

WEEKLY MONITOR SUPPLEMENT, May 27th, '85.

The British American Rebel.

A UNITED STATES SENATE CLERK TELLS OF LOUIS RIEL'S FORMER CRIMES.

Mr. Frank Eastman, who has been clerk to the senate committee on claims for the past two years, was district attorney at Helena, Montana, in 1882. In conversation on the Canadian insurrection, Mr. Eastman said: "I know Louis Riel well. He was leader of the Red River insurrection in 1872, and was guilty of the most atrocious and inhuman crimes ever perpetrated by man. Add to the tortures of the inquisition every agony that devilish ingenuity could suggest or invent, and you may get a faint idea of the manner in which Riel treated the unfortunate captives who fell into his hands. The Canadian Government secured the services of a priest to Riel, and after much trouble he succeeded in inducing Riel to surrender. In spite of his many acts of fiendish cruelty and the fact that he was guilty of high treason, the Canadian Government failed to give him the hemp he so richly deserved, and is now reaping the fruits of its mistaken mercy. In November, 1882, Riel was engaged in selling whiskey eight or ten miles inside of the lower border of Blackfoot reservation. He procured the liquor in Fort Benton, and failing to pay his bills and being unable to secure any more credit, he transferred his valuable custom to Helena. Here his credit also ran out, and when C. A. Broadwater, the partner and agent of Wilder of St. Paul, would credit him no more, Riel said, "All right, Meester Broadwater, but I would like to meet you out on zo perarie" thus conveying a delicate suggestion of the hereafter. Riel was shortly after indicted for selling rum to the Indians, and when brought to trial refused to answer any questions frankly, stating that he refused because he did not care to criminate himself. During the trial a juror asked Riel if he was not the man who incited the Red River insurrection in 1872. "Sair," replied Riel with great dignity, "I am ze man who attempted to introduce republican institutions in zat country." As no other witnesses could be procured, Riel was acquitted, although there was no doubt in the world as to his guilt. He was indicted at Benton for election frauds at Rocky Point in the spring of 1883, and being unable to procure bail, was imprisoned in jail for two or three months. Then he succeeded in securing bondsmen in the persons of Wm. H. Hunt the son of the ex-secretary of the navy, and then collector of the port of Fort Benton, and Thomas Cummings, a former collector. After being released he went up, into Manitoba. From recent events it is evident that he was engaged in laying his plans for the present insurrection. He returned to Fort Benton and was tried, but as the people around Rocky Point led nomadic lives, it was impossible to obtain any witnesses save Riel's half-breed wife and brother-in-law. Of course he was not convicted.

Riel is a magnificently handsome man. He has a superb figure, standing over six feet in height. His beard is long and coal black and he has melting Italian eyes as soft as a woman's. If his beard was lighter he would be the image of Guido's Christ. He is a rank coward, and is absolutely devoid of the courage such a man should have. He was in very bad odor with the half breeds around Fort Benton and Helena, and one day, in the fall of 1882, he went to Gov. Bodkin and begged that official to make him deputy marshal. He said his life was in danger, and he would live in constant danger if it was not protected by official sanction. His request was very properly refused. The Canadian Government, I think, deserves no sympathy in its present trouble with Riel. It should have hung him in 1872. You will soon hear blood curdling stories of his atrocities and cruelties. Riel is without charge and urged by the will and ambition, and unhappily, gifted with a glib and fascinating tongue. He is using the half-breeds to pull his chestnuts out of the fire. The Canadian Government has a grave problem to solve.

— J. W. Coleman is planting five acres of strawberries at Kentville, N. S., this spring.

A Fatal Jump.

PROFESSOR ODLUM JUMPS FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE AND DIES SHORTLY AFTER.

