Judgment for dfdt.

Langille vs. Cropley. Judgment for pltff. by consent.

The other causes were continued to the July term.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.—A novel entertainment, called a Holder Tree and Social, was given by the members of the Juvenile Temple of Good Templars, under the management of Mrs. A. D. Munroe, Supt. of Temple. Each little girl of the order made a holder, these were placed on a tree after the manner of a Christmas tree; admission tickets to the room were 5 cents; each holder of a ticket received a ticket having on it a number corresponding to a number placed on each holder, a drawing then took place, each one holding a ticket receiving a holder. After the drawing refreshments were served, concluding with songs and recitations by the children. A very pleasant evening was passed and all enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. Proceeds amounted to $8.00, to be applied to procuring outfit for the Temple.

Local and Other Matter.

—C. J. Townsend has been gazetted a judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

—The *Western Chronicle* has changed hands, Mr. J. Bryenton having purchased the good will and interest in the paper from Mr. Woodworth, who has been in possession of the paper for eight years.

—The St. John *Globe* has now on its staff of foreign correspondents, Mr. Joseph Howard, one of the brightest and choicest writers of the present day. The readers of the *Globe* will appreciate this mark of enterprise.

—Seamen's wages have slightly advanced. Wages offered to-day are: U. K. or Continent, run, $14; monthly, $22.50; coastwise, five-handed vessels, $16; four-handed vessels, $14; South America and West Indies, $14.—*Globe, 9th.*

—Don't forget the sale of farm implements, etc., on the premises of George S. Chipman, Wilmot, Spa Springs, on Friday, 18th inst.

PERSONAL.—F Primrose, M. D., who has lately graduated from the Edinburgh University, has arrived home and has been in town for the past two or three days. As intimated in a recent issue, he will probably settle and practice in this town.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Since the close of the elections we have received several communications mainly dealing with personal matters. As we have intimated before, political correspondence upon personal matters, is not admitted in our columns, we have, therefore, been obliged to reject them.

—The *Provincialist*, Boston, says:—Rev. Andrew McKeown, pastor of the Monument Square Methodist church, Charlestown, Mass., was born in Nictaux, Annapolis county, Nova Scotia. He came to this country in 1845, and studied at Wilbraham about two years; afterwards graduated from Middletown University, Conn. He is considered one of the most eloquent preachers on the New England circuit.

—The St. John *Sun* says:—The men, Thomas Quinn and Robt. Wilson, whose arrest for larceny was chronicled in Yesterday's *Sun*, will be examined before the city police magistrate this morning. The valise which was taken from Elliott's hotel, and which these men are accused of stealing, belongs to Major Spurr of Annapolis. It was obtained yesterday by officer Collins from a woman named Smith, who lives on Southwark street, Portland. The woman states that the valise was left in her porch by some person on Thursday morning. The case was worked up by by Sergts Weatherhead and Hastings, who believe that they have the guilty persons.

—This evening Mr. Angwin will deliver his illustrated Lecture on Bermuda, in Methodist basement. Dissolving stereo-views.

—Bear in mind, that the largest stock of General Hardware is at Shipley's. 1i

—A specialty is made of Canned Goods, for low prices, quality and quantity at Shipley's. 1i

—On account of the storm last Friday, the Champion Race between Percy Burns, of this town, and Arthur Miller, of Annapolis, was postponed until to-morrow night Thursday 17th. A suitable prize will be given. There will also be a fatman's race, a snow-shoe race, and an exhibition of tumbling by Mr. A. Bishop, of Annapolis.

—Just received a fine assortment of Picture Mouldings at J. Z. Bent's. 1i

—The total population of Montreal is now placed at 185,544, showing a gain of 34,812 since 1881. Part of the great increase arises from the annexation of Hochelaga and St. Jean Baptiste. The total value of buildings erected in 1886 is estimated to have been $2,134,000.

—Call and get prices of Nails and Window Glass, at Shipley's. 1i

A PROSPERING INSTITUTION.—The sixteenth general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island was held at Charlottetown on the 3rd. The printed statements show that the net profits of the year amounted to $16,039.45, or about 11 per cent. on the capital of the bank. The business of the year has been favorable, and the outlook is good.

—Commencing the 11th of April, the spring time table of the International S. S. Company will go into force. They will make five trips per week during the season as follows:—

Boston to Annapolis direct two trips; Boston to Annapolis via Portland, Eastport and St. John three trips—Returning, Annapolis to Boston direct one trip, Annapolis to Boston via St. John one trip, and Annapolis to Boston via St. John, Eastport & Portland three trips.

ANOTHER GOOD TIME.—Owing to the popular reception of the entertainment given by the Sons of Temperance of Paradise, the same plays "Bread on the Waters," and "Turn of the Tide," will be repeated accompanied by a choice selection of music on Wednesday evening, of the 23rd inst., in Mr. Bent's Hall. Doors open at 7, to commence at 7.30 o'clock. Admission, 15 cents. Be sure and come, for there's lots of fun.

—Boston *Herald* says, that George Huntley, of East Boston, a brakeman on the Old Colony railroad, fell from a dump while shifting cars on the 25th of Feb., and was instantly killed, the wheels passing over his head. Deceased was second son of Mr. Harris Huntley formerly of Kingsport, in Kings county. He had been married just six months on the day of his death and was buried on his 22nd birthday.

—The returning officer of Queens County, N. B., Mr. John R. Dunn, on Declaration Day, declared Mr. George F. Baird, the Liberal-Conservate candidate, elected. The Liberal candidate, Mr. King, as shown by the returns, had a majority of 61 votes over his opponent, but the returning officer gave as his reason for giving the election to Mr. Baird, that Mr. King's deposit of $200 was not made by his election agent, and was therefore illegal. Much excitement is felt about the matter, and it will go before the courts.

—We regret to say that Miss Hamilton, teacher in the second department of our public school, was summoned home to Picton by a telegram on Monday last, which contained the sad news of the death of her sister. The deceased lady had been teaching school at Guysboro and there contracted fever. She was removed home but died a short time subsequently. We tender Miss Hamilton our sincere sympathy in her grievous loss. She is expected back to-day. Her department has been closed in her absence.

—The management of the Truro *Guardian* has been merged into the Truro Publishing Co. Mr. A. G. Mills the former editor and proprietor still remains connected with the paper, which has under his able care been made one of most prosperous and newsy journals in the province. The paper for some time has been published twice per week and has several times been enlarged within the past one or two years. Upon its change of management it was again enlarged and now appears twice a week the same size as the MONITOR. We wish our enterprising contemporary continued success.

SABLES.—Mr. David Costly, of New Ross road, has this season trapped among other fur, eleven sables, while for a number of years they have been extremely scarce. Naturalists credit this little animal with the habit of appearing in force about once in ten years, and of making itself scarce in the meantime. The Kentville *Star* thinks it would be interesting to know if their unsual abundance has been observed elsewhere.

CHANGE.—T. D. Ruggles, Esq., Q. C., who has been agent for the branch Bank of Nova Scotia in this town for the past ten or twelve years has resigned his charge. This bank under Mr. Ruggles' efficient management has been one of the most profitable of any of the branches established in this Province. It has annually paid a good profit, and no losses whatever have been made. The head office received the notice of Mr. Ruggles' resignation with profound regret, and warmly expressed their appreciation of his past services. He will still act as solicitor of the Bank. The position of agent has now been conferred upon Mr. Moore C. Hoyt, than whom, we believe, a better selection could not be made. He has been connected with the bank, with the exception of a brief interval, ever since it was opened here, and performed the entire office duties of the institution, to the full satisfaction of his superiors. We extend our hearty congratulations to Mr. Hoyt upon his appointment.

—We have to hand the first issue of a new newspaper venture just started in Boston, called the *Provincialist*. It is a very handsomely printed folio, and is well filled with news and articles relative to the people of the maritime provinces, both at home and abroad. As the name indicates it will be published in their interests. The number before us contains a well executed portrait of our Lieut. Governor, M. H. Richey, Esq., with a sketch of his life. Another illustration is one of the first Presbyterian Church in Boston. Among the articles is a sermon preached by Rev. Andrew McKeown, in Monument Square Church, Charleston, Mass., on Feb. 13th, and "What is the Fishery Dispute" by Mr. A. J. McLeod, solicitor in Boston. The first part of an entertaining story by Miss Grace Dean McLeod, entitled "A Night in a Canoe," also appears. Published every Thursday, from 36 Bromfield St, Boston, by Messrs. Long and Munro, at $1.00 per year. The new enterprise is deserving of success and has our best wishes.

Mr. Munro, is a son of Mr. A. D. Munro, of Wilmot.

A. V. S. F. G. A.—The fourth annual meeting of the Small Fruit Association will be held in Spurr's Hall, Aylesford, at half past one o'clock p. m., on Thursday the 29th of March inst. Officers are to be elected for the year, and important general business will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is desired. By order of Council.

JOHN KILLAM, Sec.

THE STORY OF HUNDREDS.

In a recent letter received from Mrs. Sarah A. Mills, of Wheatley, Ont., she says: "I was a sufferer for six years with dyspepsia and liver complaint. My food did not digest, and I grew weaker every day. I lost appetite and had little hope of recovery. I tried many remedies, but all in vain, till I took Burdock Blood Bitters. The first bottle gave relief; after taking seven bottles, I am thankful that I now enjoy good health."

Sad and Sudden Death.

[From the Ipswich, Mass., Chronicle.]

"Mrs. Mary B. Saunders passed away last Sabbath morning, Feb. 20th, very suddenly, at the age of thirty-nine years and nine months. The circumstances were peculiarly sad. Mrs. S. was a native of Granville, N. S., where her home was until recently and where her mother still resides. She had long been afflicted with a disease of the heart, when she sold her property and removed here for the benefit of her health. She located here last October. After a while her health seemed improved, but she took a severe cold some three weeks ago, which proved fatal very unexpectedly. Our acquaintance with the family has been short but most gratifying, and we have learned to regard the deceased as an estimable lady. We find that we have lost a good neighbor, and our parish a valuable member. She leaves a daughter and son in their youth, who have our sympathy in their bitter grief. The body will be taken to Nova Scotia for interment."

