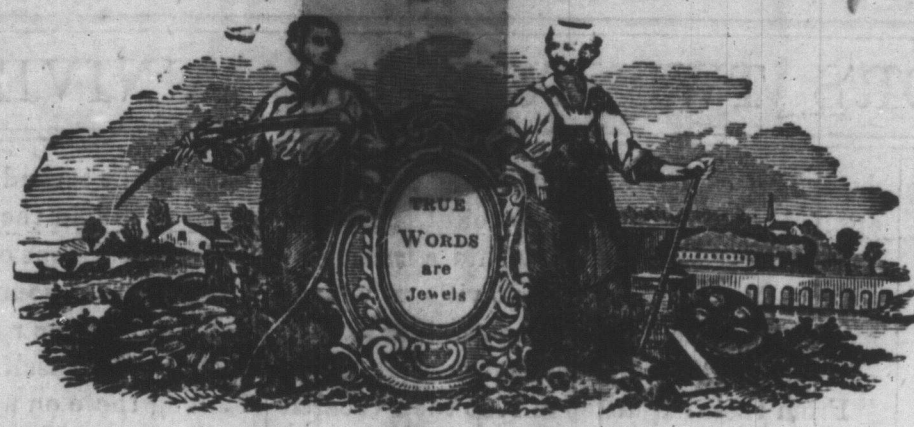


Weekly



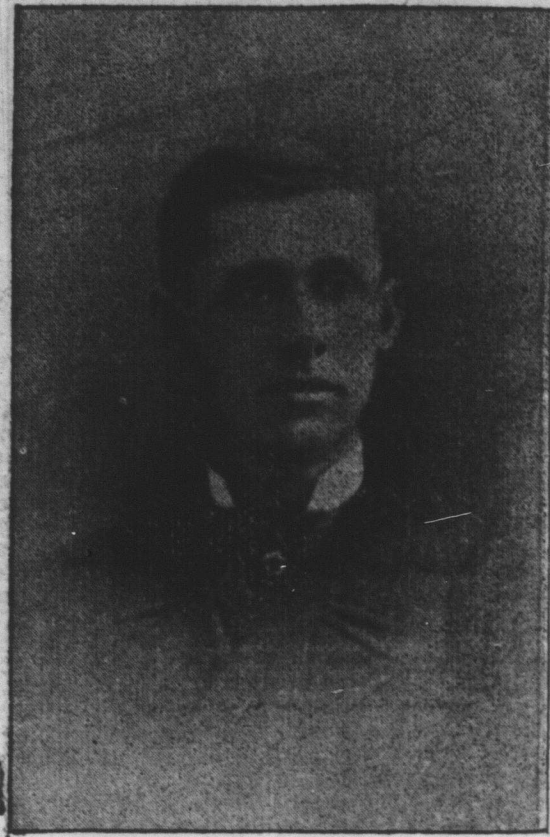
Monitor.

OUR TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

Circulation, 5000 Copies.

BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA, APRIL, 1894.

Price, 10 Cents per copy.



THE LATE H. S. PIPER.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE MONITOR'S CAREER,

From its inception, April 10th, 1873, to its Twenty-first Anniversary, April 10th, 1894.

The *Free Press*, published by the late A. M. Gidney, ceased publication in the latter part of the year 1872. At this time, having served several years apprenticeship in the above office, Mr. Henry S. Piper had arrived to the position of foreman, and had obtained a practical knowledge of the business, in its various parts. Upon the cessation of the publication of the *Press*, being thus thrown out of employment, and lacking the capital necessary to establish a new business, he employed his time in getting out small orders for job work, as far as his resources would allow, until, in the following spring, Mr. John E. Sancton, then carrying on a watch-making and jewelry business in this town, bought out the plant of the *Free Press* and offered Mr. Piper, who then lacked a few months of attaining his majority, a junior partnership, the firm being known as Sancton and Piper. Consequently, on April 10th, 1873, the first number of the WEEKLY MONITOR made its appearance. The office of publication was in the building now owned and occupied by Mrs. Georgiana Sancton. The plant consisted of one hand-press and a limited quantity of type and other requisites. The size of the paper was 24x30. The editing and business management of the paper



HECTOR MacLEAN.

HECTOR MacLEAN, Born Feb. 14th, 1843, of purely Highland Scotch stock. Graduated from Richmond County grammar school in 1859. Studied higher mathematics, including navigation and surveying, during 1860 and 1861. Spent 1862, 1863 and part of 1864 at sea. In January, 1865, obtained Master Mariner's certificate in Liverpool, England. In April of that year engaged in practical engineering, and in December of the same year, when Mr. Fleming took over the Pictou branch, took charge of one of its sections as superintendent of construction. Later occupied similar positions on the W. and A. R'y, G. S. R'y, and N. S. C. R'y. Was also contractor on the I. C. R'y for four years. In 1878 went to the United States, and as a member of the firm of Parker & MacLean, had charge of building and operating 1350 miles of railway in the States of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and Ohio, and never had a man killed by accident. In 1889, owing to injuries sustained in an accident some time before, had to give up railroading and settle down, but not to a life of idleness, being at the present time, besides running two farms, President of The Middleton Water Supply Co., a Director in the Valley Telephone Co., and Director and Manager of The International Brick and Tile Co. The latter company employ about forty men during the summer season, and about as many during the winter providing fuel, etc. The wares of this Company have given perfect satisfaction wherever introduced, and it is the intention to largely increase the output this year.

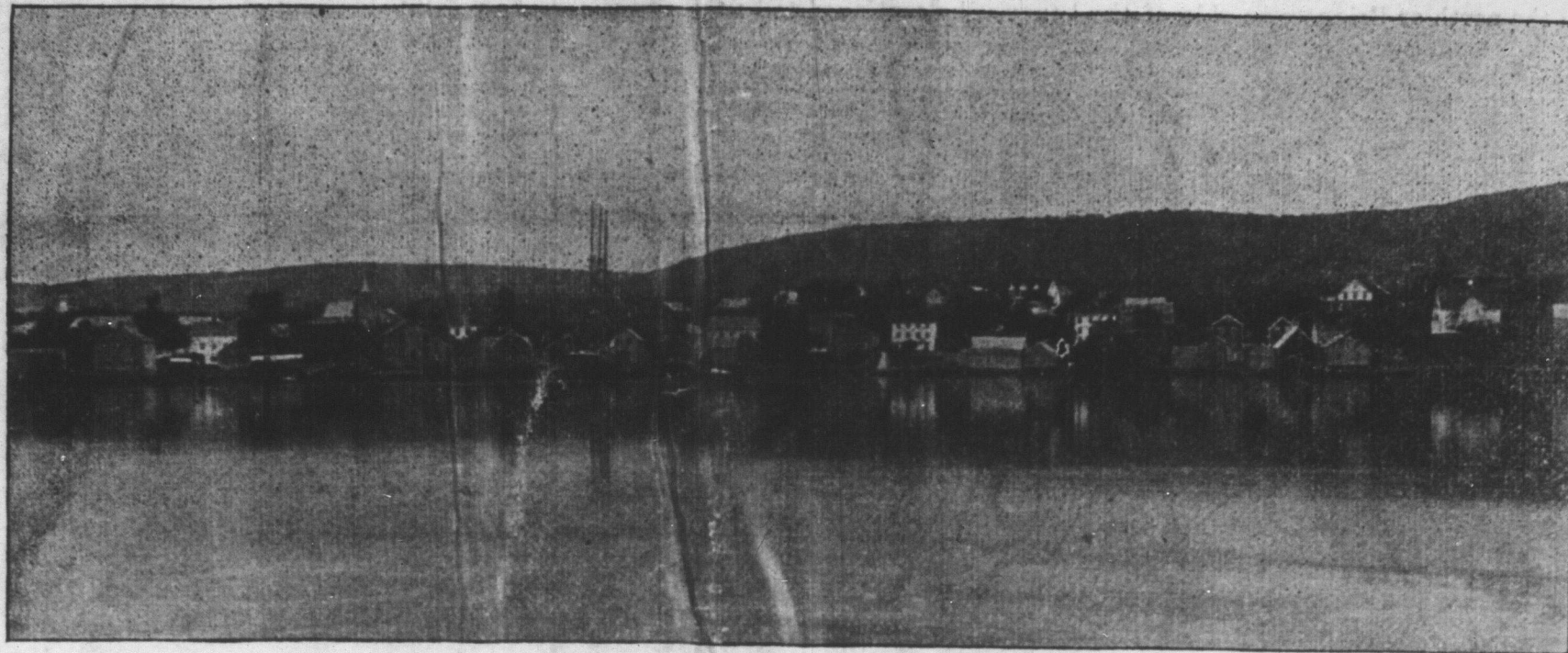
was conducted by Mr. Sancton, while the practised skill of Mr. Piper was employed in the mechanical department. A small temperance paper called the *Alliance Journal* was during a portion of this time also published from this office. This arrangement continued in force until the spring of 1879, when Mr. Sancton sold out his interest in

motor of seven-horse power replaced the hot air engine which had previously furnished the motive power, thus completing one of the best equipped printing establishments in the province.

In December, 1880, the year after assuming proprietorship, Mr. Piper had purchased the so-called Bonnett building, then owned

by Mrs. Elizabeth Hazen, and having somewhat remodelled it to suit his purpose had removed thereto, this office continuing up to the present day the home of the MONITOR.

The extraordinary success which thus attended the MONITOR's career, is doubtless attributable, no less than to its promoter's assiduous and indefatigable exertions, to his



VIEW OF GRANVILLE FERRY FROM ANNAPOLIS SIDE.

the business to Mr. Piper, the former since his retirement devoting himself exclusively to his jewelry business, but still retaining a kind and friendly interest in the welfare of the paper with which he was so closely identified in his infancy.