New York, May 19.—This afternoon a cab was driven from New York to the middle of the great span of the Brooklyn bridge here. Two men got out and began to climb the railing. Before they had reached the top of the bridge a policeman ran toward them, brandishing his club, and ordered them down. While he was talking with the young men a covered wagon containing Professor Robert E. Odium and a companion stopped about a hundred feet behind the cab. Quickly divesting himself of a blue flannel suit, Odium, clad in a red shirt and trunks, jumped from the carriage and sprang lightly to the railing. He quickly reached the top, and, poising himself for a moment, stood erect and glanced hurriedly at the surface of the East river far below him. People on the bridge in that vicinity sent up a cry of horror when they saw Odium prepare to plunge into the river, one hundred and thirty-five feet beneath his feet. The policeman, whose attention had been diverted from the daring swimmer, turned his head just in time to take in the true situation. He left the two young men who had endeavored to throw him off the scent, and rushed back towards the professor. Before he had gone a dozen feet Odium, without a moment's hesitation, leaped out from the railing into the air. He held one hand above his head as a rudder to guide him in his descent. The river below was at that moment clear of shipping. A tug and a schooner floated lazily in the stream several hundred yards below the bridge. The tug was filled with reporters and club men. Capt. Paul Boyton stood near the bow, anxiously watching the bridge, and those on board witnessed the leap with bated breath. For nearly a hundred feet the professor came down all right, feet foremost. He shot downward with the speed of a meteor, his red suit making him easily discernible for a long distance. When within thirty feet of the water his body began to turn. As if realizing his danger, Odium brought down his hand with a wave like motion to aid him in recovering his balance. The movement was, however, made too late. His body had now turned so far that it was impossible to change its course. Half a second later, with a mighty splash that threw up the water on all sides, as if torn with a shell, Odium's body struck the surface of the river on one side and sank out of sight. The tug hurriedly pushed forward to the place where the body fell, and Capt. Boyton, after seeing that life-preservers had been thrown out into the water, sprang over the side of the boat and waited for the body to rise. Soon he saw the white face of the professor rising by his side. Seizing a life-preserver, he with difficulty placed it beneath the body of the insensible professor. Blood mingled with froth came from the mouth of the daring man. A row boat was soon pushed within reach, and with considerable difficulty the body of the professor was dragged into the boat. A few minutes later it was transferred to the tug and restoratives administered. After considerable rubbing the eyes of the sufferer opened.

"What kind of a jump did I make?" he whispered.

"First-class, my boy," responded Captain Boyton. "You'll be all right in a little while."

The professor immediately relapsed into insensibility. The tug was hurriedly started for the shore and just as the pier was reached a shudder passed through the professors' frame, and, after breathing once or twice, his heart stopped beating, and death came to his relief. The body was taken to an undertaker's establishment. Odium was formerly professor at a swimming bath in Washington, but latterly has acted as clerk in Willard's hotel. It has been the ambition and dream of his life to make a jump from Brooklyn bridge. He made an attempt once before the bridge was completed, but was prevented by the police. He was 34 seconds in the air before striking the water. He was 33 years of age, and unmarried.

The Scott Act.

OTTAWA, May 22.—In the senate today petitions in favor of the amendments recently made by the senate to the Scott Act were presented by Messrs. Almon, Smith, McMillan and Clemow.

Mr. Smith said that these petitions were signed by over thirty-five thousand of the most intelligent and wealthy citizens of Ontario. These petitions, he said, were subjected to a careful scrutiny by a committee of senators before they were presented and were found to be signed by 35,526 electors, each in his own hand writing. The petitioners, he believed, were all voters, and not women and children, who constituted the bulk of the signatures to the petitions lately presented against any amendment of the act. Petitions from the other parts of the Dominion are still to come in.

THE STATE OF TRADE.—The wholesale trade has been improving gradually since the opening of navigation, and is in volume at the present time not much behind that of the corresponding season last year. The outlook is fair so far as the crops go. Reports are to the effect that the fall wheat is looking well in all districts. Of course the disturbances in the North-West will interfere greatly with the area under cultivation there. In Manitoba, however, and in all the Eastern Provinces, farmers have been, and are still, busy getting in their crops, and the extent under crop will this year be unusually large. While farmers are so busy, it follows as a matter of course that the county retailers are not doing a very large trade. For the same reason remittances from county towns and districts are not up to the mark. The city trade has, however, been excellent. Payments from city retailers have been large.—*Montreal Witness 26th.*