—F. C. Whitman and family, left Halifax last week, for San Francisco, where he will engage in business.—*Spectator.*

—The wife of Hoyt Sherman, of Des Moines, Iowa, died on Wednesday of physical exhaustion after a lingering illness. A short time ago an effort was made to strengthen vitality by a transfusion of blood from the arm of her son Frank. The benefit was only temporary. Frank is an inveterate smoker and a few minutes after the operation of transfusing was accomplished, Mrs. Sherman asked who was smoking in her room. When told that no one was, she said she could distinctly taste tobacco. Mrs. Sherman was one of the oldest settlers in Des Moines, and one of the social leaders of the city. Her husband is the brother of Senator John Sherman of Ohio, and General W. T. Sherman.

New Advertisements.

To Rent or Sell!

—That large and commodious—

BRICK HOUSE, BARN & PREMISES

ON which are about 80 Fruit Trees just beginning to bear, owned by the subscriber and situated in Bridgetown, within 5 or 10 minutes walk of Railway Station, Post Office and all the churches in the town of Bridgetown. Possession given first of May next. To intending purchasers easy terms of payment can be arranged.

George Murdoch.

Bridgetown, March 14th, '87. 4tl53

To be Let!

The House and Lands

—AT—

MIDDLETON,

KNOWN as "Thorndon." Two Story House, Outbuildings, Orchard, and 3 or 4 acres of Land well inclosed by thorn hedges and iron post fences. Now occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. Possession first of April. Apply to

JOHN GULLIVAN,
Middleton.

or J. E. CHIPMAN, Halifax.
March 4th, '87. 4tt53

ORCHARD FARM

FOR SALE!

—Situated at—

LOWER GRANVILLE,

ON the Annapolis Basin, containing upwards of Two Hundred acres. On the premises are a commodous Dwelling House, Barn, Horse-stable, Carriage House and Workshop in good repair.

A large Nonpareil Orchard, put up last season two hundred and ninety (290) barrels of Apples for export; cuts from 25 to 30 tons English Hay; back land well wooded, upwards of 600 cords merchantable hard wood thereon. Also three acres Dyked Marsh, and an interest in a fishery.

The above property will be sold cheap; part of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises to

WILLIAM J. CROSCUP,
Lower Granville, N.S.

Lower Granville, March 15th, '87. 9ipd.

MAIL CONTRACT!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on

Friday, 15th April,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between

NEW ROSS AND FORTIE'S SETTLEMENT,

and once per week each way between

FORTIE'S SETTLEMENT AND STODDART'S

under a proposed contract for four years, from the 1st July 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 at New Ross and Stoddart's and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 25th Feb., 1887. 3ii52.

MAIL CONTRACT!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on

Friday, 25th March,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, three times per week each way, between

MARGARETVILLE AND MIDDLETON,

under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st April 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 Margaretville and Middleton and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 18th Feb., '87. 3ii52.

GREAT

SPECIALTY.

Builder's Hardware!

LARGE STOCK.

LOW PRICES.

Richard Shipley.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

—TO BE SOLD AT—

Public Auction,

on the premises lately occupied by John Wesley Gilliatt, late of Granville, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, situate in Granville, aforesaid, on

Saturday, 16th April, 1887,

at one o'clock in the afternoon,

under License of Sale granted by the Judge of Probate in and for said County of Annapolis,—

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand of said deceased, of, in, to, out of, or upon the following lots of

LAND,

and premises situate in Granville, aforesaid, described as follows:—

First, The undivided half part of Farm and Premises, bounded northerly by Lands of Albert Parker, easterly by lands of James M. Gilliatt, southerly by Marsh Land belonging to George Oliver, and westerly by Lands of Edmund Gilliatt, containing ninety-five acres more or less, with the buildings thereon.

Second. The undivided half part of Salt Marsh, bounded northerly by Parker's Creek, easterly by Marsh belonging to Mrs. Aaron Oliver, southerly by the Annapolis River, and westerly by marsh belonging to Edmund Gilliatt, containing four acres, more or less.

Third. Wood Lot, bounded northerly by cross Road, so-called, easterly by lands belonging to the Estate of the late Henry Bent, southerly by lands of James M. Gilliatt, westerly by lands of Albert D. Parker, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also, at the same place, immediately after the sale of said Real Estate, the following personal property:—

1 pair Oxen, 5 years old; 4 Cows; 1 Heifer, 2 years old; 1 Pair Steers, 2 years old; 1 Pair Steers, 3 years old; 1 Pair Yearling Steers; 1 Yearling Heifer; 9 Sheep; 2 Hogs, a quantity of Hay, a number of Farming Implements and lot Household Furniture.

For particulars apply to J. M. Owen, Esq., Solicitor, or to the Subscriber.

RUPERT R. GILLIATT,
Administrator.

Granville March 15th, 1887. 5ii2

MAIL CONTRACT!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on

Friday, 15th April,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way, between

GRANVILLE FERRY AND VICTORIA BEACH,

under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st July 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 Granville Ferry and Victoria Beach, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 25th Feb. 1887. 3ii52

The Cheapest Place

TO BUY

DRY GOODS

—AND—

GROCERIES,

—is at—

T. C. BISHOP'S,

YOU can get for NET CASH 33 lbs. Refined Sugar for $2.00; American Oil, single gal., for 28 cts.; White Stoneware Tea Sets for $2.75; Glass Tea Sets for 40 cts.; Fine Dress Ginghams for 11½ cts.; and all other Goods at the same rate.

On hand and to arrive 100 bbls. Best Grades

FLOUR and MEAL,

VERY LOW for CASH.

WANTED, Good Butter and Eggs, highest prices paid.

The Best

STOCK OF GOODS

YET OFFERED!

WILL BE OPENED

VERY SOON at

J. W. WHITMAN'S.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE BEFORE BUYING.

SPECIAL NEW LINES.

J. W. W.

NOTICE

—OF—

TENDERS!

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Municipality for the County of Annapolis, up to noon on

Saturday, March 19th, '87,

—for the—

Collection of County Rates

for the year 1887.

The amount of each and every Rate Roll must be guaranteed, and the names of the Bondsmen must accompany each and every tender.

The rates are to be collected in conformity with By-Law No. 6, of the Municipality, and security to be given in accordance therewith.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED VIDITO,
WM. H. YOUNG,
J. W. PIGGOTT,
Committee.

Dated at Bridgetown, Feb. 24th, '87. 3i50

Mrs. L. C. Wheelock's Customers

—will find on her—

REMNANT

—AND—

Reduced Good's

COUNTER,

—the remainder of her—

FUR and HEAVY

WOOL GOODS,

—which will be sold at—

A VERY LOW PRICE,

—all remnants will be sold—

BELOW COST.

Customers may depend on getting

GOOD BARGAINS.

January 31st, '87.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I EXPECT TO

ANNOUNCE THE COMPLETION

OF MY STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods

NEXT WEEK.

LOTS OF MY NEW GOODS HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED AND ARE SELLING FAST.

J. W. BECKWITH.

PIANOS!

ORGANS! ORGANS!

ACADIA ORGAN CO.,

—ARE STILL—

MANUFACTURING THEIR FINE ORGANS

Which are Selling Fast and the Demand Steadily Increasing.

—THE PRICES ARE—

BELOW THE IMPORTED INSTRUMENTS,

therefore the Intending Purchaser need not send his money away for ORGANS when he can buy one of the Finest Instruments at Home.

PIANOS!

We have secured agency for several of the best makes of Pianos, such as STEINWAY & SONS, J. & C. FISHER, J. HERR, LANSDOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CHICKERING & SONS, and many others.

—Those who have been—

WAITING TO BUY CHEAP

and have an opportunity of selecting for themselves will please call and see our Stock

WE CAN SELL AT CITY PRICES.

We have in connection with our Organ business a lot of

Dining Extension Tables,

made by the well-known maker, Mr. JOHN EMSLIE, now in stock, and shall continue to keep them. Call and inspect. Mr. Emslie will also

REPAIR FURNITURE AT REASONABLE RATES.

CALL AND SEE US.

DRYSDALE & HOYT,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES, Etc.

IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE. Also

Granite and Freestone Monuments in the most Graceful Designs.

Curbing and Fencing Lots in Cemeteries

A SPECIALTY.

MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,

SOAP STONE, FOR STOVE LININGS, TO ORDER.

WE respectfully beg to solicit a share of public patronage, and hope by strict attention to business, square dealing and promptness in filling all orders, to merit the same.

Our Mr. Drysdale achieved a reputation throughout this County during his connection with Mr. O. Whitman, as foreman of his marble works, for the excellence and perfection of his work, and all persons favoring us with their orders may rest assured that the same careful attention in all details will be exercised.

WE WILL BE FOUND FOR THE PRESENT,

One door west of W. Y. Foster's,

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

A. J. DRYSDALE. W. J. HOYT.

TO LET!

ONE of the desirable TENAMENT HOUSES on Washington Street.

Apply to

W. W. Chesley.

Bridgetown, March 8th, '87. tf

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having legal demand against the estate of Alfred Gibson, late of Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the same estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ROBT. E. FITZRANDOLPH.
Administrator.

Bridgetown, March 8th, 1887. 3m.

BridgetownGrocery

JUST RECEIVED

two carloads CHOICE

FLOUR, MEAL

—AND—

MIDDLINGS,

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES.

—Full assortment of best—

GROCERIES

in the market.

Canned Goods a Specialty.

—TRY OUR—

TEAS and COFFEES,

they are SUPERIOR to any that have been offered yet.

CONFECTIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Fruits in the Season, Domestic and Foreign.

Thompson & Shaffner.

N. H. PHINNEY,

Stipendiary Magistrate

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

STOVES, PLOWS,

HOLLOWWARE,

GROCERIES

FLOUR, and MEAL,

AT BOTTOM PRICES

—FOR—

CASH.

Lawrencetown, Feb. 7th, 1887. tf

THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

The Oldest—The Largest—The Best.

CASH ASSETS JAN. 1st, '87, $114,181,963.24.

THE Subscriber is prepared to explain the different forms of policies issued by the above Company, and to show actual results in Life Insurance equalled by no other Company.

Enquiries by intending applicants, made either personally or by card, will be promptly answered and illustrations sent by mail.

Address all letters to

CALVIN RAYMOND,
YARMOUTH.

Special Travelling Agent for Western Counties.

February 16th, 1887. tf.

A GREAT VICTORY.