During the interval preceding the dissolution of partnership, the office of publication had been removed to more commodious quarters, in the building now occupied by our enterprising merchant, Mr. J. W. Beckwith. During this period of six years, small but inadequate additions had been made to the original plant, the advertising and job work were of limited proportions and the subscription list had been enforced hardly to the number of 600 names. It was, therefore, a somewhat hazardous venture for a young man to undertake, possessed only of borrowed capital, with untried business capabilities and handicapped by numerous other disadvantages. But, deterred not even by the adverse counsel of many friends, he resolutely faced all difficulties and discouragements, and the remarkable success which the MONITOR achieved under his management, which terminated with his untimely demise, July 28th 1889, proved how nobly he fought the battle, and attained the reward of his ambition. Under his efficient control, during which he assumed the entire management, including, after the lapse of a few months, all editorial duties as well, the circulation of the paper more than doubled itself; the advertising and jobbing departments expanded in a notable degree; the old hand-press was replaced by a first class cylinder power press; the addition of two job presses, also first class machines, and supplementary fonts of job type contributed much to the efficiency of that department; the paper was enlarged and embellished by an entire new face of type; a paper-cutter and many other requisites were added, and finally, when the town was furnished with a system of waterworks, an acquisition which was largely the result of the influence and strong advocacy of the MONITOR, a water

T. D. RUGGLES, Barrister, of Bridgetown, was born at Belleisle, in this County, Dec. 21st, 1818. His father Timothy Ruggles, who was a grandson of General Ruggles, represented the township of Granville in the General Assembly of the province for twenty years, dying at the early age of 55 years. He was educated at the old grammar school in the city of St. John, N.B. Studied law in Halifax in the office of the late Timothy Hartshorne, and was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia in April, 1843. Settled in Bridgetown where he has ever since remained in the active practice of his profession. In 1858 he was elected by acclamation to represent the township of Granville in the General Assembly of the province, on the retirement of his father-in-law, the late S. S. Thorne, who had been appointed to the position of Chairman of the Board of Works. Before the next election



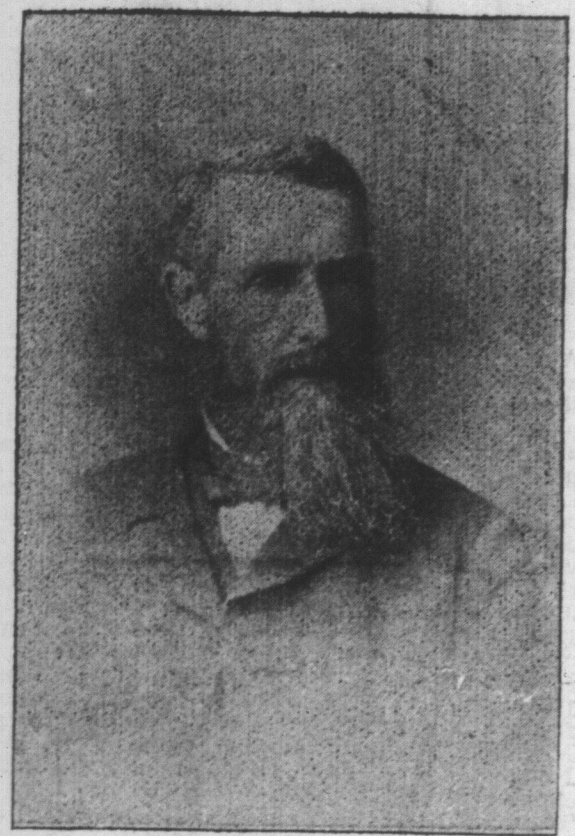
T. D. RUGGLES, Q. C.

township representation was changed to that of the entire county, three members being allowed to the county. He was again nominated to come to the county with the late Hon. J. W. Johnston and Hon. George Whitman as colleagues, but declined, owing to the pressing nature of his professional engagements which required his whole time and attention. The late Avaril Loxley was nominated in his place, and all three were elected by large majorities. In 1867 he was appointed a Q. C. For many years Mr. Ruggles has enjoyed a large and very lucrative practice, being now the wealthiest and one of the most prominent citizens of the county and the Nestor of the legal profession in western Nova Scotia. His two sons, Edwin and Harry, are now joined with him in the firm of T. D. Ruggles & Sons.

keen and careful supervision of all matter admitted to its columns, and the high standard he ever aimed to reach, advancing to his utmost all projects tending to forward the interests of his town and county or the well-being of his fellow-men, and vigorously protesting against injustice, partisanship or any form of wrong.

It was at this point in his career, when in the full prime of his manhood, when his journalistic abilities were becoming widely recognized, and the influence of the MONITOR more and more extended, when the goal of his ambition and his most cherished hopes would appear to have reached their fulfilment, that death came to him. His death gave his work a crown and price. His labors here were ended, but who shall say his toilsome efforts and his earth-learned skill were futile and of no avail? May they not have conduced to further his advancement toward that higher goal to which our immortal longings are ever directed.

"For, what has heaven finer than the force
That lifts to noble aims a noble soul
And holds it to its end with steadfast will?"
A critical period in the existence of the MONITOR had now arrived. Would its useful career terminate with the decease of its lamented proprietor? Should it be yielded up to partisan enthusiasts who had long gazed upon it with covetous eyes, to surrender up the sterling independence and unwavering loyalty to purpose that characterizing it so long had won for it the approval and commendation of its host of supporters? Or, should it still pursue the even tenor of its way, and unmolested by political zealots or designing factions continue on in that unbroken line of conduct, which its originator had so zealously and steadfastly adhered to? These questions were unhesitatingly answered by the wife of the late proprietor, who, having shared to some extent the tasks and duties that had occupied her husband, and having enjoyed his fullest confidence and participated in his hopes and aspirations, determined to assume the duties and respon-



JOHN E. SANCTON.

sibilities that he had laid down and to continue the publication of the MONITOR upon the same independent basis and free and untrammelled policy which it had so successfully sustained in the past. Without delay, the services of Mr. W. A. Calnek, a writer of well-known and esteemed literary repute, were secured as editor; and though he officiated in this capacity but a few months, his connection with the MONITOR was not entirely severed until his death, which occurred about two years later. In addition to Mr. Calnek's valuable assistance, the proprietor had also the good fortune to secure the services of Mr. R. S. McCornick, a man of practical knowledge in all departments of newspaper work, and a wide and varied experience in the printing business, which has proved of the greatest utility in his capacity as manager of the MONITOR. To date the MONITOR's circulation has increased to the number of 5000 copies, a result which has been attained by the MONITOR's continued growth and progress. Nearly ten years have elapsed since the proprietor assumed control, a period amply sufficient to test the feasibility of the undertaking, and now have to-day the proud satisfaction of stating that at no former period in its history has the MONITOR stood upon so solid a basis, nor viewed the future with greater promise of success than upon this the 21st year of its existence. A constituency

(Concluded on eighth page.)



L. S. MORSE, M. A.

L. S. MORSE, Inspector of Schools, was born at Nictaux, Annapolis County, Nov. 25th, 1843, of United Empire Loyalist stock. He was educated at Horton Academy and Acadia College, graduating from the latter institution in 1869 at the head of his class, and in addition receiving diplomas for honors in classics. Studied law in the office of T. D. Ruggles, Q. C., Bridgetown, and the late Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Halifax, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, having obtained a first-class certificate at his final examination. He practised at Bridgetown for a time in partnership with the late Hon. J. C. Troop, Speaker of the House of Assembly. On the death of Mr. Troop he entered into partnership with J. G. H. Parker under the name, style and firm of Morse & Parker, which partnership continued until Dec. 31st, 1879. In March 1871, he was appointed Inspector of schools for the County of Annapolis, and in 1872 was appointed a Master of the Supreme Court. In 1877, Mr. Morse went to Great Britain as a delegate to investigate the claims of the descendants of Annie and Lydia Church to the "Church estate," so-called, said to have been left by Samuel Church, of Brecon, Wales. In Jan. 1890, he was reappointed Inspector of Annapolis and Digby counties on the readjustment of the Inspectorial districts during the time of the Holmes-Thompson administration. As an Inspector Mr. Morse has always been prompt and painstaking in the discharge of his duties, and he enjoys the confidence of the educational department at Halifax and the respect both of the teachers of his division and of the general public. He is the only Inspector in the province who has never been a teacher, and he has held the office of Inspector longer than any other similar official in the province with one possible exception.



A VIEW OF GRANVILLE STREET, BRIDGETOWN, (Looking West.)

BRIDGETOWN AND VICINITY.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE earliest settlement of Bridgetown, of which any record exists, appears to have covered that tract of land having for its centre the historic Bloody Creek brook, the district west of this stream being called *Sandy Manuel*, probably a corruption of Saint Emanuel; and the other portion extending as far eastward as the farm of the late Abner Morse, bearing the name of *Robichauville*, doubtless having been first settled by families bearing the appellation of Robichau. The lands referred to were settled probably in the early part of the latter half of the 17th century—1660-1680, and within as late a period as the first half of the present century, evidences of this settlement still exist in the remnants of orchards, dykes, roads and cellars.

At about the same date as the settlement of this tract other small hamlets were formed, one on the north or Bridgetown side of the

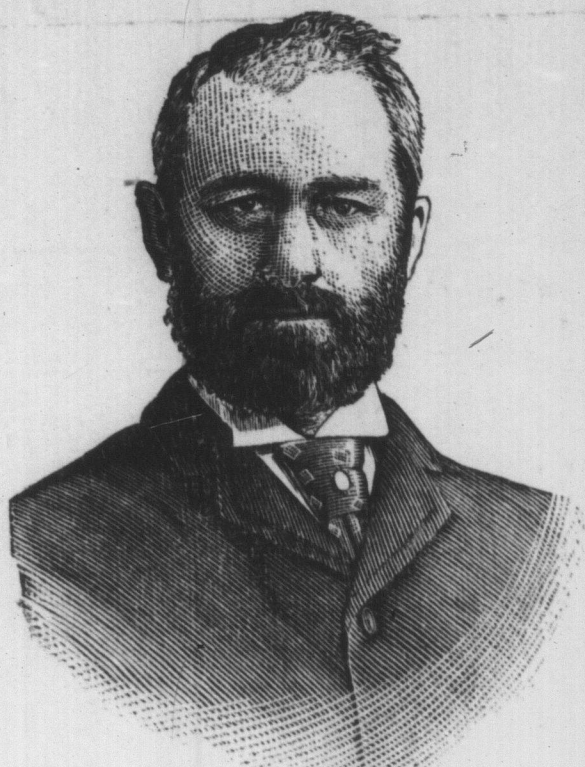
depths to escape captivity, the torch was applied to the hundreds of habitations which then occupied the lands within a radius of three miles from the present village, which, by the way was, at that time an alder swamp—a fit cover for the hare and the woodcock.

From their expulsion in 1755 their vacated lands, orchards and dykes were left without ownership. The cattle, sheep and other animals which they had left behind them perished for want of food and housing during the winter then at hand, and nearly five years were to elapse before other dwellers were to arrive and take possession. The township of Granville, of which Bridgetown is the chief town, was granted *en bloc* to a large number of proprietors in 1759, one of the conditions of the grant being that not less than forty of them should settle here with their families as early as June in 1760. From one of these grantees the lot on which the town was long afterward partly built was obtained by the late Captain John Crosskill, during the last decade of the past century, who continued to be the proprietor of

became the second M. P. P. for the township of Granville in the general assembly.