—A gang of British forgers at Toronto on Tuesday presented forged notes on the Bank of Scotland and other British banks or banks doing European business in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. In Toronto they succeeded in cashing two £50 cheques; in Ottawa they were unsuccessful, but were allowed to go unarrested, through the genuineness of the note was doubted. In Montreal two of the gang presented notes for large sums and were arrested under suspicion, the banks having been warned by the Bank of Halifax that these forged bills were extant. Two men were arrested in Montreal, giving the names of W. H. Hall and Robert Tom. When arrested forged notes for nearly \$15,000 were found upon them.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—The grand international rowing regatta under the management of the St. John's club of this city commenced today. The professional single scull race had eight entries. The distance was three miles with a turn. It was won by Teemer in 20 min. 1½ sec, by two length; Guadaur, second; Griffin, third; Lee fourth and Peterson fifth. Hosmer finished third and McKay fourth but they were ruled out for finishing outside of the line. Teemer's time is the next best on record to that said to have been made by Courtney.

—The first Nova Scotia banker of the season, the schooner Maria, of Pubnico, has arrived at Gloucester, Mass., from West-rn Bank with 170,000 lbs. codfish and 80 gals. oil. This is but the beginning of an extensive business of the same kind to follow, although the duties to be put on after July 1 may cause a reduction in its value, says the *Cape Ann Advertiser*. The duties on this fare alone would have amounted to \$385 but for the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

—Riel is in Regina, confined in the police barracks.

Dr. O. W. Norton's

Burdock BLOOD PURIFIER! Purely Vegetable!

A Valuable Compound

—FOR—

RESTORING HEALTH.

Hundreds have been cured by using it for
LIVER COMPLAINT,
COSTIVENESS,
DYSPEPSIA,
SALT RHEUM,
CATARRH,
RHEUMATISM,
IMPURE BLOOD,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
GENERAL DEBILITY

—AND—

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS &C.

MRS. JAMES GORDON, of Tremont, paid hundreds of dollars without getting any help. She is cured of that incurable disease the M. D's call it Sick Headache by using Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MRS. OBEDIAH SAUNDERS, of the same place, was a perfect invalid for five years with Liver, Kidney Complaints and General Debility. She is now able to do all her own house work, including washing, which she never expected to do, all by using six bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

ASA RAYMOND'S SON, of Trout Cove, Digby Neck, is cured of a bad Fever Sore in his leg. After trying lots of remedies and doctoring which failed to do him any good. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier did it.

ARTHUR BARTEAUX'S daughter of Mount Handley was given up by two M. D's, to die with Liver and Kidney Disease. She is now well and fat, by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

ARTHUR BROWN'S daughter, of Stronach Mountain has been very sick with Liver and Kidney Complaint and General Debility. Is now quite well, and says the best medicine she ever took is Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR. JAMES CROSBY, of Yarmouth, was very sick with Erysipelas. He is now cured by using four bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

JOHN McLEAN, of Bridgetown, was cured of Biliousness by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR. J. A. BALCOM, Merchant, of Margareville, says there is no Blood Purifier or Bitters in the market that do so much and give such general satisfaction as Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

CAPT. L. RAYMOND, of Weymouth, was cured of Dyspepsia and Dispondency, bordering on insanity, by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR. WILLIAM PATTEN, of Ohio, Yarmouth County, spent hundreds of dollars doctoring for Kidney Complaint, was unable to get out of his room last fall. Now he is able to attend to his farming, by taking six bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

There are no medicines known to Physicians, the world over that have cured so many of Liver, Kidney, Blood and Nerve Diseases, as the medicines that compose Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

Be sure you get Bottles labeled with Dr. O. W. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier, put up by

**J. B. NORTON
BRIDGETOWN,**

and don't be put off with anything else. Bridgetown, Feb 19th, '85. 1y.

The North West Rebellion

HOW WOULD IT LOOKED FOR BY THE TROOPS.

A credible authority, no less than an officer of the 9th... Three weeks ago...

Wasson, May 19.—Depredations committed by Indians in the north-west...

Victoria, May 19.—A dispatch from the north-west...

Quebec, May 21.—The Mail's special correspondent...

Quebec, May 21.—The defence in the case of the late...

Quebec, May 21.—A dispatch from the north-west...

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Correspondence

We do not correspond responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

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Births

At St. John's, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, of a daughter.

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Deaths

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New Advertisements

Advertisement for Tailoring at Cash Prices.