ANOTHER Election is over, and the Grits in many places are despondent and now need a good TONIC, while the Boodlers are feasting and spending theirs (or somebody's) substance in riotous living, and need something to act upon the

LIVER AND KIDNEYS

to assist these organs in their work, or they will break down and bring on sickness and death by

POISONING THE BLOOD

which should always be cleansed at this season of the year. And it has been decided by both parties by a very large majority that there is nothing in the market that is equal to

DR. NORTON'S

Dock Blood Purifier

—for all diseases of the—

LIVER, BLOOD, STOMACH AND KIDNEYS,

and that many valuable lives will be saved this spring and summer by using a bottle of this boon to mankind.

Here is one of the thousands who cast their vote:—

CHIEGOIN, YARMOUTH CO.,
January 6th, 1886.

DR. NORTON,—I wish to inform you that I am cured of Dyspepsia. When I commenced to take your Dock Blood Purifier, my stomach was so weak that I could not take the least article of food without distressing me. Before taking your medicine I took doctor's medicine which made me worse. I only used four bottles, and can eat anything and am real fleshy. Yours gratefully,

MRS. LAMUEL GAMMON.

For sale by all dealers.

J. B. NORTON,

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

CANADA AND WEST INDIES.

Tenders for Steamship Lines

TENDERS will be received at the Finance department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st day of May next, from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship service, viz:—

1st, a line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba, thence to Canada; and (2nd) a line of mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico and adjacent Islands. Trips to be made by each line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size sufficient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo, and to be able to steam twelve knots an hour, averaging not less than eleven knots an hour. The contract in either case to be for a period of five years. Tenders will be received for the above service either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada not do bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Dept., Ottawa, 7th Feb., 1887. 9ii4.

Farm for Sale!

SITUATED on the road leading to Torbrook, about one mile from the Post Office, Nictaux Falls, containing four acres of good tillage land, with sixty fruit trees, apples, plums, cherries, etc. The buildings are in good repair.

For terms, etc., apply to the subscriber.

CELIA MARTYN,
NICTAUX FALLS.

February 18th, 1886. 4ii50.

A Mill for the Public

—The firm of—

BOWLBY & BALCOM Bros.

LAWRENCETOWN,

HAVE their NEW MILL almost completed, and will be able to saw by the end of the present month. Persons bringing logs can have their lumber to take home with them. Also be ready to saw

Shingles, at 75 Cents per M.;
Lumber, at - - $2.50 per M.

—We want:—

500 CORDS STAVE WOOD,

for which we will pay $1.50 per cord, we will pay in Cylinder Staves or Heading. We want any amount of

SHINGLE WOOD,

—and plenty of—

LOGS TO SAW

for which we guarantee satisfaction every time.

BOWLBY & BALCOM BROS.

Lawrencetown, January 24th, 1887. 4ttf

General News.

—The first country to issue stamps for cheap postage was Great Britain in 1840. An unused stamp of that date is worth about $300.

—A joint stock company has been formed in Weymouth for the purpose of purchasing grounds and erecting a building suitable for agricultural exhibitions, skating rink, hall, and other purposes.

—Show us a man that always keeps his subscription well paid up, and we will show you a man that will pick music from a harp in the eternal summer land of song. —*The Hastings Star.*

—"I have used Scavey's East India Liniment, and would say for Colds, Cramps and Sore Throat, it has no equal. I would cheerfully recommend it to the public as an article of priceless value."

CAPT. S. BAKER.

Margaretville, Feb. 15th, 1887. 4i

—Barque Transit, (of Annapolis, N. S), Morton, at New York from Havre, 29 days, reports Feb. 24, lat 41 05, lon 57 45, during a hurricane from SE to W, carried away goose wing maintopsail, lost and split sails, and was compelled to scud for 48 hours under bare poles.

—An excess of animal food and a partial closing of the pores of the skin, during the winter months, cause the system to become filled with impurities. These can be removed and the blood purified and invigorated by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Price $1.

A VILE BROTE.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Jean Baptiste Pressean, who was tried before the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday afternoon on a charge of indecent assault on his niece, a child ten years old. —*Montreal Witness.*

New York, March 13.—MAX LOWENHALL fifty years old, was fatally shot to-night in an E-sex street tenement house, by his son Benjamin, 19 years old. The young man remonstrated with his father for abusing his young sister and in the quarrel that followed, the shooting occurred. Benjamin immediately killed himself.

—Astronomers predict the appearance of the "Star of Bethlehem" again this year for the sixth time since the birth of Christ. The star is said to appear directly north of the south star, and to be visible in its dazzling light at noonday. It is a solar orb, many times the magnitude of our sun, whose orbit is yet uncalculated by any astronomer, and is the most marvelous of the celestial phenomena.

HARD LINES FOR AROOSTOOK EDITORS.—The Editorial Fraternity in Northern Aroostook this last week are in a condition something similar to the cattle on the plains—the poor editors are knee deep in snow, pawing about for a single blade of something fresh and green, and starving for news. This is cruelty to animals. If the snow blockade continues for another week the North Star will be reduced in size and printed on birch bark.—*Presque Isle North Star.*

A WEIGHTY SUBJECT.—The Micmacs are not a delicate and dying race by any means. Hantsport can produce a hearty child of the forest that will soon be an object suitable for a dime Museum. She is a grand child of old Newell Jeddore, the champion checker-player. She is only thirteen years of age and weighs just 158 pounds.—*Windsor Tribune.*

POLICEMAN.—Kentville streets are now protected by a policeman. This official Richard Barry by name, was sworn into office yesterday and assumed duty. Though of only ordinary size he is said to be unusually strong and agile, with grit enough to clean out a whole town. We expect to hear of no more rowdyism around our streets.—*Star.*

—Our last issue recorded the death of the little son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pyke formerly of Kentville, now of Chelsea, Mass. We regret to learn that Mr. E. A. Pyke received a despatch on Thursday informing him of the death of another son, Willie who had died that morning. Both children died from diphtheria. Mr. Pyke who was suffering from the same disease is doing well.—*Kentville Chronicle.*

GOOD WAGES AHEAD.—George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, can give you work that you can do and live at home, making great pay. You are started free. Capital not needed. Both sexes. All ages. Cut this out and write at once; no harm will be done if you conclude not to go to work, after you learn all. All particulars free. Best paying work in this world.

TO QUENCH A FIERY CHIMNEY.—A chimney on fire called out some of the Baltimore firemen the other day. When they reached the house one of them drew a big pistol, and, standing below, fired five shots up the chimney. Instantly the soot and fire dropped down and the fire was extinguished. The concussion loosened the accumulated soot. The police and firemen of that city say it is an old practice with themselves and has never failed.—*New York Sun.*

—On Thursday morning Jacob Burnham was found dead in his bed, at the residence of his brother, F. S. Burnham, postmaster of Windsor. The *Tribune* says he had only been complaining of a slight cold the day before but was out as usual about town. He retired to bed about 9 o'clock, and not arising next morning as usual, his room was visited and he was found to be dead. Death must have been painless, for his body was resting in a natural and easy position. The deceased was a widower and was 84 years of age.

HALIFAX MARKETS.—The following quotations are dated 11th inst., and are furnished us by Messrs Mumford Bros., Argyle St. Butter, choice dairy, 19 to 20, rolls in boxes 18 to 19; eggs, per doz., 15 to 16; hams and bacon, per ℔ 8 to 10; beef, quarters, 5 to 7; hogs, dressed, 6 to 7; mutton, by carcass, 5 to 6; lamb, do., 6 to 8; veal, do., 4 to 5; turkeys, per ℔ 13 to 14; ducks, pairs, 50 to 60; fowls and chickens, pairs, 40 to 50; geese, each, 50 to 60; rabbits, pair, —; apples, $1.50 to $2.50; potatoes, 90 to $1.00; oats, bush., 34 to 36; hay, ton, $12.00 to $14.00; wool skins, 60 to 70; dried apples, per ℔., 4 to 4½; turnips, bbl., 75; beets, 75; parsnips, $1.00; carrots, $1.00.

Washington, March 8—A package has been received at the dead letter office, which was mailed in Boston, and addressed to the Prince of Wales, London, England, and was held for postage. When opened it was found to contain a brass figure of Christ, evidently detached from a small crucifix, and a small glass tube containing white liquid and having two wires running through the tube and projecting from both ends. A paper enclosed contained an incoherent sentence. The dead letter officials were apprehensive that the glass tube might be an infernal machine, as it was carefully packed in cotton, and they are trying to find some one who will test the explosive qualities of the liquid, if it has any.

An American Swindler.

LONDON, March 6.—Notwithstanding that the papers, both here and on your side of the water, warn the public from time to time that there are no immense fortunes awaiting owners in the Bank of England, or chancery funds or unclaimed estates unbarred by the statute of limitation; notwithstanding such warning, there are always victims ready to swallow the swindler's hook when it is baited with greed. But the courts here make a swift example of such swindlers when they are caught. George J. Anderson, an American lawyer, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for obtaining money from John Deakin, of Susquehanna, by false pretences as to an English estate awaiting the latter. Anderson was astonished at his conviction and sentence. He has before this arrived at Portland prison, and he has made the discovery that there is no game of battledore and shuttlecock technicalities here between judges and counsel after conviction.

HIGHLY SPOKEN OF.

Mr. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks in high terms of Yellow Oil for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and painful complaints. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally in case of pain; also coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., and has made many remarkable cures of deafness.

The Maritime Bank.

The Maritime Bank of New Brunswick, of St. John, N. B., stopped payment on the 8th inst.

Montreal, March 12.—A large seizure was taken out yesterday by the firm of J. R. Greenshields & Guerin, acting for the Maritime Bank, St. John, against the timber and other property of J. Stewart in Ottawa district. The seizure is for $500,000.

St. John, March 10.—The directors of the Maritime Bank are thoroughly investigating its affairs, but are not yet prepared to make a report. The Halifax *Chronicle's* correspondent is informed on reliable authority that there will be ample funds to meet the bank notes in circulation. At most of the stores Maritime Bank bills are no longer taken at their face value.

The St. John *Globe* of Saturday evening says: "The public mind is gradually settling down to the fact that the failure is a very bad one. Current stories are to the effect that one set of people—perhaps not one concern—but the same in protean forms—have got between $500,000 and $600,000 of the bank's money, for which, up to the present, there is really no security; and there is a strong growth of public sentiment against the president; who, so far as known facts are concerned, seems to have lost his judgment, but who is sharply blamed for having induced friends to invest their money in a concern whose condition he must have known to be very dangerous. How Mr. MacLellan will meet the current statements no one knows, but he cannot get on the ground a moment too soon now, in order to be in a position to meet them. Speculators are still buying up the notes at 50 and 70 cents. The impression among business men is that the notes will probably be redeemed in full, but that depositors and stockholders will suffer."