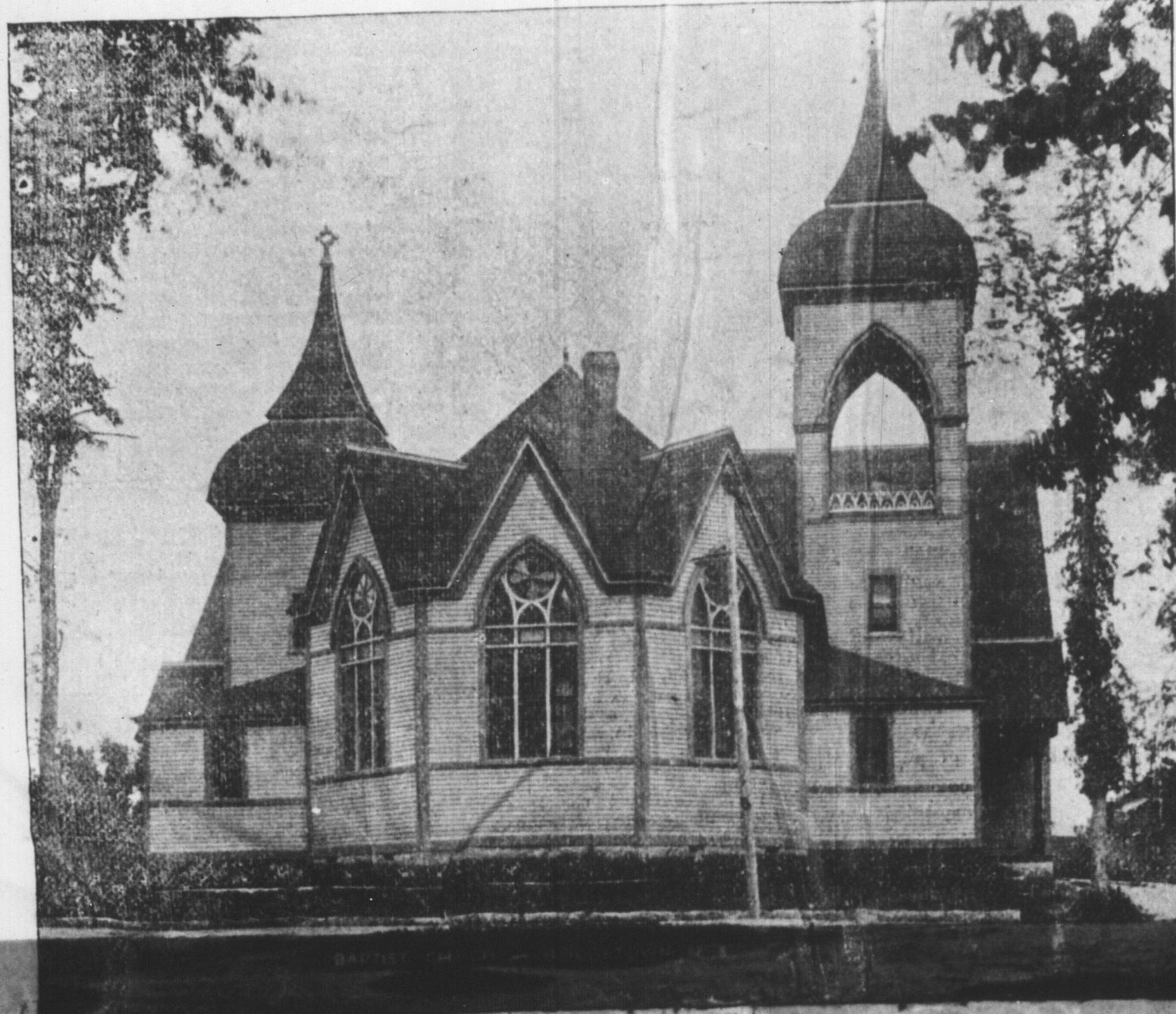
About the time of the arrival of Mr. Hicks came another young man, a native of Connecticut, by the name of Peter Pineo. He soon made himself owner of several lots, including those on which Bridgetown has since been built. He erected the *first dwelling house* known to exist in the town site. It was constructed of clay, mud, stones and wooden rods, and was familiarly known as the "Mud House." It was long kept as an Inn, the only one at Hicks' Ferry, and stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mr. Charles Parker. Its last use was that of a school-house. Pineo was a farmer, merchant, ship-builder, lumberer and Justice of the Peace; in fact, was the leading man of the county. He lost his life while on a trip to the West Indies in a brig of his own build, loaded with lumber and other products.

The Crosskill and Gidney houses were next to Pineo's "Mud House" in order of age. The former of these occupied the site of the present dwelling of T. D. Ruggles, and the



HON. J. W. LONGLEY, M.A., M.P.P.

HON. J. W. LONGLEY was born at Paradise, Annapolis County, Jan'y 4th, 1848. Educated at Acadia College; graduated B.A. June, 1871. Began the study of the law that year. Completed law studies at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and admitted to the bar Sept., 1875. Began practice as member of the firm of High & Longley, afterwards MacCoy & Longley. Elected to parliament June 20th, 1882; appointed commissioner for revising statutes in the same year. Appointed commissioner for framing the Judicature Act with Sir John Thompson, Judge Johnston, and Otto S. Weeks, Q.C., in 1883. Sworn a member of the Executive Council, July, 1884; appointed Attorney-General, May, 1885. Re-elected to Parliament in June, 1886. Appointed delegate to banquet of Boston Merchant's Association in Boston, Dec., 1887. Re-elected a member of Parliament, May, 1890. Appointed Q. C., 1890. Was banqueted at Toronto, Aug., 1890; spoke at banquet before New York Board of Trade, January, 1891, and Chamber of Commerce, Louisville, Kentucky, Feb'y., 1891. Appointed Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, 1893. Re-elected to Parliament, March, 1891. Author of Act for Incorporating Joint Stock Companies by letters patent; Act for Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt; Towns Incorporation Act; Act respecting Trusts and Trustees; County Courts Consolidation Act; act for taking a plebiscite on the subject of prohibition, and other public measures.



river, a little to the eastward of the site of the present town, and another a little farther up the river, adjoining the Wilmot township line. To the west of the town also small hamlets existed, so that the present site of Bridgetown may be said to have been the nucleus around which, in every direction, clustered the hamlets and villages of the original French *habitans* of two centuries ago, whence

"Columns of pale blue smoke, like clouds of incense ascending,
Rose from a hundred hearths, the homes of peace and contentment."

Save the little oasis to which we have referred, all the surface of the valley and its encompassing hills were still covered with "forest primeval." These primitive settlers cultivated small patches around their rude dwellings, made gardens and planted orchards. They fished the streams and trapped the fur-bearing animals of the forests, and rivers, and lakes, and held extensive traffic with the aboriginal natives. Their habits

were inexpensive,—their manners and customs simple: their condition was one of repose and stagnation rather than of action and progress. Such were the people who occupied and to some extent cultivated the lands which form the outskirts of what is now named Bridgetown, and who 1755 were to be expatriated because they would not submit to take an unqualified oath of allegiance to the sovereign, in exchange for the security in person and property which he had extended to them ever since the conquest of the province in 1710.

Their obstinacy, whether justifiable or otherwise, ended in their ruin. The fatal decree was issued ordering their banishment from the land and the burning of their thatch-covered homes and barns, and when too late to avoid the consequences they were compelled to witness the carrying out of the stern purposes of the government to which was left no other course. At a given signal, after these dwellers in the vale had been made prisoners, or fled to the neighboring forest

span the river. This structure was renovated and repaired from time to time, for a period of nearly forty years, when a new covered bridge was constructed, as it at present exists. The *locus* of the English Ferry, and likely that of the French also, was near the site of the present bridge, and was known as *Hicks' Ferry*, from John Hicks, late of Rhode Island or Connecticut, one of the grantees of the township of Falmouth, who, however, soon after settled in this county and

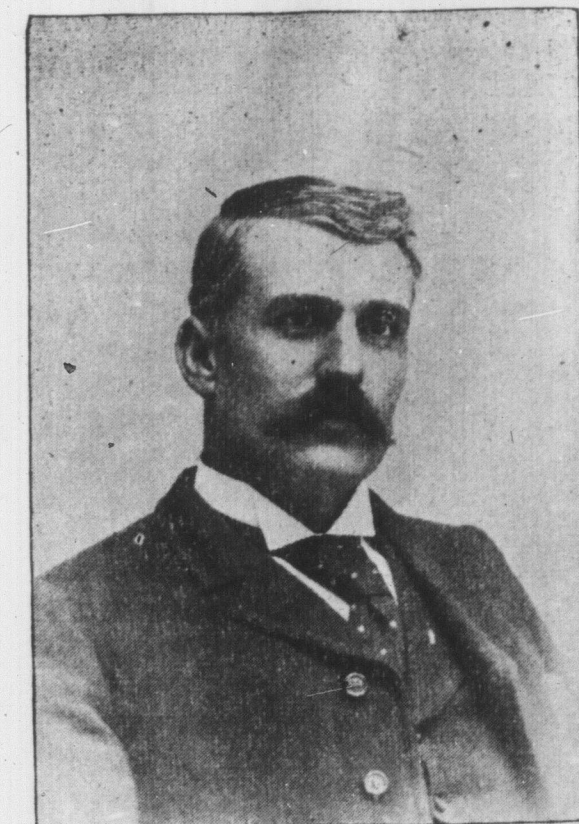
the dwelling on the opposite corner, owned by Capt. Raymond. 10, 11, the two Clark houses on the opposite side of Water street. 12, the Aaron Eaton house, now the Revere House. 13, the Edward Eaton house, which stood where now stands the building in which the offices of T. D. Ruggles & Sons and the Bank of Nova Scotia are to be found. Besides these were some others not here enumerated, and the next decade (1832-1842) witnessed the erection of an augmented number



A VIEW OF MAIN STREET, MIDDLETON, NEAR THE CORNER.

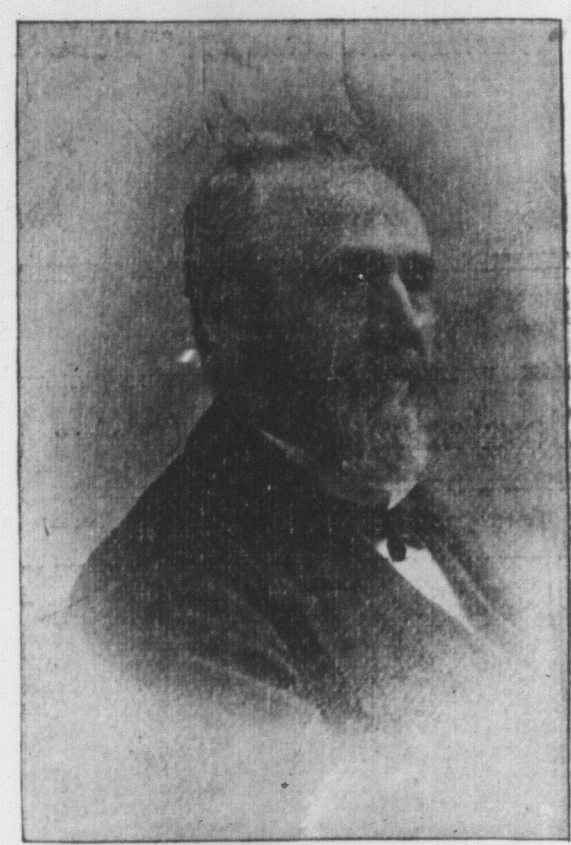
JOHN LOCKETT.

JOHN LOCKETT, Merchant, of Bridgetown, was born at St. George, N. B., Nov. 22nd, 1844. Educated in the public schools of his native village. Came to Bridgetown in 1868 and established himself in business, which he has since carried on. As a merchant Mr. Lockett is enterprising and progressive, dealing only in the best in his line of goods, and aiming at all times to keep fully abreast of the times. Is strictly attentive to business and honorable in his dealings, and as a result has built up a very large and widely extended trade. Is also prominent in the social and political life of the town and county, taking an active interest in progress, prosperity, and good government of the country. Some few months ago Mr. Lockett admitted his only son, William, into partnership with him, the firm being now known as John Lockett & Son.