Advertisement for Heavy All-Wool Homespun Suits.

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Miscellaneous.

Hot Water in Dressing.—The internal use of hot water in various ailments, and especially in dyspepsia, is among the best of all remedies, both among the people and among the physicians. We are personally acquainted with cases of dyspepsia in which the individuals had suffered without help from other remedies. Most of our medical journals, including the *London Lancet*, have had articles on the subject. Dr. T. W. Sheard writes, in the *New York Medical Record*, his own experience with it. We give the substance of what he says.

He had always enjoyed robust health, never having needed medicine except once when he was a boy. In August, 1883, however, he was prostrated to the verge of unconsciousness by a stroke. With this began trouble with his digestion. There was no pain, no acidity, but an uncomfortable feeling which ended in the ejection of his food from the stomach and yet without nausea.

This continued for three months. Meanwhile, he faithfully tried nearly all the approved remedies or methods of treatment, and regulated and restricted his diet. He had a ravenous appetite, and invariably rose from the table hungry. He could by the full exertion of his will power, resist for a while the tendency to vomit, but apparently with no benefit. He lost some fifty pounds in weight, and became very nervous, irritable, despondent and weak.

Having seen the article in the *Lancet* on the use of hot water, he resolved to try the treatment. Before rising in the morning he had his servant bring him a pint of boiling water. This, so hot that he could not touch his lips to it, he drank, through a tube during the space of twelve minutes.

What he had done one and a half hours longer and then took his breakfast and retained it on his stomach with no unpleasant feeling. He did the same one hour and a half before dinner and supper, and a half an hour before retiring.

This course he continued until Christmas, using no other fluid whatever. The vomiting ceased, his appetite returned, and he began to gain weight. For the next nine months he used the hot water less regularly, with an occasional return of the vomiting. A subsequent change of climate helped to complete his cure and to do without the water. He has since used it in his own practice, with excellent results every time the treatment was prescribed.

He stood by his flag.

A dozen rough but brave soldiers were playing cards one night in camp. One of them is that "suddenly" exclaimed the ringleader, stopping in the midst of the game to listen. In a moment the whole squad were listening to a low solemn voice which came from the tent occupied by several recruits who had arrived in camp that day. The ringleader approached the tent on tip-toe.

"Boys, I'm sorry, or I'm a sinner," he roared out. "Three cheers for the man!" he shouted another man of the group as the prayer ended.

"I want things for three weeks!" he said, showing to the religious out of him "I said the first speaker, laughing. He was a large man, the ringleader in mischief. The recruit was a slight pale-faced young fellow of about eighteen years of age. During the next three weeks he was the butt of the camp. Then several of the boys, conquered by the lad's gentle patience and uniform kindness to his persecutors, begged the others to stop annoying him.

"Oh, the little rascal is no better than the rest of us," answered the ringleader. "He's only making believe a despotic struggle. The brigade during the next three weeks he was the butt of the camp. Then several of the boys, conquered by the lad's gentle patience and uniform kindness to his persecutors, begged the others to stop annoying him.

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Agricultural.

Facts For and Against Inbreeding.

For subjects are more encouraged by contradictory evidence than the subject of inbreeding. Whoever side of question a disputant elected to take, for or against, will do well to support his position with facts in support of his view. The genuine truth-seeker, wishing to avail himself of the good and avoid the evil of the practice, will do well to support his position with facts in support of his view. The genuine truth-seeker, wishing to avail himself of the good and avoid the evil of the practice, will do well to support his position with facts in support of his view.