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 8.—There is a commercial panic here, intensified by the Maritime Bank closing its door this morning and suspending payment. This, following so closely on Schofield's failure, has produced a profound sensation. Schofield's liabilities are stated to be $120,000, principally in England. His collapse is due to losses in shipping deals and lumber to Europe. The affairs of the Maritime Bank cannot be obtained. Its liabilities at the end of the year were $1,276,000 of which $281,000 were notes in circulation; $300,000 Dominion and Provincial government deposits. There are $700,000 other deposits. This is the second failure of this Bank. It reorganized in 1881 with assets and working capital of $150,000. Thomas McLellan was its president and manager.

The bank paid five per cent. interest, which is higher than that paid by any other banking institution in St. John, and the deposits are very large, many of the depositors being people who can poorly afford to suffer loss. Thomas MacLellan was President of the Maritime, and Jeremiah Harrison, Vice-President. The other directors were John McMillan, John Tapley and A. A. Sterling, of Fredericton. The bank had branches in Fredericton and Woodstock, N. B.

Financially the last statement showed authorized capital, $2,000,000; capital subscribed and paid up, $321,900; reserve fund, $60,000; six per cent. dividend per annum; total liabilities $1,276,600; total assets, $1,684,517; loans to directors, $37,217.

A CITIZEN'S VIEWS.

"How are financial matters to-day?" asked a *Sun* reporter of a gentleman well versed in city affairs generally.

"They are getting worse every day for depositors and noteholders of the Maritime bank. I see the statement is authorized that the bank will redeem all notes. I hope they will, but I can't see how they are going to do it. In the absence of any official statement of the bank's affairs, it is impossible to speak positively, but sufficient has leaked out to make it appear very improbable they will do more than that. The great fire of 1877 was a terrible blow to St John. But think of this last blow! The water and sewerage commissioners, the school trustees, the alms house commissioners and municipality of the city and county alone will lose about $100,000. It was hard enough work carrying on our schools before, but what will it be now? The water and sewerage commissioners never had a cent but there were a half dozen ways to dispose of it, and what will they also do now? Remember this is all the people's money. Then there were thousands of dollars deposited by merchants, mechanics and laborers, who from a desire to help the bank along and through strong inducements held out by friends of the institution and the high rate of interest offered, placed their all in it. The paid up stock of the bank is $321,000, and yet it is said one concern alone got into it to the extent of over half a million. I tell you the people might just as well be told the facts of the case now as later.

(From the St. John Sun.)

The bottom has fallen completely out the Maritime bank. Particulars are not known, but enough is known to make it plain that shareholders have no ground for hope, that depositors may prepare for the worst, while holders of notes may come out all right. Of the one and a half millions nominal assets, about one-fourth only is required to meet these notes, and this is the most that is promised. Where is the other million? It is supposed to be loaned to a few men, perhaps mainly to one firm, and the bank has nothing to show for the claim on which anything can be realized. It is doubtless the old story of advance after advance, made to individuals, until the debtors acquired absolute power over the bank and compelled the institution to carry them along.

Irish Affairs.

LONDON, Mach 10.—A sensation has been caused by the publication of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's evidence before the Land Commission. It appears that Gen. Buller testified that what law there was in Counties Kerry, Clare and Cork was on the side of the rich, and he expressed the opinion that it would be a serious matter, with their grievances unredressed, to attempt to suppress by force the tenants' right to openly associate for the protection of their interests. A majority of the tenants, he said, struggled to pay their rents, and, where they could, did pay; but in a great many cases the rents were too high. He said there would never be peace in Ireland until there had been established a court having strong coercive powers over bad landlords and protective powers over poor tenants. The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that the facts attested by General Buller come like a flash of vivid lightning, revealing the naked horrors of organized injustice in Ireland. It says: "No crime which the moonlighters or dynamiters can commit will be comparable to the criminality of giving another day's grace to the foul fabric of legalized wrong erected on Irish soil—a fabric which the Tories now seek to buttress by further misdeeds."

A Panic Predicted.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *World's* Washington special says that a high Government official declared yesterday that "there will be a financial stringency very soon which, in my judgement, will lead to a panic. The constant accumulations of money in the Treasury, without any form of relief possible after the first of the fiscal year, is certain to be followed by a crash. It may be tided over to next fall, but, in my judgement, the event is not over two months away. If Congress were to be assembled to-morrow, the crash would come before they could go through wrangling over the measure of relief. The failure of the Defence Bill also adds to the complications of the present financial situation. Whether this financial stringency can be headed off until next fall, depends very much upon whom the President places at the head of the treasury." The *World's* correspondent says that this gentleman is not an alarmist; he is a serious, grave, business man, who understands the financial situation thoroughly.

CURE FOR CROUP.

Prompt relief to prevent suffocation from the accumulation of tough mucous—the formation of false membrane—and the constriction of the air passage, is necessary in case of a sudden attack of croup. Hagyard's Yellow Oil should be used at once, afterwards Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

—The Local Legislature of this Province commences its session on the 10th inst., the following is the address from the throne:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

1. I have much pleasure in meeting you on your assembling for the discharge of your legislative duties.

2. This year will be memorable as the jubilee of our beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria. Her devoted subjects, the people of Nova Scotia, in common with those of other parts of the empire, will rejoice that her majesty has been spared to celebrate the fiftieth year of her reign, and they will earnestly pray that she may yet be permitted to occupy, for many years, the exalted position which she has so long adorned by her virtues as a woman as well as by her wisdom as a queen.

3. The varied industries of our province were prosecuted during the past year with considerable vigor, and the results, in some departments, were highly satisfactory. The agriculturists, who form the largest class of our population, were favored with a good season and an abundant harvest. Our fishermen were less successful, although in some branches of their important industry their perilous toil was fairly rewarded.

4. Mining operations have been extensively carried on, and the outlook for the present year is encouraging. A serious difficulty between the workmen and the companies operating some of the coal mines in Pictou county is at present causing an embarrassment in the coal trade, but it is hoped that this will soon be terminated by an amicable adjustment of the matter in dispute.

5. I notice, with pleasure, increased activity in gold mining operations. Old districts are being extensively worked, new ones are being opened up in several sections of the province, and there are many indications that practical miners and capitalists have great confidence in the gold mines of Nova Scotia as a field for industry and investment.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

6. The public accounts for the past year, and the estimates for the current year, will be submitted to you.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislature Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

7. Questions involved in the relation of the province to the central government at Ottawa will doubtless again engage your attention.

8. The promoters of the scheme for the completion and consolidation of the Western railways, having failed to obtain from the Dominion government the co-operation necessary to enable them to carry out their arrangements with the provincial government, no progress has been made under the contract of last year, relating to that enterprise.

9. Under the provisions of the railway act of last year, a contract has been entered into for the construction of a short line of railway from the Intercolonial railway, at Macean station, to the Joggins coal mines. Negotiations are in progress with a view to the making of a contract for a line to pass through the valley of the Stewiacke river.

10. The work on the Nova Scotia Central railway, commonly called the Nictaux and Atlantic, has made considerable progress, but is still far from completion. It is now expected that this road will receive from the federal treasury such aid as will, with the provincial subsidies, ensure its early completion.

11. The claim of the province against the Dominion for a refund of provincial moneys expended on piers, breakwaters, &c., since 1867, has been pressed upon the federal government during the past two years. My government have recently received assurance that the authorities at Ottawa will at an early day come to a decision in this important matter.

12. The arbitration between the province and the city of Halifax, under the provisions of the act of last session, respecting public charities, has been concluded and the award will be laid before you.

13. Among the measures to be submitted to you are bills to amend the laws relating to Municipal Assessment, Mines and Minerals, Education, Criminal Prosecutions, and County Incorporations.

14. These and all other measures that may be brought before you will, I feel assured, receive your most careful consideration.

Mr. M. J. Power, one of the members for Halifax, was elected speaker, Mr. John W. Ossley, was elected clerk, and Mr. Thos. B. Flint, of Yarmouth, assistant clerk.

The address was moved by Mr. Roche of Halifax, and seconded by Mr. McIsaac of Antigonish.

Quite a lengthy debate took place on the address.

The committees for the session were appointed on Monday. These we will give in our next issue.

Beecher Dead.

Henry Ward Beecher died on Tuesday morning last at 9.30 a. m.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY.

Henry Ward Beecher, one of the most famous divines in America, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, on June 24th, 1813. He studied in the public Latin schools at Boston, graduated at Amherst college, Mass., 1834, and studied theology under his father, Rev. Lyman Beecher, at the Lane seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister at Lawrenceburg, In., 1837, removed in 1839, to Indianapolis, and became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church at Brooklyn, New York, in 1847, and has continued to be pastor of that church up to the present time. That church edifice has seating capacity for nearly 3,000 persons and the church membership is over 2,000. During his whole career he inclined to a greater or less extent than almost any other preacher and pastor of his denomination in matters not directly professional. For nearly a year during his theological course he edited the Cincinnati *Journal*, a religious weekly. In Indianapolis he was editor of the *Farmer an Gardener*. In Brooklyn he was soon known as an earnest opponent to slavery and an advocate of temperance, peace and reform, and very early became prominent as a platform orator and lecturer. He was a strong Republican until 1883, when, after Blaine's nomination for the Presidency by the Chicago convention, he joined, if indeed he did not inaugurate, the "Mugwump" movement, which helped so much to electing Mr. Cleveland. He was always a whole-sounled politician and delivered many political sermons in Plymouth church, which were widely quoted by the party to which he belonged. In 1876 he caused a considerable sensation by preaching his celebrated "bread and water for the workingman" sermon. He thrice visited Europe, and in 1863 addressed large audiences in the principal cities of Great Britain on civil war then raging in the United States. In the summer of 1874, Mr. Theodore Tilton, formerly his associate, and afterwards his successor in the editorship of the New York *Independent*, charged him with criminality with Mrs. Tilton. A committee of the Plymouth congregation reported that this charge was without any foundation; but meanwhile Mr. Tilton commenced a civil suit against Mr. Beecher, laying his damages at $100,000. The trial was protracted for more than six months and attracted widespread attention; at its close, the jury, after being locked up for more than a week failed to agree upon a verdict, nine being for Mr. Beecher's acquittal and three for his conviction. In 1878 Mr. Beecher announced that he did not believe in the eternity of punishment, believing that all punishments are cautionary and remedial, and that no greater cruelty could be imagined than the continuance of suffering eternally after all hope of reformation is gone. He was understood to hold both to the annihilation of the miserable and the restoration of all others. In 1882 he formally withdrew from the association of Congregational churches on account of this change of belief. From the date of the establishment of the *Independent* he was a constant contributor to its columns, and from 1861 to 1863 was its chief editor. In 1870 he became editor in chief of the *Christian Union*, a position which he held for about ten years. In 1871 Henry W. Sage, one his parishioners, founded a lectureship of preaching, known as the "Lyman Beecher Lectureship," in Yale College Divinity school, and the first three annual courses were delivered by Mr. Beecher. The pastor of Plymouth was a busy worker in the field of literature, and was the author of many books on religious and social topics.