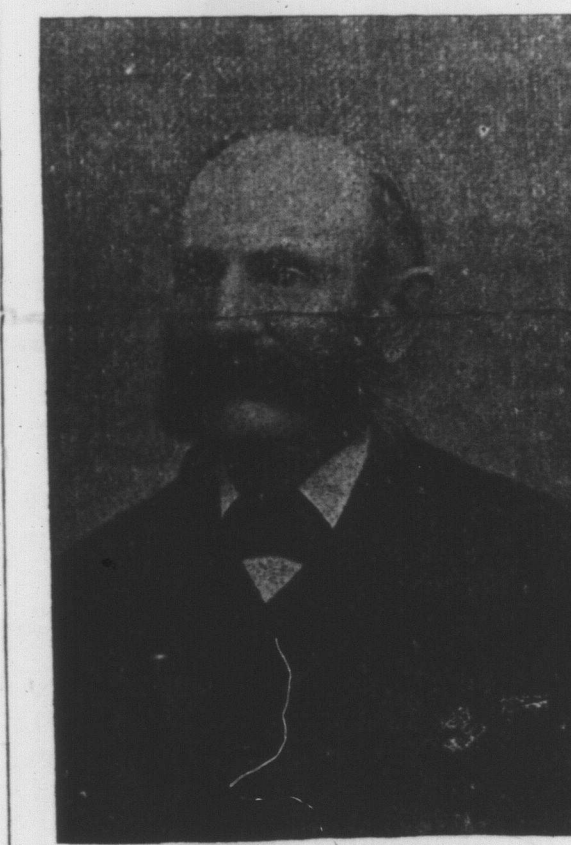
A. E. SULIS.

A. E. SULIS was born at Smith's Cove, Digby County, in the year 1853, being the second son of Capt. George Sulis of that place. Grandparents were of Loyalist stock and of French and English origin. Received his education in the common schools of this province. Leaving home at the age of 18 he spent several years in the New England States, returning in 1876. Was employed with the Annapolis Organ Company for two years. Came to Bridgetown in 1880, and with others established the Acadia Organ Company for the manufacture of parlor organs, which business he carried on successfully for some years. In 1886 bought the old Episcopal Church building and moved it to its present location, placing steam power and machinery in it necessary for carrying on the organ business, which had up to this time been conducted in a part of J. B. Reed's factory. In 1890 closed his organ business and put in electric light plant, which he operated successfully till 1894, when he sold the entire plant and machinery to the present proprietor, J. W. Beckwith, Esq. Since that time he has been associated with the firm of Miller Bros., of Halifax. Mr. Sulis is a very energetic and public-spirited gentleman, and during his residence in Bridgetown, was always actively assisting everything of interest or benefit to the town.



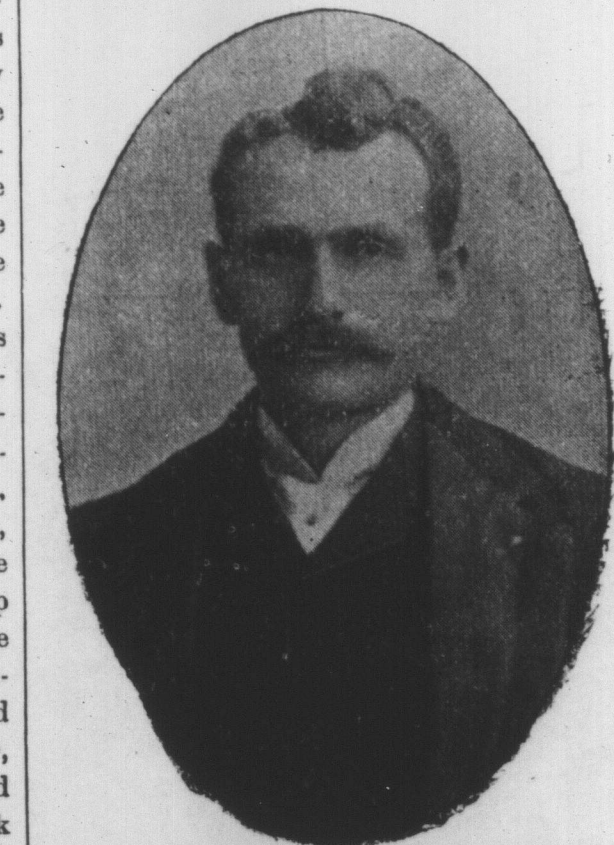
ALEX. P. REID, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

ALEX. P. REID was born Oct. 22nd, 1835, at London, Ont., of Scotch Roman Catholic parentage. Parents came out from Scotland in 1832, and were pioneers in Western Canada. Notwithstanding the deficiency of early educational advantages, at the age of 18 he entered as a medical student at McGill College, Montreal. In 1857 attended medical courses at University College, London, Eng., at Hotel Dieu, Paris, and Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, and the winter session 1857-1858 at Edinburgh, taking the title L.R.C.S.E. in the spring of 1858, and graduating at McGill the same year, taking M.D.C.M. Entered on practice at Exeter, Ont. Spent 1860-1861 in North-West trapping and shooting. Made the overland trip to the Columbia River, being one of the company of five who were the first white men across the Vermilion pass. Gave his attention to goldmining till 1863, when a trip was made from Victoria, B.C., to San Francisco, Mexico, and the Isthmus. In 1864 came to Halifax. A short stay in N.S. showing its desirability as a residence he concluded to settle in Halifax. Took a special course at University of City of New York, and graduating in 1865, returned to Halifax and entered practice. In 1867 was instrumental in establishing the Halifax Medical College, and was the first Professor of Physiology, Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine; also Dean of the Faculty. Has since held the appointments of Visiting Physician to Prov. and City (now Vict.-Gen.) Hospital; Supt. N. S. Hospital for Insane; Supt. Victoria General Hospital, which latter position he still holds. Is also member of Anthropological Society, London, Eng. Was instrumental in procuring act of legislature to raise the standard of medical proficiency. Married Eleanor M. Robinson (Halifax) in 1875, and has a family of four sons and one daughter. In 1887 purchased the *Essex* farm at Nictaux, an extensive and valuable property, where his family at present reside.



A. VIDITO.

ALFRED VIDITO, Councillor, of Bridgetown, is the oldest son of the late Rev. Nathaniel Vidito, for many years a prominent and revered Baptist minister of this county. Born at Port Lorne, May 18th, 1828. Educated in the common schools of this county, principally at Paradise, where his father was pastor for many years. Learned the trade of a blacksmith and conducted a successful business at Paradise for fifteen years. Afterwards removed to Bridgetown and engaged in farming, which he still carries on. Has also for some years conducted a meat and provision business in Bridgetown in partnership with his son Frank. Has represented Ward 4 in the Municipal Council of this County continuously since the County Incorporation Act was passed. Was elected by acclamation in 1879, and at every election since. As a Councillor Mr. Vidito has rendered faithful and efficient service to the municipality, having served on many of the most important committees. Was largely instrumental in the establishment of a County Almshouse, and has served on the committee of management of that institution, as well as of having charge of the county insane for many years.



M. G. E. MARSHALL, D.D.S.

M. G. E. MARSHALL, D. D. S. Born at Port Lorne. Received his education in Arts at Acadia University; was a teacher in the public schools of the Province for over five years; received his professional education in Philadelphia and Chicago, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the American College of Dental Surgery. Also took the Post-Graduate course at the same school in 1892. Practiced in Liverpool for eight years. Removed to Bridgetown in May, 1892, where he is now enjoying a large and increasing practice.

of buildings, many of which exist to-day in an excellent state of preservation.

During the first decade also, two churches were erected, one of them being the Baptist Church, the pioneer church of the village, occupying the site of the present handsome and modern structure; and the other the English Church, also upon the site where its successor, the beautiful little church of St. James, now stands. At a somewhat later period was constructed the first Wesleyan Methodist Church, which occupied the lot next south of the residence of the late Dr. Dennison, and was replaced about twenty-three years ago by the fine large and substantial building on Granville street, now occupied by this denomination. Also of more recent construction are the Gordon Memorial church (Presbyterian), a pretty brick church, with a manse of attractive appearance occupying the same lot, and the neat little Roman Catholic chapel upon the south side of the river.

and connected the two townships at this point. Almost coincident with confederation came the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, and the stage coach enterprise of other days died out incontinently, and has been nearly forgotten. Mail and freight trains from east and west furnish our townsmen communication with the outer world three or four times a day. Schooners also make regular trips between this port and St. John through the navigable season, carrying the products of the farms to the city and returning laden with goods and merchandise for the store keepers.

We must not omit here to remind our readers that a Bridgetown man had the enterprise to start the first newspaper printed in the county. The first number of the *Western News*, published by our late townsman, W. A. Calnek, made its appearance on the 16th of January, 1856, more than thirty-eight years ago. Neither of the adjoining counties had a local newspaper at that time. The

River, and the centre of a fertile agricultural district. In combination with its natural advantages, the spirit of enterprise which has characterized its people in the past gives ample assurance that no lagging inactivity will retard the growth and progression that it is evidently destined to enjoy in future years.

The Torbrook Iron Mines.

UPWARDS of forty years previously to the opening of the present mines iron ore was mined in this district, and smelted at furnaces erected at Nictaux Falls by an English company, of whom the late Charles D. Archibald was a leading member. The smelting at the Nictaux furnace was carried on in an exceptionally expensive manner, charcoal being the fuel employed in smelting. The company secured by grant from the crown, and by purchase from the proprie-

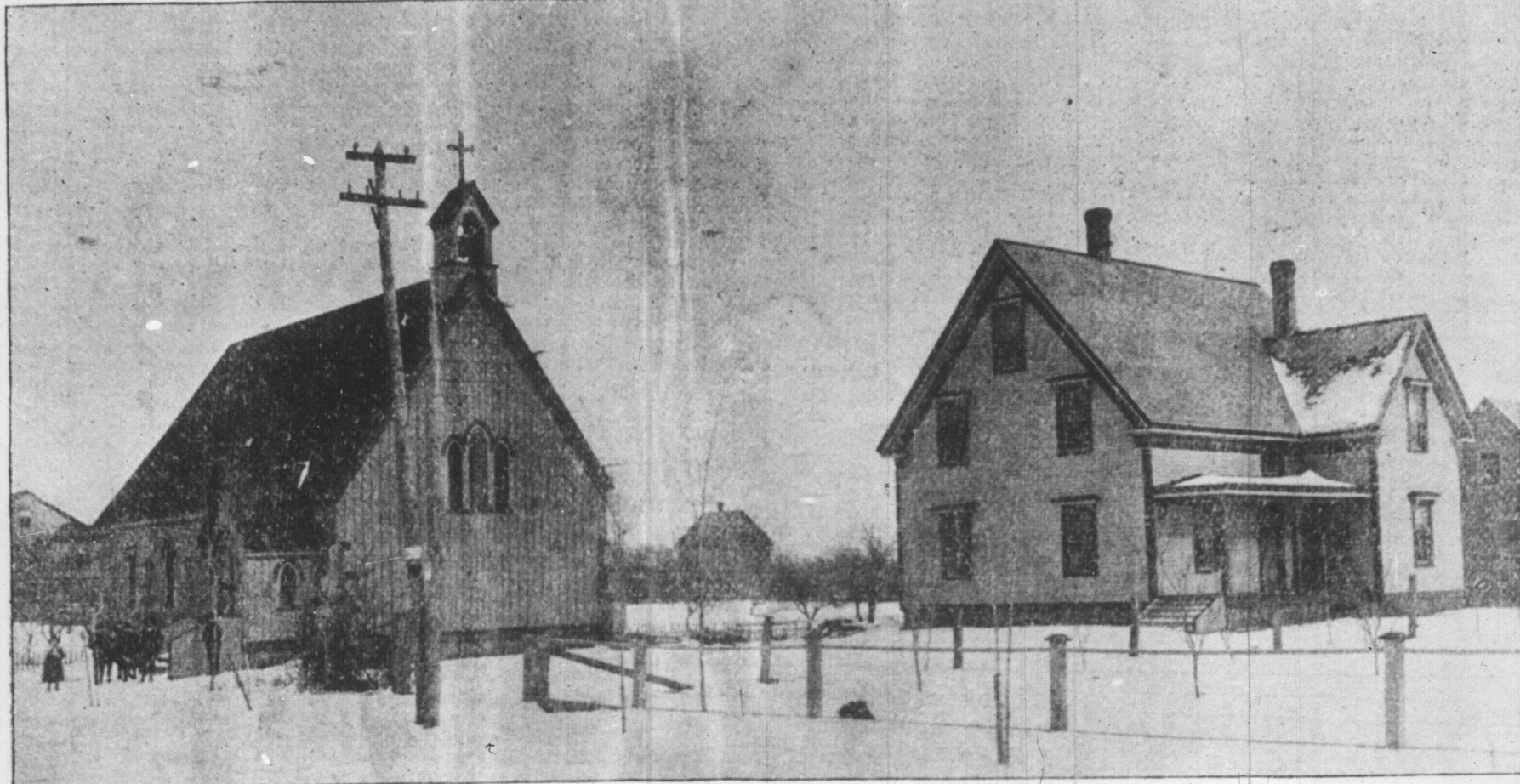


ROBERT GILMORE EDWARDS LECKIE.