We had endeavored, in the course of experience in early life, to watch without prejudice, the working of various systems of breeding, and to weigh without prejudice the arguments of those breeders who recommended the practice, when a bird which proved valuable was picked up on the occasion of a casual visit to a pigeon fancier. Wherever we went among breeders, wherever their variety of live stock might be, certain questions were always asked and the answers carefully noted and considered. In this way, a great many opinions and some facts were gathered. Our friend, the fancier, who was an elderly man and had bred a great variety of breeds and birds in his day, from cattle down to the smallest kinds of stock of farm and house, was readily communicative, and responsive to our inquiry about the results of his experience of inbreeding, said in substance (I do not remember the exact words), "I can not give you a decided answer of a general nature. Now, here are some breeds, the results of which I can pair from the nest, generation after generation, never going outside the descendants of a single pair, and they show no bad effects, so far as the breed is concerned, much more delicate breed in every way can not bear the least relationship; the young birds die off before they are half grown if the parents are of the same strain." These were extreme cases, and he said that between the one and the other, there were degrees of resistance to inbreeding and to constitutional strength of the breed. If this is the case in the breeds of the domesticated pigeon all comprised within one division, of one genus, how can we apply any fixed rule to the whole of the several genera of farm live stock? In dealing with any one breed, so far from forming a final opinion, we should keep open the eyes of our understanding, for the first intimation of nature's withdrawal of her license granted to our will. As on the rich natural soil of the virgin districts of our country the pioneers of the advancing race of mankind can reap after ground, but after a while the evidence of exhaustion become manifest; so the stock breeder may long work upon the vigorous vitality and unbroken constitution of a breed or race of animals; but the process, after long success, is sometimes barred by events which say to those competent to understand their meaning into words—"Hilbert, but no further!"—*Journal.*

Raising Quinces.

A writer in the *Hubbardian* says: I have often wondered why people in the rural districts, who own much waste land, do not raise quinces. This good fruit will always command a remunerative price in almost every fruit-market. Quinces can be raised as readily as apples or pears. But the ground where they are grown should be kept from grass and weeds, and it is an excellent practice to spread ashes of any sort and lime around the trees, and dig such fertilizing material into the soil. Quinces sell as high as \$10 a barrel, and they have always been high. An illustration of profits to be derived from fruit raising may be seen in the business of a grower, who, on the west shore of Seneca lake, a few years ago, bought a farm at a high price and planted twenty acres with quince trees. In the first bearing year he gathered a crop that sold for enough money to reimburse his outlay for the land, the trees, and labor of planting and care, gathering and shipping the fruit. The next year his crop was light. Then came another full bearing year, when he realized, net profit \$500 an acre for the entire orchard. Of course it will be understood that an experience like this is not likely to be repeated often, and will never occur in the practice of an unskillful person or one unacquainted with the special interest from which such magnificent returns is made.

—Foul in the foot, or foot rot is a troublesome disease, and difficult to cure so long as cattle are pastured on wet land or kept in a filthy wet yard. If the farmer keeps the cow in a dry stable in winter, and turns her out in a dry pasture in summer, a cure can be readily effected. Wash the foot clean with warm water and soap, and remove the diseased parts with a feather dipped in a mixture of one part of sulphur and water, or you may smear the sores with warm tar, and enclose the feet in bandages to keep out the sand and dirt. If there is considerable inflammation in the feet, apply poultices until it is removed, and then apply the tar or sulphur dressing.

—Over a hole from which an apple tree was dug, and which was afterwards filled with rich earth from the roadside, a parsnip was grown last season that reached fully thirty inches below the surface, and was otherwise large in proportion. For carrots and parsnips the soil can scarcely be made too deep, providing the soil is fertile all the way down.

—Do not hire a man by the day or month, simply because he is cheap. Cheap help is almost certain to be dear help in the end. Pay good wages, get good help, and you have a right to expect good work. Have a thorough understanding with your man when you hire him, and it may be the means of averting trouble later on.

STEAM FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

30 PARLOR SUITS
30 PINE BEDROOM SUITS
20 ASH AND WALNUT SUITS
12 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 also state that he has added a quantity of
New MACHINERY!

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

J. B. REED,
Photograph Gallery

Enlarging.
Portraits copied, enlarged, framed and finished, either in oil or color. The portrait to be copied must be either a good type or photograph.

Photographs and stipples will receive best attention and are supplied with all the latest and improved styles of work at his rooms.

OVER "MONITOR" OFFICE.
J. N. RICE.
Bridgetown, August 7th, 1884.

BROWN'S 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 the department with extra promptness and dispatch. Grain, when in condition, will be ground immediately on being threshed if required.

IN STOCK,
Long and Short Shingles, Boards, Slaves, &c.
Best fresh ground Cornmeal, Graham, Buckwheat, Middlings, Flour, MIXED FEED, &c., &c.
Lugs 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.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.