—The Dairymen's association holds its annual meeting in Amherst to-day and to-morrow.

A Railway Horror.

BOSTON, March 10.—The early morning train on the Boston and Providence road was wrecked this morning at Roslindale. It was composed of eight passenger cars filled with people on their way to Boston from Dedham, West Roxbury, Roslindale and other points. Three cars passed over the bridge and the rest were thrown into a cut thirty feet deep, which it crosses. It is not known what caused the bridge to give way, although it is supposed one of the trucks on one of the forward cars broke, striking the abutments and causing the bridge to fall. The cars fell on top of each other, badly smashing them. One car caught fire, but was promptly extinguished by the fire department, which was shortly on hand. Immediate help was sent and the wounded were brought to the hospital. It is estimated that twenty-three were killed and about 50 wounded.

LATER.—It has been impossible up to this evening to obtain a correct and complete list of killed and wounded in the terrible wreck on the Providence railroad at Roslindale, owing to the fact that immediately after the catastrophe occurred, its victims were hastily removed from the scene, and in such widely diverse directions that it is extremely difficult to trace them all correctly. It now being estimated that nearly seventy persons received severe wounds. Of these, it is said, a number will probably die. A curious feature of the disaster is found in the fact that the entire bridge went down with the wreck. Not a scrap of iron remained attached to the abutments, and but for the chasm and awful wreck beneath, there was nothing to indicate that a bridge had once spanned the abyss. The wreck of the bridge lay under the debris of the train, almost completely shut out from view. Lying by the side of one of the splendid cars was one of the main iron girders of the bridge, which shows a clean, new fracture through its entire breadth at the point of the juncture of two of its parts. This girder was composed of two parallel plates of heavy wrought iron, and connected by braces of wrought iron, and the whole securely bolted. The opinion is generally expressed by those who have personally inspected the wreck that the breaking of this girder was the undoubted cause of the disaster. But there is much doubt as to the cause of the breaking of the girder. It has been stated by some that there was a jarring and bumping sensation just previous to the crash, which gives color to the theory that the fourth car, the first to go through the bridge, was derailed and thrown from its tracks to the ties of the bridge with such force as to cause its heavy iron supports to give way. At a point where parallel pieces of iron were bolted together there was found a fracture in the iron, a part of which was rusted and indicated an old flaw while the other portion showed a clean fracture. This might, in the opinion of some people, indicate that the old flaw had weakened the truss or girder to such an extent that when the full weight of the train came upon the bridge it caused the remaining section of the truss to give away, thus allowing the entire structure to fall. At a late hour in the day, as the work of removing wreckage was carried on, additional evidences were found of the terrible nature of the disaster. In some places were fragments of flesh and pieces of clothing, which had belonged to the same victims, whose remains had previously been removed to the morgue. There was blood over everything, scarcely a splinter being removed that was not red-stained with blood of the victims. Most of the pieces of clothing found were from the garments of women, the number of whom on the train was much larger than that of men, and the fatality among them was proportionately greater than among the men. In one place the bodies of seven women were taken out in a row. All were horribly mangled One woman was cut completely in two, the upper half of her body only being found. A pathetic sight was that of two girls with their arms around one another clinging in the embrace of death. Both had been killed by blows upon the head. In many instances axes and crowbars were necessary in order to free people who were pinioned in the wreck. Daniel Roundy, of Rolinsdale, had a most remarkable experience, and his escape from death is considered miraculous. He was in the smoking car, and was playing cards with Ed. Snow, Harry Gay and Sergeant Lailler. The crash came, and the next thing Roundy knew he was in the muddy street, absolutely uninjured and holding in his hand the queen of diamonds, which was covered with blood. His three companions had all been killed.

Ottawa, March 3.—Considerable excitement was occasioned by the reception of the news that President Cleveland had signed the Retaliation bill. It is generally regarded here as a political dodge on the part of Mr. Blaine, the defeated Republican, to place Mr. Cleveland and his party in an unfavorable condition in the Eastern States should they fail to carry out the meaning of the bill. The feeling generally is that if the provisions of the bill are made effective Canadian business will be benefited except that of the Grand Trunk railway, because the fifty millions' worth of merchandise now coming here in bond through the States would directly enter at our own ports.

TROUBLE BEGINNING.

Windsor March 3.—The railway people here complain very much of the trouble and annoyance given them by the American Customs officers doing duty on the railway ferry boats, since the passage of the Retaliation bill. They say great inconvenience will be felt as soon as navigation opens if the same course is pursued, and non-intercourse will be pretty well established.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrups* as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicine in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

THE DEAL MARKET.—With the opening of spring, says the St. John *Globe*, an improvement in the deal market is generally looked for. Although at this moment there is no appreciable change in deal freights, the general tone of market is firmer, and the outlook is not quite so gloomy as it has been. Advices from the other side of the water state that the Norway ship-owners are combining, with a view to demanding an increase in rates, and corresponding improvement is looked for here.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."—Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines till it is too late—till the streamlet becomes a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

—Patti is singing in the west, a cradle song written by Lillie Stuck, a little girl of fourteen, daughter of the State Librarian of Pennsylvania.

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.—Cut this out and mail it to Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine, who will send you free, something new, that will put you in money for all workers. As wonderful as the electric light, as genuine as pure gold, it will prove of lifelong value and importance to you. Both sexes, all ages. Allen & Co. bear expenses of starting you in business. It will bring you in more cash, right away, than anything else in the world. Anyone anywhere can do the work, and live at home also. Better write at once; then, knowing all, should you conclude that you don't care to engage, why no harm is done.

Births.

DODGE.—In Lawrencetown 4th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Louis Dodge, a daughter.

Marriages.

DANIELS—DOBSON.—At Middleton, Nov. 10th, 1886, by Rev. P. H. Robinson, Wakeman, son of Mr. Rice Daniels and Minnie E., daughter of Mr. James M. Dobson, all of Lawrencetown, Annapolis County.

HAYES—PEOPLES.—March 14th, at Nictaux, by Rev. J. Clark, Ingram Hayes, of Port George, to Lillie Peoples, of Nictaux.

Deaths.

GARRISON.—At St. John, on the 6th inst., at the residence of O. V. Troop, George A. Garrison, aged 84 years.

BISHOP.—At Upper Clarence, Feb. 26th Caroline, wife of E. C. Bishop, in the 65 year of her age. She was the only daughter of Capt. Hallett Collins, late of Brookfield, Queens County, and neice of Hon. Enos Collins, late of Halifax, N. S.

CHURCHILL.—At Digby, on the 8th inst., Henry Churchill, agent of Bank of Nova Scotia, late of the firm of Churchill & Taylor, aged 68 years.

SAUNDERS.—At Clevedon, Feb. 20th, Winnie S., daughter of Abner Saunders, aged 14 months.

O'DELL.—On the 14th inst., at Annapolis, Mr. Cory O'Dell, aged 60 years. He will be buried with Masonic honors, to-morrow, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

HUTCHINSON.—In Granville, on the 8th inst., Annie Hutchinson, daughter of the late John Hutchinson, of consumption, aged 17 years.

FLEET.—At Clearfield, Iowa, U. S., Feb 19th, of consumption, Andrew LeCain Fleet, son of the late John J. Fleet, of Annapolis Royal, aged 27 years.

New Advertisements.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

An Offer Worthy Attention from Every Reader of the MONITOR.

YOUR CHOICE OF FOUR GOOD PAPERS, FREE.

SUNSHINE: *For youth; also for those of all ages whose hearts are not withered*, is a handsome, pure, useful and most interesting paper; it is published monthly by E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine, at 50 cents per year; handsomely illustrated.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA. Emphatically a woman's paper in all branches of her work and exalted station in the world. "Eternal fitness" is the foundation from which to build. Handsomely illustrated. Published monthly by True & Co., Augusta, Maine, at 50 cents per year.

THE PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER AND LADIES' FIRESIDE COMPANION. This practical, sensible paper will prove a boon to all housekeepers, and ladies who read it. It has a boundless field of usefulness, and its ability appears equal to the occasion. It is strong and sound in all its varied departments. Handsomely illustrated. Published monthly by H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, at 50 cents per year.

FARM AND HOUSEKEEPER. *Good Farming, Good Housekeeping, Good Cheer.* This handsomely illustrated paper is devoted to the two most important and noble industries of the world—farming in all its branches—housekeeping in every department. It is able and up to the progressive times; It will be found practical and of great general usefulness. Published monthly by George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, at 50 cents per year.

☞We will send *free* for one year, whichever of the above named papers may be chosen, to say one who pays for the MONITOR for one year in advance. This applies to our subscribers and all who wish to become subscribers.

☞We will send *free* for one year, whichever of the above named papers may be chosen, to any subscriber for the MONITOR whose subscription may not be paid up, who shall pay up to date and one year in advance.

☞To any one who hands us payment on account, for this paper, for three years in advance, we will send *free* for one year all of the above described papers; or we will send one of them for four years, or two for two years, as may be preferred.

This is one of the best offers we have ever made. It gives two papers for the price of one.

H. S. PIPER,
Publisher MONITOR.

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.

New Advertisements.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE!

THE Subscriber having disposed of a large part of her goods in the last few months, offers the remainder

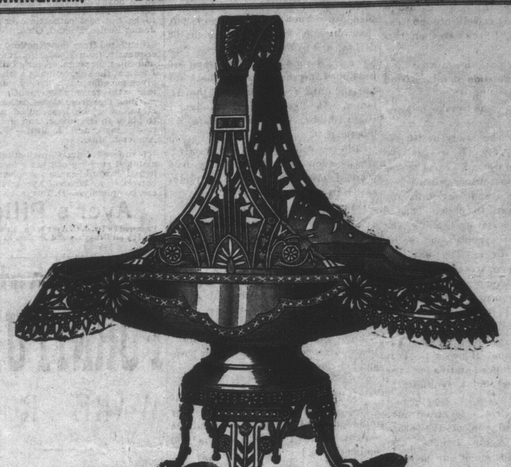
VERY LOW,

to close the business. The shop will be to rent, and is one of the best stands in the village. The Stock is in GOOD CONDITION, and with the extensive patronage enjoyed for many years, offers such an opportunity for entering into business as is seldom found. For particulars enquire of

MRS. H. FRASER.