Mr. Leckie, though having not reached his twenty-fifth year, has already achieved a reputation of which anyone twice his age might well be proud. Born at Halifax, June 4th, 1862, where his father was temporarily located, engaged in the prosecution of various mining enterprises. Was sent to school in Montreal. In his thirteenth year became a student of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Quebec. Four years having been spent at this institution he matriculated for the Royal Military College at Kingston, graduating with honors in 1880. At Kingston was a distinguished student, having succeeded in winning the sword of honor and carrying off one of the Governor-General medals. During his last year at Kingston was senior of the college and held the rank of Battalion Sergeant-Major. Was entitled to a commission as an officer in the British army, but declined to accept, and instead selected the profession of Civil Engineer. His first active engineering work was that of surveying and superintending the construction of the Torbrook Branch Railway. About this time he received the appointment of General Manager of the Torbrook Iron Mines, a position which he has held for the past three years. Under his management the mines have been successfully developed to the satisfaction and profit of the Company. In 1891 he became associated with the co-operators of the Middleton Water Supply Company, who engaged his services as locating and constructing engineer. Last year he designed and located the water works system for Granville Ferry. Was one of the chief promoters of the Valley Telephone Company. Was elected a director on its first board, and still occupies that position. At the municipal election of 1892 he was elected Councillor for Ward 16. Mr. Leckie has not failed to keep up his interest in military work, as upon his first arrival in the county he joined the 75th battalion as lieutenant and adjutant, and shortly afterwards was gazetted Captain. He is also well-known as a member of various distinguished bodies connected with his profession, such as member of American Institute of Mining Engineers, associate member of Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, member of Nova Scotia Mining Society, and member of New England Water Works Association.

JOHN ERVIN.

JOHN ERVIN, Barrister, was born at Halifax, and received his education in that city at the St. John's Free Church Academy, an institution which though not now in existence, was the precursor of Dalhousie College under Presbyterian auspices. Was articled as a law student in 1855, and in December, 1870, successfully passed the final examination which admitted him to the ranks of the legal profession. Practised his profession in his native city for some years, until he removed to this county in 1884. While in Halifax was known as an occasional contributor to the press of that city. In 1882 he published over his own name a series of articles which appeared in the *Halifax Chronicle* on the subject of "Imprisonment for Debt." These articles were widely read and excited an interest in the question which afterward led to the introduction of an act abolishing imprisonment for debt. Shortly after locating in Bridgetown Mr. Ervin became deeply interested in the subject of introducing a water supply into this town, and associating himself with J. L. Cox and other enterprising citizens, he earnestly advocated the scheme. The act of the legislature, drawn up by Mr. Ervin, by which the town was enabled to construct the work without the expense of incorporating the town, and has since been three times elected in succession to that office. Was principal promoter of and organized the Middleton Water Supply Company, and now holds the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Company. In 1890 he promoted and organized the International Brick and Tile Co., one of the best and largest equipped plants in the province, for the manufacture of brick. At its organization he was elected Secretary by the Directors of the Company, and still holds the position. Mr. Ervin has given much time and study to the subject of water supply for towns, his correspondence with experts on this question having led to his being elected a member of the New England Water Works Association. Though in the busy practice of law, he still occasionally contributes to the press.



THE NEW CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND RECTORY AT MIDDLETON.

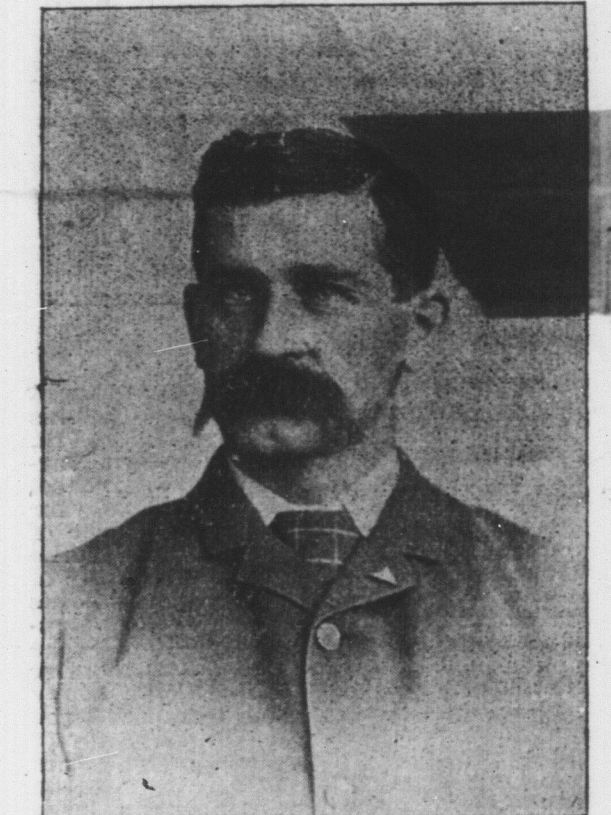
With the settlement of the village came the necessity for educational advantages for the youthful portion of the population. Up to this period no suitable school building had been provided, but in 1830—perhaps a year earlier, the first public school-house was built on the lot now occupied by the Court House, which proved an ornament to the town, and a long step in advance of previous buildings devoted to school purposes. It provided two departments, one devoted to use of boys, and the other to girls. The male department was first filled by the late Andrew Henderson, who taught here a short time before his final removal to Annapolis. He was succeeded in the tutorship by the late William Henry Shipley, who, for more than twenty consecutive years, held the position of teacher. Good educational work was done in the old Academy by both these teachers, whose memories will never die while any one of their hundreds of pupils survives. In time, however, the old school-house was outgrown, and a more commodious building and improved system of instruction supplanted the old regime, the present school-house being erected in 1866-7 and afterwards enlarged and remodelled to accommodate the rapidly increasing numbers of the rising generation, and Bridgetown enjoys to-day a school system of marked effectiveness, under the able control of a most efficient staff of instructors.

Western News was followed by the *Register* in 1860. Another paper named the *Examiner* was started here in 1858. The *Register* was followed by the *Free Press*, and that again by the *MONITOR*.

As our town took the initiative in respect to the press, so it did also in the introduction of a water system, and the establishment of an electric light plant. The attainment of the water system, which has proved most effectual and satisfactory, took place in the year 1887, and was a most important step in the town's advancement. The electric light was introduced in 1891, and at the present time all our principal streets, most of the stores, and a number of private residences have the benefit of this method of illumination. Another important event which soon followed was the introduction of the telephone by a company formed of Annapolis county residents (the Valley Telephone Company), an advantage which many of our citizens hastened to avail themselves of.

Of important industries our town enjoys not a few. Foremost among them are the brick and tile-making business and the iron foundry, the former partly under control of American capitalists, the latter owned by a stock company composed of a number of our own citizens, each company employing quite a number of men, and turning out a large amount of work annually, with a promising

to, a rsvry large acreage of suitable hard wood lands, covered with the raw material for this product. The bare and bleak looking hills surrounding the locality bear witness to the manner in which the forest was felled, in order to feed the furnace at Nictaux. The limestone so necessary as a flux was imported from St. John, N. B., in vessels and landed at Port George on the Bay shore, the nearest shipping port, and thence carted nine miles to the furnace; and the pig which resulted from the smelted ore was carted over the same road to the same port, and thence sent by schooners to St. John for shipment to Great Britain. Ten or fifteen years later operations ceased and the works fell into disuse and decay; and now scarcely a vestige of them remain to tell the story of their former existence. The lodes from which the ore was smelted at Nictaux were of two varieties, and one of these, known locally as "shell ore" from the fossils it contains, was found on the east side of the Nictaux river, in the district of Torbrook. It does not contain a very large percentage of iron, but from the lime associated with it, made it useful as a partial flux for the other ore. Strange to say that the valuable hematite veins now being worked and lying only within a few rods of the shell ore veins were entirely unknown to the company then carrying on operations, and they remained



ELWOOD H. ARMSTRONG.

E. H. ARMSTRONG, Farmer, of Granville Ferry, now occupies the farm, situated some little west of the Ferry, upon which his father, the late Whitman Armstrong, lived for many years. Born there April 9th, 1853. Received his education in the common schools of that vicinity. Has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, being an industrious, intelligent, and progressive farmer. Has been a member of the Board of School Commissioners for the district of Annapolis West for the last ten years, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters. Is also an active temperance worker, and one of the leading prohibitionists of the county. Has been Grand Worthy Associate of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, being one of the two men in the county entitled to a seat in the National Division of North America.



NEW RESIDENCE OF T. A. CROAKER, D.D.S.

NEW RESIDENCE OF Dr. J. A. SPONAGLE.

Permitting a slight retrogression we will go back to explain how and when our town received its name. In 1827 a stage coach company was formed of Kings County and Halifax capitalists who placed a tri-weekly line of coaches on the road between Halifax and Annapolis, and these coaches carried the mails between those places. The opening of this line was celebrated by the people of the village by a public dinner, which was served in Foster's hotel (the Quirk "Golden Ball") and which was attended by the leading men in the vicinity. When justice had been done to the viands provided, the question of a new name for the infant town was brought up, and after some discussion the name Bridgetown was adopted as being significant because the new bridge was the lowest on the river,

outlook for future success. A tannery, a sash and door factory, a carriage factory and a printing office employ a considerable number of workmen, and are each enjoying a fair measure of prosperity. A valuable industry in the form of a furniture factory was for many years an important and beneficial enterprise, employing a large number of men and enjoying a large patronage, and now only awaits some enterprising capitalist to arouse it to its former state of activity and secure the benefits arising therefrom. Ship building has also been carried on at irregular and intermittent intervals, but is not engaged in at present.