THE BRIDGETOWN Marble Works,

ARE prepared to compete with any similar marble or granite, both in workmanship and price.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS.

—IN—
Marble, Freestone & Granite,
of all descriptions manufactured to order at short notice.

Furniture Works!
Call and inspect work.

OLDMAN WHITMAN,
Bridgetown, Jan. 18th, '85.

PACKAGE of Cards, Pictures and our Big Catalogue for 3c. send 10c.
A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

DYB WORKS, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

GILBERT'S LANE.

ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING, CLEANED, RE-DYED and Pressed, equal to any done in the city. Blankets, Carpets, &c. Cleaned by a NEW PROCESS, every week. SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS DYED. FRATHERS, KID GLOVES, TIES, &c., CLEANED ON PRESS.

All Orders left at the following places will receive prompt attention. PRIORS DYED: Messrs. J. & C. Co., 41 Charlotte street; W. P. Moore & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Miller, Yarmouth, N. S.; J. P. H. Goodwin, New Glasgow, N. S.; W. S. Shannon, Annapolis, N. S.; J. Chalmers & Sons, Annapolis, N. S.; Miss Wright, Digby, N. S.; Robt. Young, Charlottetown, N. S.; or at the DYB WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

H. S. PIPER, AGENT, BRIDGETOWN.

THE CURRENT CHICAGO, U. S. A. The great Literary and Family Journal of our time. Clean, pleasant, grand! Over 600 brilliant contributors (\$4.00 yearly; 8 months, \$2.50). Buy it at once! THE CURRENT AND MONITOR, ONE YEAR, \$5.00.

FOR SALE, IRON & STEEL, assorted sizes.
Hoop Iron and Rivets, Here's Shoes and Nails.
Iron and Steel Out Nails, Cut and Straight Spikes, Cold Chisel and Tacks, Sleigh and Carriage Bails, Oakum, Fish, Tar, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c., &c.

Hugh Fraser,
Bridgetown, Dec. 11, '84.

W. H. FAIR,
GENERAL AGENT FOR
MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY OF NEW SCOTIA.
Also Agent for the
"QUEEN" INSURANCE CO., of Liverpool, England.
Capital, Two Millions, Stg.
Fire Life Insurance effected at the cheapest current rates.
ADDRESS: LAWRENCETOWN, N. S. Jan. 15th, 1885.

OPLEKA COUGH MIXTURE!

WARRANTED TO CURE Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and Inflammation of the Larynx, or Hoarse Voice. Price 25 cents a bottle.

OPLEKA is a powerful expectorant, Pleasant, and non-toxic. It is a most valuable remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

Geo. S. Cook,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST,
ANNOPOLE ROYAL - N. S.

MILL MACHINERY of all kinds made and repaired.

Shafting and Saw Arbors
SEWING MACHINES cleaned and repaired
January 26th, 1884. 43 17

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, J. C. Edwin Ruggles, and E. Ruggles, all of whom are equally interested in the said firm.
Dated December 16th, A. D. 1884. If

APPLES!

JOHN S. TOWNSEND & CO.,
110 Cannon Street, LONDON.

CONSIGNMENTS of apples to their care receive the best attention, and proceeds are remitted immediately after sale. Shippers are recommended to mail their Bills of Lading as promptly as possible to the above address.

Any information desired may be obtained by applying to our representative,
H. V. Barrett,
Office, McCormick's Building, ANNOPOLE ROYAL, N. S.

NEW EXCHANGE.

Reasonable Goods! MIDDLETON CORNER!

WE are prepared to wait upon Customers with a large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES.

A choice article of
MOLASSES. HOME LIGHT OIL.

We want all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods for which we will give the highest market price.

Consignment of all kinds wanted.
S. J. FREEMAN & CO.
Middleton, Oct. 27th, 1884.

Windsor & Annapolis Railway Time Table.

Station	Express Daily	Local Daily	Freight Daily
Windsor	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Windsor	11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Windsor	3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Windsor	7:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Windsor	11:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
Windsor	1:00 A.M.	1:00 A.M.	1:00 A.M.
Windsor	5:00 A.M.	5:00 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Windsor	9:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
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