P. S.—All persons indebted to the above will please settle their accounts before the first of May.

Bridgetown, Jan. 12th, '87. tf.



FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS!

WE WILL SELL

EVERY THING IN OUR LINE AT TEN PER CENT REDUCTION.

Now remember that this holds good for Sixty Days only,

SO CALL & GET BARGAINS.

J. E. SANCTON.

CARPETS!

NEW CARPETS
JUST RECEIVED BY
Runciman, Randolph & Co.
—FROM:—
LONDON
per Steamship
"BRITISH CROWN,"
NEW
Tapestry Carpets,
NEW
Super Union Carpets
NEW
ALL WOOL CARPETS,
LATEST STYLES
—AND:—
PATTERNS,
AND MARKED AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
TO ARRIVE:
HEMP CARPETS,
STAIR
CARPETS,
TAPESTRY
—AND:—
Axminster Rugs,
—AND:—
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Bridgetown, N. S., Feb. 9th, 1887.

New Goods.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

I have just opened a large stock
BOOTS and SHOES,
FELT OVER-BOOTS,
SNOW EXCLUDERS,
and RUBBERS,

ALSO another case of Men's Top Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Cuffs, Gent's and Youth's Ties and Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves. A good assortment of

GROCERIES,

BEST BRANDS FLOUR ALWAYS IN STOCK;
OATMEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, GRANULATED OATMEAL, GRANULATED AND REFINED SUGARS, VERY LOW BY THE BBL. OR DOLLAR'S WORTH;
FIVE HALF CHESTS OF THAT CHOICE TEA, SAME AS LAST;
PURE JAVA COFFEE;
MOTT'S PURE SPICES;
RAISINS AND CURRANTS A LARGE STOCK;
FIGS, NUTS AND GRAPES;
CONFECTIONERY;
WATER WHITE AMERICAN OIL;
TEN BOXES ASSORTED SOAPS.

I realise the importance of selling

FIRST-CLASS GOODS

at prices so low that no one can under-sell me, and on this principle I solicit the patronage of my friends and the public. My motto in "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

JOHN LOCKETT.

Clearing Out Sale.

—As I have decided to make a—
Change in My BUSINESS,
—I offer my—
Entire Stock
—AT A—
Sweeping Reduction
—now is the—
TIME FOR BARGAINS
—IN:—
Boots & Shoes

WANTED:

POTATOES and DRIED APPLES for which will I will pay the Highest Price.

W. J. ST. CLAIR.

Farm for Sale!

Situated at Mt. Hanley,

Containing 150 acres good land, including pasture and wood-land; pasture well watered by never failing springs, fine orchard in excellent bearing condition; capable of putting up 150 barrels apples yearly, about half young trees just coming into bearing; also plum and cherry trees; cuts about 20 tons good hay; large commodious house and good outbuildings. Any person wishing a good farm will be wise to call at once. For further information apply to JOEL SLOCOMB.

Mt. Hanley, Annapolis Co., Feb. 25th. 3m

Boston Marine INSURANCE COMPANY

17 State St., BOSTON.
43 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

Capital Paid in Cash
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS
OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Net Surplus as to Policy Holders
$1,651,161.94.

This is the *largest American company* doing business on this continent upon the stock plan, taking *Marine Risks* only, and the business of the Company exceeds that of all other Massachusetts companies combined.

Correspondence solicited.

THOS. H. LORD, Secretary. R. B. FULLER, President.

Represented by
WM. LAW & CO., Agents,
YARMOUTH.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

MISS STERLING, of Scotland, expects to sail in April next with a number of children from 2 to 14 years of age. All persons wishing to take or adopt will correspond at once with,

MISS FARQUHARSON,
Superintendent.

Hillfoot Farm, Aylesford, Feb 23rd '87. 4i

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND AND ANISE SEED

Favorably known for upwards of forty years it has become a household name. No family should be without it. It is simple and effectual. In cases of Croup and Whooping Cough it is marvelous what has been accomplished by it.

BALSAM

In its use the sufferer finds instant relief. How anxiously the mother watches over the child when suffering from these dreadful diseases, and would not she give anything if only the dear little one could be relieved. Be advised

OF

HOARHOUND

Keep constantly on hand in a convenient place a bottle of this Balsam. If you cannot get it of your dealer, send direct to us, in stamps or currency, 30 cents,

AND

ANISE SEED

with your address, and we will forward, carriage pre paid, one bottle of this wonderful remedy, so that you may try it and be convinced.

Sharp's Balsam Manufacturing Co.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Where? When?

TO BUY!
—AT—
R. D. BEALS!
—The months of—
FEBRUARY & MARCH
—I will sell—
ALL KINDS OF MY STOCK
—AT—
Very Reduced Figures
—FOR—
CASH.
Call and See for Yourselves.
—I have also a nice—
Driving MARE
TO SELL

SHIP YOUR APPLES

—TO—
LONDON, G. B.,
—BY—
ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS!

FRUIT shippers will consult their own interests in shipping by steamers whose average passages are from 2 to 4 days less than competing steamers, enabling fruit to be landed in better condition. Freight at lowest reduced rates.

Insurance less than by any other steamers in the trade. Apples carried in cool well ventilated space and stored not over 4 or 5 tiers high.

Patronize the best steamers and apply early for space to

T. A. S. DEWOLF & SON,
AGENTS.
Halifax, N. S., January 17th, 1887.

Large Crops!

Farmers to secure large crops should use the

FERTILIZERS

—manufactured by—
JACK & BHILL,
—at the—
Chemical Fertilizer Works, Halifax, N. S.

THESE Fertilizers start the plants early and vigorously, and supply them with nourishment all through the season. They enrich the land. Buy them in preference to all other brands, because you know them to be good, having stood the test of years of use by our own farmers. 45tm

A NEW SWINDLE.—Some scamps are swindling the farmers in Ontario into buying foreign oats for seed at $10 a bushel by promising to pay $7.50 per bushel for the yield. Farmers who can be swindled in this way do not deserve much sympathy.

FOR SALE

At the
BRIDGETOWN
DRUG
STORE.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS & Gold Rings.
—: ALSO :—
LAZARUS' and MORRIS'
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,
all sold VERY CHEAP. Also
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.

Miscellanous.

Health Habits of the Great African Explorer, Henry M. Stanley.

(Related by himself for the 'Herald of Health.')

In his reception room at the Everett House, New York, Mr. Stanley was found on the morning after his first lecture. He was in perfect condition physically and mentally, the scorching suns of Africa having merely produced a coat of bronze, which gave him a most distinguished air and emphasized the brilliancy of an excellent pair of eyes. 'I am now forty-four years of age,' said he, 'and, in spite of all the hardships endured upon my travels through 'The Dark Continent,' I have never felt better in my life.'

'And you attribute this to what?'

'To the accumulation of information on correct habits of health.'

'How did you come to take interest in the subject?'

'I didn't begin to study health for the sake of the study. It was in the course of special work. I came to this country from Great Britain when I was fourteen years old, and served in the war from 1861 until the close. Then I went abroad and travelled along the shore of the Mediterranean, and the interior of Asia Minor. The war had given me a taste for travel, and I wanted to see something of the Old World.'

'Had you begun to form health habits then?'

'No, not quite. After returning to America I accompanied the Peace Expedition of General Hancock to Fort Dodge, as the representative of the Missouri *Democrat*, and a syndicate of Western and New York newspapers. I have just received a letter from Mr. Samuel D. Tappan, one of the peace commissioners to the Indians, who pleasantly reminds me of our meeting at Fort Laramie, nineteen years ago. I came to New York in 1867 and was sent by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, to accompany General Napier's expedition to Abyssinia. You remember it was for the relief of British subjects held in prison by King Theodore. He was displeased at the time because his repeated and most gracious offer, of marriage to Queen Victoria had been declined.'

'Then your education in health laws began?'

'Yes, practically. I had not thought much about the subject before, even then it was not a very deep study. I only saw how much work could be done with simple habits. I used no liquor; my food consisted of meat, procured by the slaughter of the cattle in the country, and a common dark bread, made from millet, and milk. I was not a day ill from the beginning until the expedition returned home in May 1868. I also represented the New York *Herald* and my health experience was the same. I had plenty of plain food, meats, rye bread and milk. In the early part of 1866 I went to Spain for the *Herald*. It was the time of the Carlist war. My habits continued about the same.'

'Were you able to bathe regularly?'

'Certainly. I used a tepid bath every morning when spending some time in one place, and, regularly at the end of a march. I have always used a rough towel vigorously after bathing, and find the exercise and friction most agreeable.'

'How did it come about that you were directed to find Livingstone?'

'While yet in Madrid, in October, 1869, I received a telegram, as nearly as I can remember, in these words. 'Come to Paris immediately.—Bennett.' I went to Paris, met Mr. Bennett, and after the usual courtesies he said to me abruptly, 'Where do you think Livingstone is?' 'What Livingstone?' 'The African traveller. I think he is alive somewhere in Africa, and I want you to go and find him.' I went.

'At once?'

'Yes; the next day I started for Egypt, thence to the upper Nile, Jerusalem, Constantinople, the Crimea, Caucasus, Caspian Sea, India, Mauritius, Sychelles to Zanzibar. The journey took fifteen months. I had no companion. At Zanzibar I formed an expedition for the finding and relief of Dr. Livingstone. I employed two white men and two hundred natives. One of the white men, Shaw, had been mate of an American ship, and the other, Farquahar, mate of an English ship. Both had been accustomed to hardship, but were fond of liquor. It was the awful consequences attending their indulgence in it that first aroused my attention to the effect of alcoholic stimulents in Africa. I sent Farquahar forward a few miles from camp, and when paying up the hotel and other bills, found that he had drank eighteen bottles of brandy before starting. The effect upon him was still visible after we had journeyed 150 miles. He then became dropsical and died. Shaw had been helping him to consume the brandy at Zanzibar. He was morose, and when he could get on more he left me at Unyanyembe, five hundred miles march. His object was to find an opportunity to drink to his heart's content of the stale beer obtainable there. I heard that he, in delirium I suppose put an end to his life. I continued my journey with the natives until I found Livingstone, in a few weeks afterward. He was lodged at a place within 900 miles of Zanzibar, to reach which it took me eight months. In the course of our conversation, he said, 'Wine and women have been the curse of the white man in Africa.' By wine he meant every intoxicating beverage in the country.