Prominent among the natural advantages that Bridgetown possesses is its position as the head of navigation of the Annapolis

unknown until a few years ago. About twenty-five years ago Messrs. Sterns and Page, two gentlemen prominently connected with the early history of the Nova Scotia Central Railway, took leases of an extensive part of the district, with a view of opening up the iron industry on the completion of the railway then in process of being built. Great expectations at the time were indulged in by the people of Torbrook, that a great iron industry would be built up in their midst; but as time passed on and nothing was done, towards opening the mines, the quiet neighborhood jogged along in the even tenor of its way until about December, 1890, when the appearance on the scene of R. G. Leckie, the general manager of the London- (Concluded on sixth page).



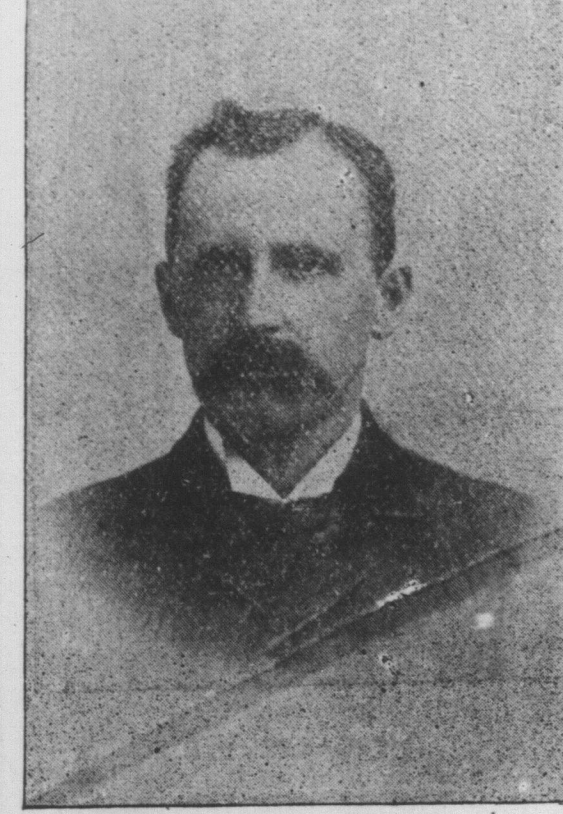
CHARLES HADDEN STRONG

Was born in Halifax, January 31st, 1862, and is the oldest living son of Mr. Samuel Strong, now residing in Middleton, who for many years conducted one of the large retail dry goods business carried on in Halifax. After attending the free schools in his native city he began clerking in the dry goods establishment of J. W. Beckwith, where he faithfully performed his varied duties for a period of nearly eleven years. In 1892 he associated himself with Mr. H. Parker Whitman, under the name of Strong & Whitman, opening a general merchandise store in Ruffee's block, but paying more particular attention to dry goods than any other lines. Although established but two years, they are now enjoying a very gratifying patronage, and are rapidly coming to the front as one of the representative houses of the town.



L. R. MILLER.

L. R. MILLER, of Bridgetown, is the youngest brother of E. J. Miller, of the well-known firm of Miller Bros., referred to elsewhere. He was born at Melvert Square, Sept. 28th, 1854. Educated in the common schools there. Has been actively engaged in the sale of the instruments and machines in which the firm deals for twenty years, contributing largely to the business success of the firm. Has resided in Bridgetown since 1887, where he owns one of the handsomest residences in the town, and is highly esteemed as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.



C. H. SHAFFNER.

C. H. SHAFFNER, Merchant, of South Farmington, is a native of Williamston, Annapolis County, where he was born March 17th, 1860. He is of German descent by his father, and U. E. Loyalist by his mother. Received his education in the common school of his native place, the high school at Lawrencetown, taught by Dr. Hall, and at the Commercial College of Frazee & Whiston, Halifax. Began business for himself at South Farmington in 1884 as a general merchant, which he still continues. Was appointed postmaster in 1886.

Middleton and Its Surroundings.

UNLIKE some other towns of the province, whose early histories are lost in tradition, carrying the reader back to those fierce contentions of French and English for the possession of this country, Middleton is a town of comparatively recent growth. But what it lacks in antiquity and the respectability of age, it makes up in the vigor and extent of its growth and material development during the past few years.

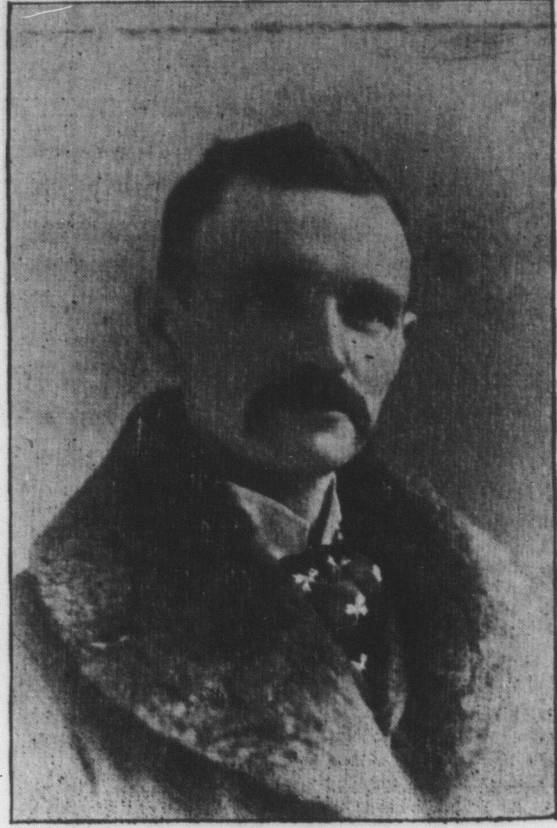
Forty-five years ago the town of Middleton was unknown. It had neither a local habitation nor a name. Where it now stands were some three or four dwellings, and one store, that kept by William A. Fowler.

tion of that line a boom, of a healthy and substantial nature, has been going on which continues until the present time. The Windsor and Annapolis railway has erected a handsome new station of two storeys, the finest on the entire line. Two new hotels have been built during recent years, the Hatfield House near the station, and the American House, kept by D. Feindel, the latter of whom aims to make his house "the best hotel in Nova Scotia, outside of Halifax." These, together with the Middleton Hotel, amply provide for the wants of the travelling public, and assure the wayfarer of the comforts and conveniences of a first-class hotel.

Some two years ago an ample supply of

Valley Telephone Company, which enterprise owes its existence to the push and energy of some of our business men. Not far distant are the famous Wilmot Spa Springs, the medicinal properties of whose waters have long been known, where large bottling works for the manufacture of ginger ale and other aerated beverages from these mineral waters were established some three years ago, and which are now in active operation. In another direction, but a few miles distant, are the Torbrook Iron Mines, where over 100 men are employed in mining iron ores for shipment to Londonderry, N. S., at which place it is smelted.

This town stands prominently to the front in the small fruit industry. The farm of G.



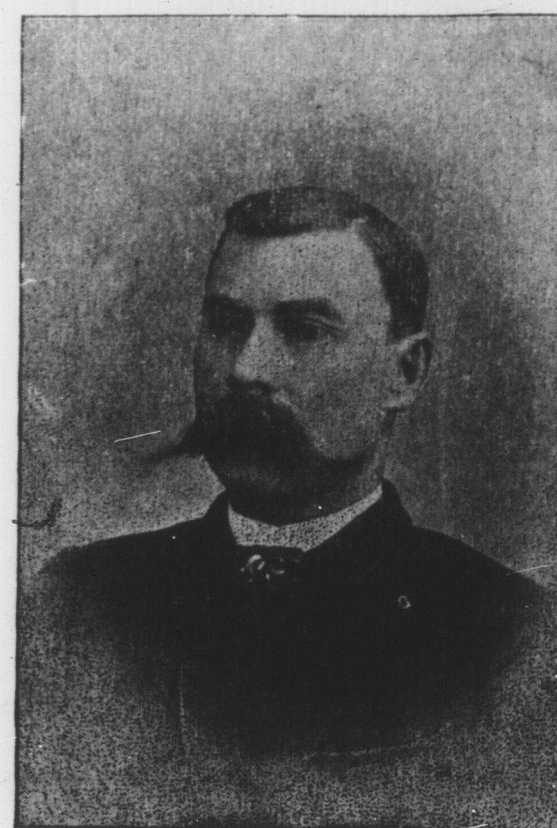
J. A. SPONAGLE, M. D.

J. A. SPONAGLE, M.D., of Middleton, is the only son of Rev. J. L. Sponagle, for many years a prominent Methodist minister of the Nova Scotia Conference, now retired and living at Middleton. Born at Parrsboro, N. S., in 1861. Received his preliminary education at the Annapolis Academy, and entered the Halifax Medical College in 1879, graduating M.D., C.M. in 1883. At the end of his third year he passed a competitive examination for the position of Clinical Clerk of the Provincial and City (now Victoria General) Hospital and won. Served one year in this capacity and the succeeding year as House Surgeon. After leaving the hospital he took a special post graduate course in New York. Settled in Middleton in 1884, where he has since remained, having a large and widely extended practice. Is Assistant-Surgeon of 72nd battalion of militia, and a member of the masonic fraternity. Energetic and public-spirited, Dr. Sponagle has done much to promote the prosperity of Middleton and assist in the rapid growth which the town has had during the past few years. He was one of the original promoters of the Valley Telephone Company, and did much of the preliminary work at its inception. Has been a Director of the Company from its origin, and is now its Vice-President. He owns a handsome residence on Main st., which appears elsewhere.



A. R. ANDREWS, M. D.

A. R. ANDREWS, M.D., of Middleton, was born in London, England, Sept. 4th, 1836, and came to this country with his parents when quite young. Educated in the common schools and at Normal school, taking a diploma of the highest grade when 17 years of age. Taught school for some years. Took special courses at Dalhousie College for two years, and graduated M.D., C.M. from Halifax Medical College in 1879. Practiced at Aylesford and Lockeport, having a very large practice at both places. Was appointed in 1885 by Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to a position in the British colonial service, and was sent to Turks Island, B. W. Indies, in charge of that station. In 1887 the Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, Sir Henry Norman, K.C.M.G., appointed him an official member of the legislative board of the Turks and Caicos Islands, this appointment being for life, and giving its members the title of "Honorable." After a residence of five years in the West Indies he resigned his position owing to ill health of himself and Mrs. Andrews. Spent a summer in Nova Scotia recuperating and then took a post-graduate course in New York, under the leading physicians of that city, giving special attention to diseases of the eye, ear and throat. Holds special certificates from Prof. Webster and others for proficiency in diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye. Settled in Middleton in 1893, where he now enjoys a large and rapidly increasing practice.



T. A. CROAKER, D. D. S.

T. A. CROAKER, of Middleton, was born at Clarence, Annapolis County, April 16th, 1833, of loyalist parentage. Left an orphan when quite young he fought the battle of life unaided, struggling bravely against many difficulties in acquiring his education. He attended the school in his native place until he obtained a teacher's license, then attended the Normal School, Truro, and gained a diploma of the highest grade. Afterwards taught at Granville Ferry and elsewhere for some years. Took a course at the Philadelphia Dental College, graduating D.D.S. in 1881. Settled in Middleton, where he practises, visiting Berwick and Kingston Station alternate weeks. Dr. Croaker is a superior dentist, has an extensive practice and a wide circle of friends. A picture of the Dr.'s handsome residence appears elsewhere.



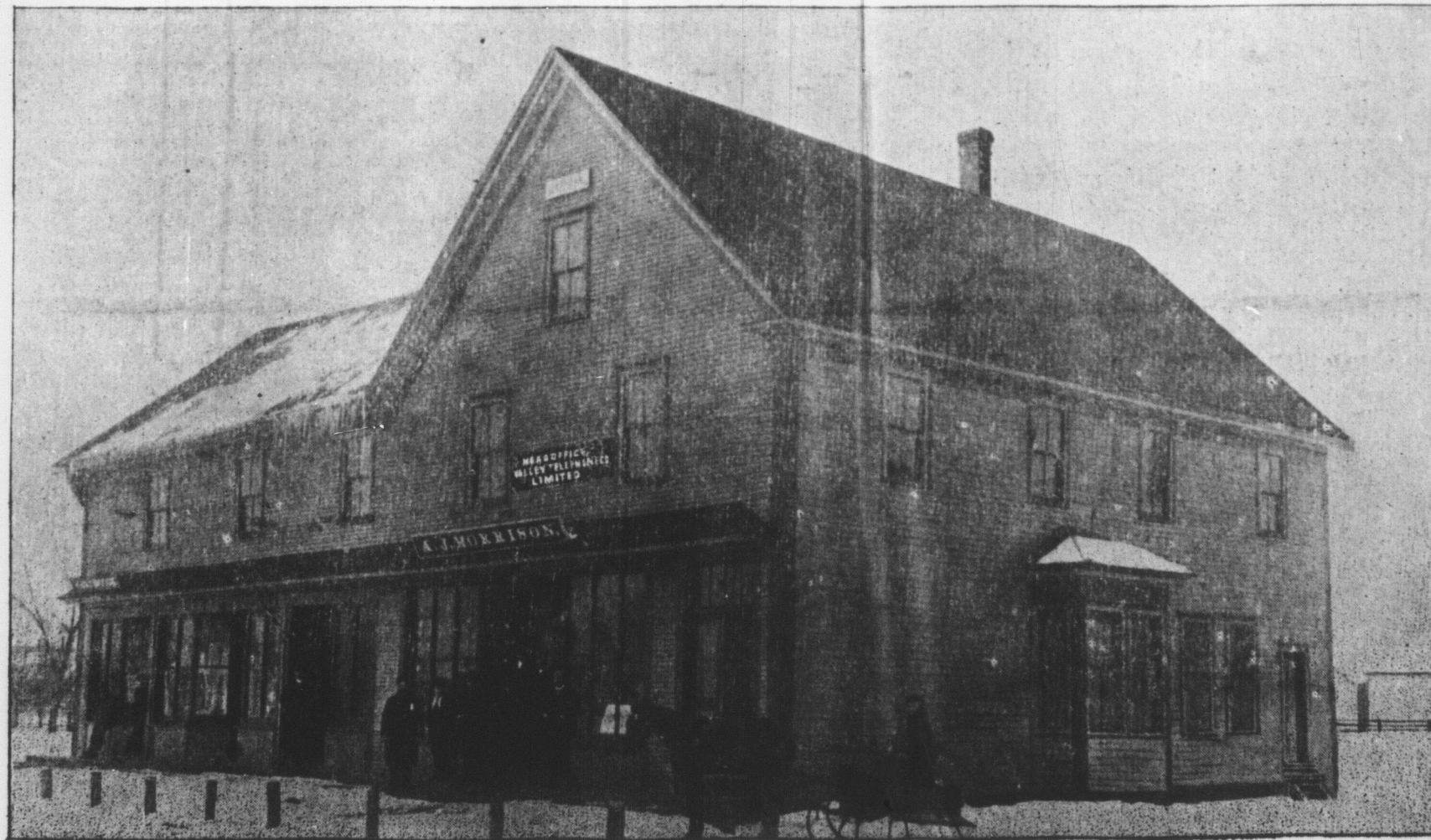
THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH AT MIDDLETON.

Much of the land in the vicinity was of a swampy nature, covered quite largely with alder bushes and shrubs, presenting a prospect far from inviting. About this time, at an informal meeting of the people from the surrounding district the name it now bears was given to it. It is believed that this name was suggested by the late Rev. Dr. Robertson, rector of the parish of Wilmot at that time, from its central, or middle position in the Annapolis Valley. As the years passed on, one after another bought lots, drained them and erected dwellings upon them. Then came the Pearce Hotel, where for years the travelling public was entertained and hospitality dispensed to the people of the surrounding country. The opening of the Windsor and Annapolis railway

water for domestic and fire purposes was introduced into the town at an expense of something like \$25,000. A reservoir built on the side of the North Mountain, fed by perennial springs, forms the basis of this supply, from which pipes extend throughout the fire district. A fire company has been organized, officers selected, hose and reels provided, and ample provision made for grappling with fires should they occur. A fine new school building has recently been erected, and the town now boasts of one of the best equipped schools in the county.

During the summer of 1893 a new Episcopal church, of modern style and finish, has been built and opened for worship. This, together with the new rectory and grounds, has involved an expenditure of nearly \$5,000.

C. Miller, and the adjoining one of F. S. Reop, being objects of interest and admiration to the visitor. These farms, comprising about ten acres each, extend from the main street to the Annapolis river, some two or three hundred rods distant, with a slight but graded slope to the south. They comprise, without doubt, the most highly cultivated and productive ten acres in the province. Here, in the proper season, can be seen apples and plums and the various kinds of small fruits cultivated almost to a state of perfection. Mr. Miller can show the visitor a small plum orchard, comprising about one-fifth of an acre, from which he has sold as many as \$300 worth of plums in a single year, or at the unusually large rate of \$1,500 per acre.



A. J. MORRISON'S NEW BLOCK, MIDDLETON.

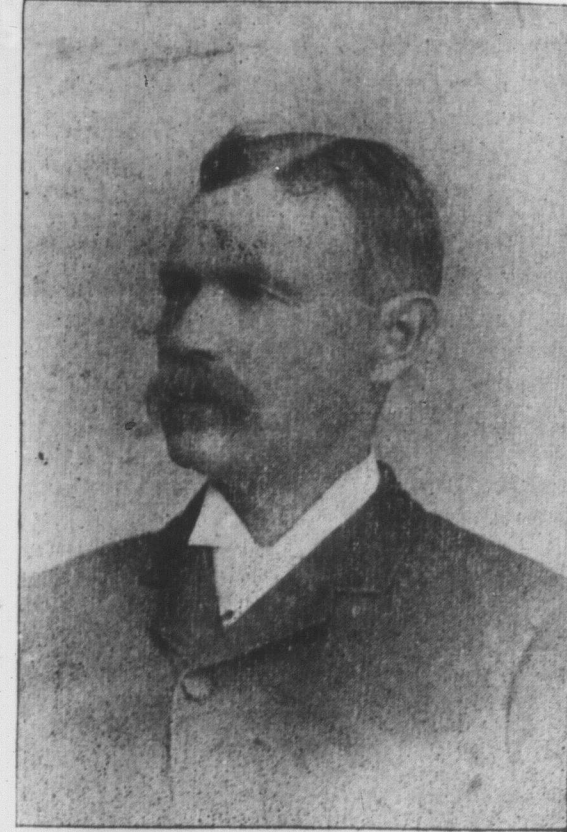
and the location of a station gave Middleton its first impetus. From that time its increase in size and population became more marked. A new hotel was built upon the spot where its predecessor stood, when destroyed by fire in 1861. Lots were laid out both on the main road and near the station, houses and stores were erected upon these, and the census of 1881 showed it to be fast overtaking the shire town and Bridgetown, in population and the extent of its business.

During the past few years it has grown very rapidly. The opening of the Nova Scotia Central railway, connecting it with Bridgewater and Lanenburg, has aided materially in its growth, and since the comple-

Within a few weeks the Baptists have also opened and dedicated a new house of worship, erected during the past season, at an expense of \$7,000. This house, a model of neatness and architectural beauty, is an ornament to the town and the finest church edifice in the county. In addition to these, there have been erected during the past few years, a large number of fine residences all constructed in modern style of architecture and presenting a pleasing appearance.

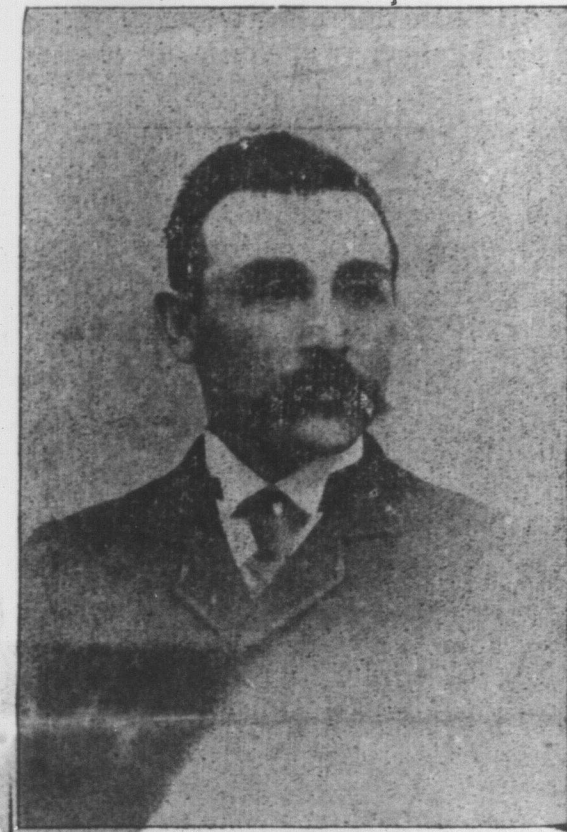
An agency of the Commercial Bank of Windsor was opened in Middleton some two years ago, and the volume of business now transacted requires three persons to attend to it. Here, too, is the head office of the

The business of Middleton is largely in the hands of young men, and the rapid development of the town during the past few years is to a considerable extent due to the enterprise and energy of these. Favorably situated in the midst of the finest fruit growing section of the Annapolis Valley, surrounded by a rich agricultural district on every side, beside one line of railway and forming the terminus of another, with a population in which young and enterprising business men predominate, Middleton may be expected in the next decade to become the largest, as it is even now the most progressive town in the valley. It is surely a town with a history before it.