'Was Dr. Livingstone a teetotaller?'

'In Africa he never touched liquor of any kind.'

'What was the nature of the fare you were able to procure on your way through the country?'

'Goat meat, Indian corn cake, bananas and milk.'

'Your next expedition to Africa was——'

'In 1874. The New York *Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* combined and shared the expense. Three Englishmen accompanied me. I took the trouble to inquire regarding their habits to make sure that they were temperate men. We had in our stores twelve bottles of pure brandy from Zanzibar on an expedition that might have lasted from three to ten years. One was broken and spoiled, and six were consumed for medicinal purposes. They were disposed of in this way: One was given to the men suffering from dysentery, two were consumed by the white man, Pocock, who died of typhoid fever; the stimulant kept him up four weeks; the youngest white man, Baker, got one bottle, he also died. The elder Pocock was then the only white man left to me. In the course of a year he and the colored people consumed two bottles. At the end of two years and nine months five bottles remained. These we buried at Nyangwe thinking that we might want them on our return, for we then did not know but that, like other travellers, we might be driven back by native hostilities. This, however, was not our fortune, and we continued the voyage down the river Lualaba until we emerged on the Atlantic. The five bottles of brandy, for aught I know, still remain where we left them.'

'Did you drink any of the brandy?'

'The whole time, three and a half years, I may have taken ten tablespoonfuls of it.'

'What kind of food did you use?'

'Mutton, beef, goat meat, game, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, bananas, tea, coffee and milk.'

'Was your appetite always good?'

'Yes, save when in fever, I was nine months in the wildest parts of Africa without a symptom of disease. This good fortune I attribute to the increase of knowledge concerning health habits, the indulgence in simple food, the bath, and judicious exercise.'

'Did you sleep well?'

'Until toward the end. The great sense of responsibility disquieted my mind, and I lost sixty-three pounds in weight. When I started I weighed 180 pounds, when I returned I was only 117. The nervous activity was such that I could not sleep—no, not even after I had paced for hours outside the camp, in the hope of wooing it by fatigue.'

Runned by a Grand Prize.

RICHARD PENNISTAN'S BIG HAUL IN A LOTTERY —GOOD LUCK FOLLOWED BY MISFORTUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The fact was made public yesterday that Richard Penniston has just been admitted as a guest to Forrest Home. In 1873, Pennistan drew $500,000 in the Royal Havanna lottery, but he has been penniless for several years. Richard Pennistan and his wife were of English birth and professional breeding and were members of the stock company of the Arch Street theatre, and playing responsible parts before Wheatly and Drew became the lessees, about 1852. Mrs. Pennistan, long since deceased, was also a playwright of some note, and several of her plays were represented on the American stage. Soon after the dissolution of the old Arch Street company, the stone building on the southeast corner of Third and Chestnut streets was erected, and in the basement of this Mr. Pennistan opened a drinking place, where he soon found fame and patronage and money by his pleasant address and the quality of his liquors, more particularly his ales, and here he remained until about the middle of the war of the rebellion. He then opened a place in Brown's building, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, and here he did a large business and a very profitable one up to the time of his lottery drawing. He was, however, during this time, more or less embarrased financially through his investments in lottery tickets, beginning about a year and a half before the last of March 1873, when the official announcement of the drawing of the Royal Havanna lottery informed him that his $100 ticket had drawn $500,000.

At this time he was the owner of 62 horses many of them very valuable. In company with his friend, Whitney, the brewer, Mr. Pennistan at once went to New York, and placed the ticket for collection with August Belmont, receiving in cash, after some delay and a litigation with Mr. Whitney, who claimed a share of the prize, which was, however, disallowed by the courts, $420,000, $80,000 being charged by Mr. Belmont for collection, exchange, etc. Then upon returning to Philadelphia, Mr Pennistan sold his place on Chestnut street, with a portion of the stock, for $54,000, and another place at the north-east corner of Eighth and Sansom streets for $5,000, beside which he had about $50,000 of liquor untouched, and his horses. Upon his liquor there was probably money owing, but in all he had undoubtedly a half million clear in money and probably more.

He was a genial man and had many friends, some of them true ones, who advised him to put half, if not more, of his money in an invincible trust fund. Instead of this, he began operations on Third street, and inside of two years he had dropped there from $150,000 to $300,000. His dealings in horses, too, went on all the while, and he lost heavily on a stud farm near Lexington, Ky. He was besides this, badly defrauded by the agents, who ran or trotted his horses races, and his blooded colts, when sold at auction, although well advertised and of irreproachable pedigree, went for a song, buyers combining not to bid against each other, and dividing up the poorly-paid-for stock afterward. In fact, he was remorselessly 'skinned' by horsemen, and in less than six years was reduced to a bare living upon the income of some few investments which he had made in his wealthy days. This finally was exhausted, and for some years past he has been indebted to the kindness of friends for his subsistence. No one who knows Richard Pennistan believes other than that he had not drawn that lottery prize he would to-day be a wealthy man.

A REAL COMPLAINT.—While travelling through Nebraska, Musin, the virtuoso, lounged into the smoking car to kill a few of the heavy moments incident to a journey across the plains. He found a raw countryman scraping a polka off the strings of a fiddle. He played with the proud consciousness of a man who is master of his art.

'Let me play something,' said Mutin.

Without a word, the fiddler handed the virtuoso his instrument. Putting the thing into at least a suggestion of tune, Musin played a touching cavatina, and then the 'Carnival of Venice,' as arranged by Paganini.

The player of polka and square-dance music opened his mouth, and absorbed every note. When Musin had finished, he handed the fiddle back to its spellbound owner. The countryman shook his head. The brilliant notes of the 'Carnival' were still chasing each other in a mad dance through his head.

'I don't want it,' he said, laconically.

Constipation

Is a universal and most troublesome disorder. It causes Headache, Mental Depression, impairs the Sight and Hearing, destroys the Appetite, and, when long continued, causes Enlargement of the Liver, Inflammation of the Bowels, and Piles. Constipation is speedily cured by Ayer's Pills.

For a number of months I was troubled with Costiveness, in consequence of which I suffered from Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and a disordered liver. My eyes also troubled me. I was compelled to wear a shade over them, and, at times, was unable to bear exposure to the light. I was entirely

CURED BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this medicine to be the best cathartic ever made.—James Eccles, Poland, Ohio.

I suffered from Constipation, and, consequently, from Headache, Indigestion, and Piles, for years. Ayer's Pills, which I took at the suggestion of a friend, have given me effectual relief. I commenced taking this remedy two months ago, and am now free from Constipation, the removal of which has caused my other troubles to disappear, and greatly improved my general health.—W. Keeler, Amherst, Mass.

I suffered from Constipation, which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me, completely.—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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.

HACYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS ETC

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!

Dr. J. R. McLean,

Corner Hollis & Salter streets

HALIFAX.

Sept. 15th, 288 —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,

63p pd 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.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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.

Windsor & Annapolis Railw'y

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tu. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Express & Pass. Daily.
		P.M.	A. M.	A. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 35	6 00	.....
6	Round Hill	1 55	6 25	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 15	6 55	.....
19	Paradise	2 30	7 15	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 40	7 30	.....
28	Middleton	2 55	7 55	.....
33	Wilmot	3 07	8 11	.....
35	Kingston	3 16	8 25	.....
42	Aylesford	3 34	9 00	.....
47	Berwick	3 52	9 20	.....
50	Kentville—arrive	4 30	10 15	.....
	Do—leave	4 45	10 50	5 40
64	Port Williams	5 00	11 10	6 00
66	Wolfville	5 08	11 19	6 10
69	Grand Pre	5 18	11 32	6 25
			P. M.	
77	Hantsport	5 44	12 05	6 58
84	Windsor	6 10	12 55	7 25
116	Windsor Junct	7 35	3 23	9 50
130	Halifax- arrive	8 10	4 10	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mo. Wed. Fri. only.	Passenger and Freight Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00		2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 40	6 53	3 10
46	Windsor	9 00	9 35	5 15
53	Hantsport	9 22	10 37	5 08
61	Grand Pre	9 44	11 10	6 34
64	Wolfville	9 54	11 25	6 47
66	Port Williams	10 00	11 35	6 55
71	Kentville—arrive	10 15	11 55	7 10
			P. M.	
	Do—leave	10 30	12 25	
83	Berwick	11 05	1 17	
88	Aylesford	11 23	1 40	
95	Kingston	11 41	2 10	
98	Wilmot	11 50	2 23	
			P. M.	
102	Middleton	12 02	2 55	
108	Lawrencetown	12 20	3 18	
111	Paradise	12 30	3 33	
116	Bridgetown	12 45	3 55	
124	Roundhill	1 05	4 25	
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 25	4 50	

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour added will give Halifax time. ✱indicates that Trains stop only when signalled, or when there are passengers to set down. Full-faced figures show where Trains cross or pass.

Steamer Secret leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis. Returning, from Annapolis same days.

Steamer "Evangeline" leaves Digby every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, a.m., for Annapolis, returning from Annapolis same days.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 3.30 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.15 a. m.

"International Steamers leave St. John every Tuesday, and Thursday a. m., for "Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leaves St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 8.40 a. m., and 8.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Through Tickets by the various routes on sale at all Stations.

P. JONES, General Manager.

Kentville, Feb. 14th, 1887.

FOR BOSTON!

—VIA—

"PALACE STEAMERS"

—OF THE—

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.,

Spring Arrangement.

BAY LINE,

Steamer "Secret," will leave Annapolis and Digby for St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

INTERNATIONAL LINE.

On and after Feb 15th, the Steamers of this line will leave St. John at 8 o'clock a. m., for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every TUESDAY, and THURSDAY.

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

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

SAMUEL LEGG,

Watch and Clock Maker,

—IN—

Murdoch's Block.

Also Agent for the

HARTFORD LIFE

—AND—

ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.

Of Hartford, Conn.

Bridgetown, July 1, '85.

HACYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMANS WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY

—OF THE—

Dominion of Canada,

IN NINE VOLUMES, ROYAL 8vo.

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

Please send for Prospectus.

JOHN LOVELL, Manager and Publisher.

Montreal, 4th August, 1886.

RUBBER STAMP with your name in money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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 accomodation 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.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

CORN IN EGYPT!

Roop & Shaw

Beg to notify the public generally that they always keep on hand an assortment of

CARRIAGES

of the latest styles, made from

First Class Stock,

which will be sold on easy terms and reasonable prices.

Middleton, April 20th 1885. n2tf.

H. H. BANKS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION AGENT,

Parker Market Building, Halifax, N. S.

—Consign your—

FARM PRODUCE,

to the above address.

Highest Market PRICES Guaranteed.

Quick Sales. - - Prompt Returns.

FLORIDA!

ANY person contemplating visiting Florida will find it to their interest to write for information and circulars to A. M. DeWitt, Eustis, Orange Co., Florida. A splendid opportunity for the right man with a little capital, to start in the FURNITURE BUSINESS. Good Room. 325m

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 on 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 Change of Partnership.

The Law Firm of

T. D. & E. RUGGLES,

Office on Queen Street, Bridgetown, N. S., will henceforth be known under the name and style of

T. D. RUGGLES & SONS.

consisting of T. D Ruggles, Q. C., Edwin Ruggles, B. A., and Harry Ruggles, B. A.

Dated December 16th, A. D., 1884. tf

GOOD NEWS!

Fisrt 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 land 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.

GEORGE WHITMAN,

REAL ESTATE & COMMISSION AGENT,

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

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

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

WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION! We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

XMAS! XMAS!

Mrs. McLean,

has just received for the—

HOLIDAYS,

—a large assortment of—

BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES,

—for the season.—

Everything NEW and Everything ATTRACTIVE.

PLUSH GOODS, in large variety,

—such as—

LADIES' and GENT'S DRESSING CASES, ODOR CASES, FRAMES, and ALBUMS, ETC., ETC.,

ALL THE STANDARD POETS;
BIRTHDAY, GIFT and SCRAP BOOKS;
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS;
GIRL'S AND BOY'S ANNUALS;
CHATTERBOX FOR 1886;
GAMES OF ALL KINDS;
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHRISTMAS CARDS, in latest styles and designs;
FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.

A. M. MacLean.

Bridgetown, Dec. 14th, 1886. tf

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.

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, n81y.

W. R. LUXTON,

PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER.

BAD FEET A SPECIALTY.

INTERFERING

—AND—

OVERREACHING HORSES

TREATED SUCCESSFULLY.

I will also stump Annapolis County on horse Shoeing.

STAND.—Carleton's Corner,

Bridgetown, Oct. 12th 1885. 6m

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 16th, '86. Proprietor.

MRS. SOPHIA POTTER'S BONE RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

UNEQUALLED for Rheumatism in its worst stages, Neuralgia, Common Colds, Sore Throat, Burns, etc.

The demand is increasing so rapidly that it is almost impossible to keep a sufficient supply in the market. After using one bottle the people say they cannot do without it. For sale at D. Palfrey's, Bridgetown. 45,3m.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address, True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of William H. Fairn late of Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to LAURA M. FAIRN, Administratrix.

AMOS K. PATTERSON, Administrator.

Aylesford, Nov. 17th, 1886. 1m.

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

J. M. OWEN,

BARRISTER - AT - LAW,

Notary Public, Real Estate Agent, United States Consul Agent.

Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—1y

FLOUR! FLOUR!

The Cheapest in the Market!

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

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

Miss Eliza Bonnett,

WILL be prepared to give lessons on the Piano and Organ from the 1st of April. Bridgetown, Feb. 9th, '87. 4tf

He Lived to See His Wife.

A RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT SENDS A DYING EMPLOYE HIS WIFE IN A SPECIAL COACH.

If corporations are soulless, as some people claim, not all the officials are, as was evidenced in a pathetic occurrence a few nights ago. Daniel Frye, a brakeman in the service of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg railway, fell between two cars of a moving train, the merciless wheels crushing of both legs. The unfortunate man was removed to a comfortable place at Bradford Junction. Being told by the attending surgeon that he could not survive the injury, he was asked if he wished to send any message to his family, and he replied that he would not die until his wife could come to him. The surgeon shook his head in a doubting manner. The bleeding, helpless but conscious brakeman, knowing that every one despaired of his life, again assured them, this time more determinedly than before, that he would foil the plans of his master, Death, until his wife in person could receive his farewell. When Mr. Charles Maits, one of the superintendents of the Pan-Handle system, received telegraphic advice of the accident and the dying man's wish, he ordered his most experienced and courageous engineer to attach his locomotive to a coach and convey Mrs. Frye to the side of her husband. In ten minutes from the time the order was given the 'special' left Logansport with the wife on board.

To Bradford Junction is 113 miles. The night was stormy. Superintendent Watts stood at the back of the telegraph operator, and in flashes of electricity ordered all trains on side tracks. Through the darkness and the storm the 'special' whirled upon its mission of devotion and love. The villagers who hover around depot stoves at way stations on winter nights crowded out upon the platforms and stood in respectful silence as the mighty locomotive dazed both sight and hearing for an instant only. Steel rails vibrated under wheels which were measuring over 60 miles an hour. The engineer knew that God and a good road-bed were in his favor. As he backed his driving-wheels at Bradford station his engine seemed as proudly conscious of victory as does the race-horse when leading under the wire. The brakeman had kept his word. The husband and wife embraced. Bystanders, blinded by pitying tears, left the two for a moment, only for a moment. For with the kiss and the farewell the brakeman closed his eyes and died.—*Chicago Mail.*

THE PANAMA CANAL.—The *San Francisco Alta* of 4th inst, has the the following interesting intelligence from the Panama Canal, derived from parties connected with the Panama Railroad.

'Work upon the big undertaking is progressing very slowly. They attribute the tardiness to a lack of laborers and incompetent contractors. There are from 20,000 to 25,000 men at work, and agents have recently been sent to China to enlist more men for the work. The first dredger is sixteen miles inland from Aspenwall on the Atlantic, but the channel will have to be widened to twice its present capacity. Ground is broken from ocean to ocean, and men are working at intervals along the entire survey. The heaviest and only out of moment is at Gulebra, which is about eleven miles in extent and when finished will be 367 feet below the surface. This cut begins nine and one-half miles from Panama, and is about one quarter finished. Machinery which cost millions of dollars is scattered all around, and no use can be found for it and it is allowed to rust. All the large and paying contracts are given to Frenchmen, who are an easy-going set of people who have not that 'push' that is characteristic with Americans. They take matters philosophically, allowing subordinates to control the work. These officials have strict injunctions not to over-exert themselves. In the army of laborers nearly every nationality is represented, and strange to say, they fare the worst of any. Not through treatment, for all are treated alike, but the climate does not agree with them, and few live more than six weeks after arriving. But still they come, every steamer bringing a number. The Panama Railway is the only one in the world which runs special funeral trains. It runs two daily trains from Aspenwall to the burying-ground at Monkey Hill, a distance of two miles, and often during the rainy season ten trains are run out in one day. When the rainy season sets in, in April, every known fever spreads and the laborers die off like soldiers before a gatling gun. The East Indians, South Africans and Chinese stand the work and the climate best, and few of them die.

—On a recent trip through Tasmania writes a correspondent, our travelling party happened to visit the graveyard at Launceston, and among the various epitaphs discovered the following on a slate-stone slab:—

Beneath this rustic pile of stones
Lie the remains of Mary Jones.
Her name was Lloyd; it was not Jones;
But Jones was put to rhyme with stones.

This was considered fairly good, but on our return our host capped it. In the early days of the colony a rich merchant's wife died. Anxious to provide her a suitable monument, the bereaved husband sent far and wide for a stone cutter, and by rare good luck found one capable of reading. The inscription was to begin with he verse, 'A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband.' The first five words went on one line, leaving room for two more letters. crown could not be divided, but there was another resource. To the stone-cutter a 'Crown' was 'five bob,' so he promptly inserted the symbol 5, and the difficulty was surmounted.—*Harper's Magazine.*

—The Providence, R. I., *Star* says: 'The experience of the past three months in Rhode Island has proved that a prohibitory law can be better enforced than a license law.'

—A Georgian, writing of prohibition in Georgia, says: 'No County, locality, town or city in the State has ever yet returned to the liquor-traffic, after the two years trial of prohibition by a vote of the people.

Joker's Corner.

A Peaceful Editor.

The editor of the *Rustler*, says the St. Louis *Whip*, having published an article concerning Col. Dowser which the latter seemed offended at, was both astonished and dismayed to receive a challenge to a duel, signed by the colonel, in which he was offered his choice of weapons, as well as locality.

He did not answer by mail, as he was requested to, but the ensuing issue of his paper contained the following:

'Readers of the *Rustler* will remember that in our last issue we described Col. Bowser as a man who would not hesitate to rob his father's grave to get the filling from his teeth. We said this in our own innocent way, and merely in the light of a metaphor.

'Had we meant anything of the kind, we would have been deterred from saying it by a knowledge of the fact that Bowser's father had no filling in his teeth, unless they were padded with zinc, as that gentleman died at the country poor farm, and was buried in a dry goods box.

'We were surprised that any one could imagine for a moment that we should distort the facts seriously; we know that the colonel is an expert at thinning out hen roosts when the midnight bells are tolling, but we give him credit for more sense than to dissect a grave for the purpose of securing a few fragments of zinc.

'In regard to the duel, we must say that such a proceeding is not compatible with our moral training. We were raised in the elevating and ennobling atmosphere of a St. Louis boarding house, and we have never known a harsher note than the tinkle of a dinner bell, and never struggled with anything tougher than a buckwheat cake.

'A man who has walked the paths of peace all his life is naturally averse to taking up a shotgun when the snows of 50 winters have whitened his hair. The colonel was raised in the midst of powder and shell, as he worked for 20 years as porter in a powder magazine, and consequently he knows more about that business than we do.

'We may be accused of cowardice, but will take the chances. People may sneer and look at us with cold, chilling, glances, and, perhaps, spurn us entirely; but we would sooner be spurned until the cows come home, and frozen with glances, than be found stretched out in a hog pasture with our toes turned to the bleak midwinter heavens and a hole in our bosom big enough to put a gate post in.

'There isn't much glory in being spurned, but we'd rather be spurned, and be able to eat three square meals a day than to have our name heralded by paid obituary notices