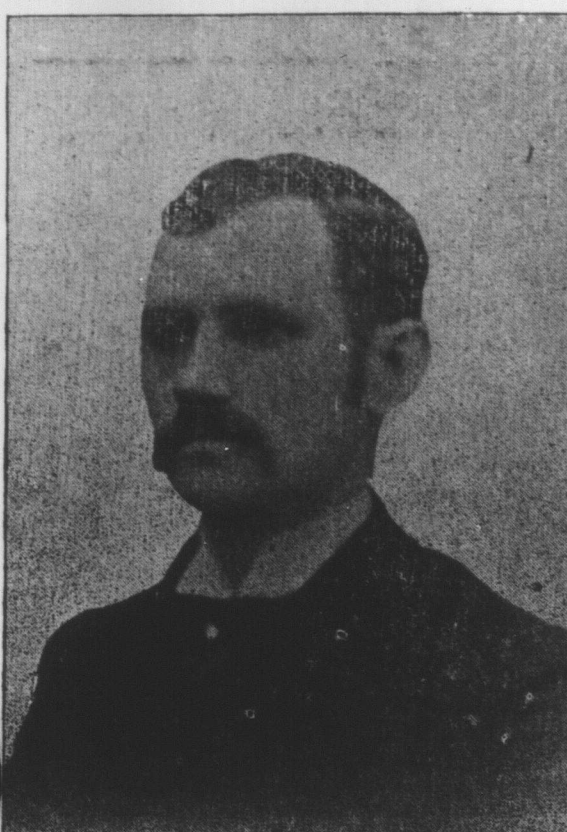
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, merchant, of Kingston Station, is of Scotch descent, being a son of Walker Armstrong of Nietaux, where he was born March 13th, 1851. He was educated in our common schools and entered mercantile life at the early age of 19, at Springfield, Mass., dealing in wooden-ware and traveling through many of the western states. Returning to his native province some thirteen years ago he started a small general store at Victoriavale, in this county. Selling out there he conducted a similar business at the old Gibbon's store at Wilmot. From there he removed to Kingston Station, where he has since carried on business. He has speculated extensively in apples, shipping to the English market, and generally being fortunate in his ventures. Some years ago he was appointed provincial agent of the firm of N. W. White & Co., of London, England, one of the largest fruit houses of the world's metropolis, which position he still holds, shipping each year since that time from ten to twelve thousand barrels of apples. Besides general merchandise he deals extensively in flour and feed, handling twenty car-loads of flour per year. Mr. Armstrong is a good specimen of a successful Nova Scotian.



ANDREAS B. GATES.

ANDREAS B. GATES, of Middleton, Annapolis County, is the only child of Cal b Gates and his wife Annie Bobaker. Was born March 7th, 1837; married Bessie, daughter of Arthur Fugles, of Annapolis. Received a common school education and attended the county academy for a short time. At the age of 17 took charge of the manufacture and home business of the medicines so favorably known as Gates' Life of Man Bitters, Invigorating Syrup, etc., while his father did the travelling in connection therewith. At 21 he became a full partner under the firm name of C. Gates, Son & Co. Shortly after this the factory was burned, entailing a heavy loss, besides a stoppage of business until the present factory was erected. On the death of his father in 1887, Mr. Gates became sole owner of the business, which he has since carried on in connection with the management of a large farm. As soon as he can dispose of this farm he intends building a factory near Middleton Station, on the property he recently purchased there. The demands for his medicines have steadily increased, until now they are sold by regular agents all over Nova Scotia, a large part of New Brunswick, with occasional shipments to the United States and England. Mr. Gates is one of the Directors of the Valley Telephone Company, and is now filling the office of secretary, the many arduous duties involving upon his official capacity receiving prompt and satisfactory attention.



A. J. MORRISON.

A. J. MORRISON, merchant, of Middleton, is a native of Sydney, C. B., where he was born June 18th, 1853, of Scotch parentage. He began business for himself in Amherst, as junior member of the firm of Dunlap, McDonald & Morrison, where he remained six years. Severing his connection with that firm he removed to Middleton in 1883, and established the business he has since carried on at that place in the line of fine tailoring and gentlemen's furnishings. Mr. Morrison is a clear headed, enterprising business man, and to-day conducts the largest and most successful business, in his line, in the county. In 1885 he erected a handsome residence for himself and the fine business premises on Commercial street, known as "Morrison's Block," a picture of which is given elsewhere in this issue. He has for several years been a director of the Wilmot Spa Spring Co., and is at present Secretary and Treasurer of that company. He is also Managing Director and Treasurer of the Valley Telephone Company, Ltd.

Historical Sketch of Bear River.

(By the late W. A. CALNEK.)

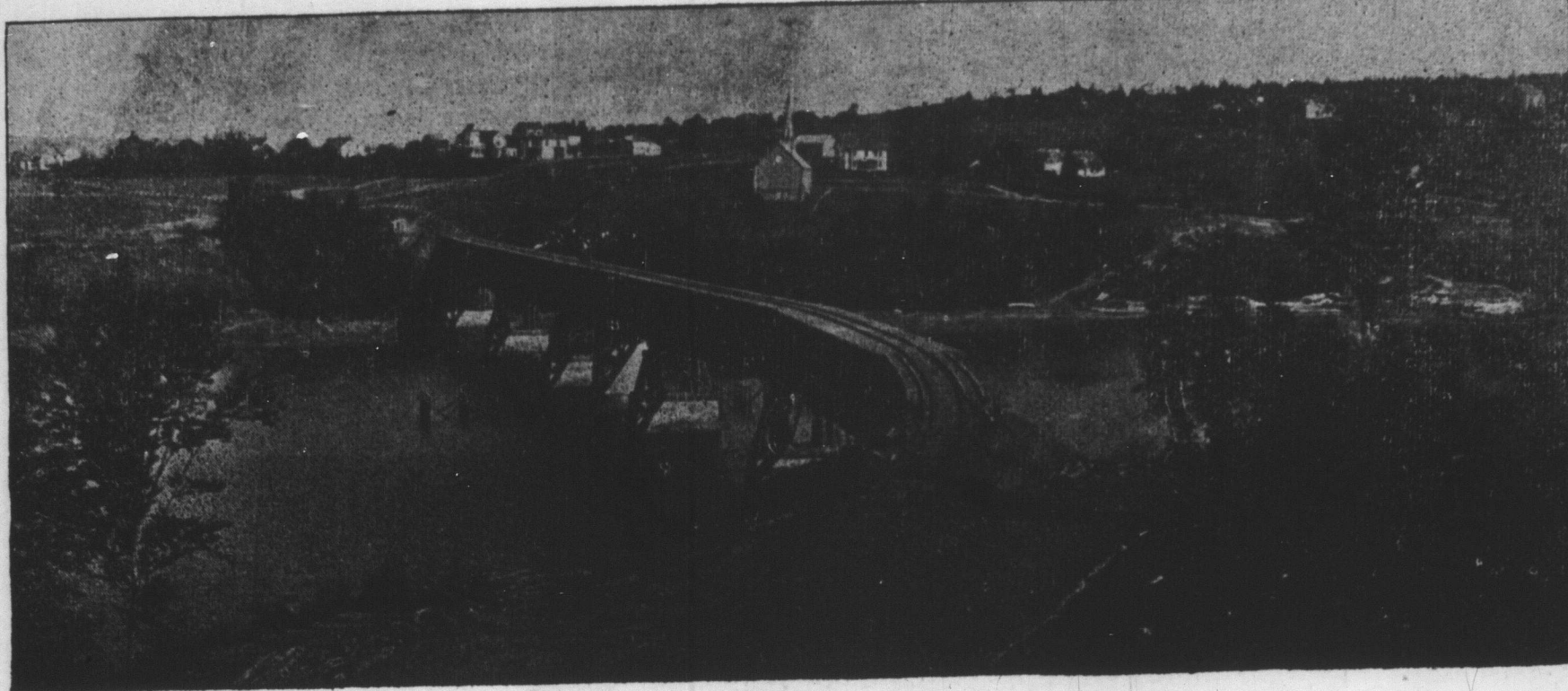
Nestled among the hills, along both sides of the beautiful stream which for some distance forms the boundary line between the counties of Annapolis and Digby, stands the bustling, enterprising

who was entitled to be somebody was invited, and music, dancing and drinking made the hours rosette until the dawn of the next day. Among the guests were the Demolitors, the Hertricks, Kyshes, Calneks, Vrooms, Ditmarses, Boehlers, Purdys, Joneses, and others whose names do not now occur to our memory. Perhaps there has

same sized areas, elsewhere in the county, and the descendants of these men to-day constitute a large percentage of the population, both of the village and its immediate vicinity. Still, up to the date under review, 1790-1810, there had been no village visible, but soon after saw-mills began the work of transforming the timber up the



J. J. RITCHIE, Q.C., LL.B.
J. J. RITCHIE, barrister, of Annapolis, is of Scotch and Loyalist descent, being a son of the Rev. J. J. Ritchie, D.D., for many years the beloved rector of the parish of Annapolis Royal. He was born in Halifax, July 27th, 1836. Was educated at the Annapolis academy, the Collegiate school, Windsor, and Harvard University, receiving the degree of LL.B. from the latter institution in June, 1877, at the early age of 21. He was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia in December, 1877, and appointed a Q.C. in 1880. He has been a member of the Municipal Council of this county since 1886. After being admitted to the bar he practiced for a time in Halifax in partnership with Mr. Justice Meagher of the Supreme Court. Some years later he removed to Annapolis, where he now enjoys a large and rapidly-growing practice. Possessing special good abilities as a speaker, Mr. Ritchie has, in his comparatively few years' experience at the bar, won for himself a position in the very front rank among the legal profession of the province.



RAILROAD BRIDGE AT CLEMENTSPORT.

community, which, collectively, is known as Bear River. The parts on each side of the river belong to different municipalities, and in some respects diverse interests. A few years ago an attempt was made to complete the divorce between the two sections of the town by giving to each a distinct name, that part on the Annapolis side being called Bridgeport, and that on the Digby side, Hillsburg. But this attempt to divorce what Nature had joined together

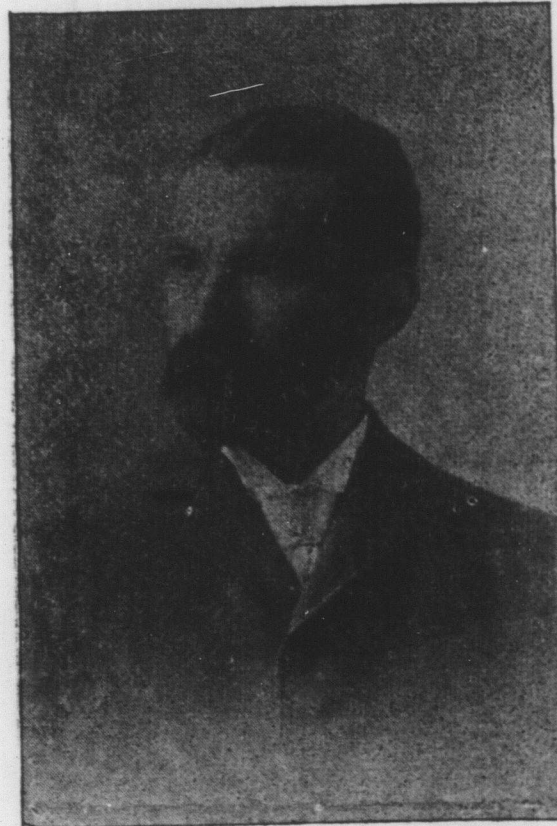
not been so jolly a party in the place from that day to this. Before the completion of this first framed dwelling a number of log huts had been built and occupied by both German and English settlers, and the work of clearing the soil for cultivation had commenced, but with so little success, owing to the ignorance of the proprietors, that much want and suffering was felt by their families for several years to come. Towards the close of the century there was a considerable

streams into lumber, necessitating the inception of shipbuilding, which was almost contemporaneously begun, stores were erected, and a thriving town was the final result. No less than seven or eight public highways converge upon the present town from different directions, and not an hour passes without the arrival of vehicles laden with freights for export or passengers on business or pleasure. Substantial and comfortable dwellings line the hilly streets in all direc-



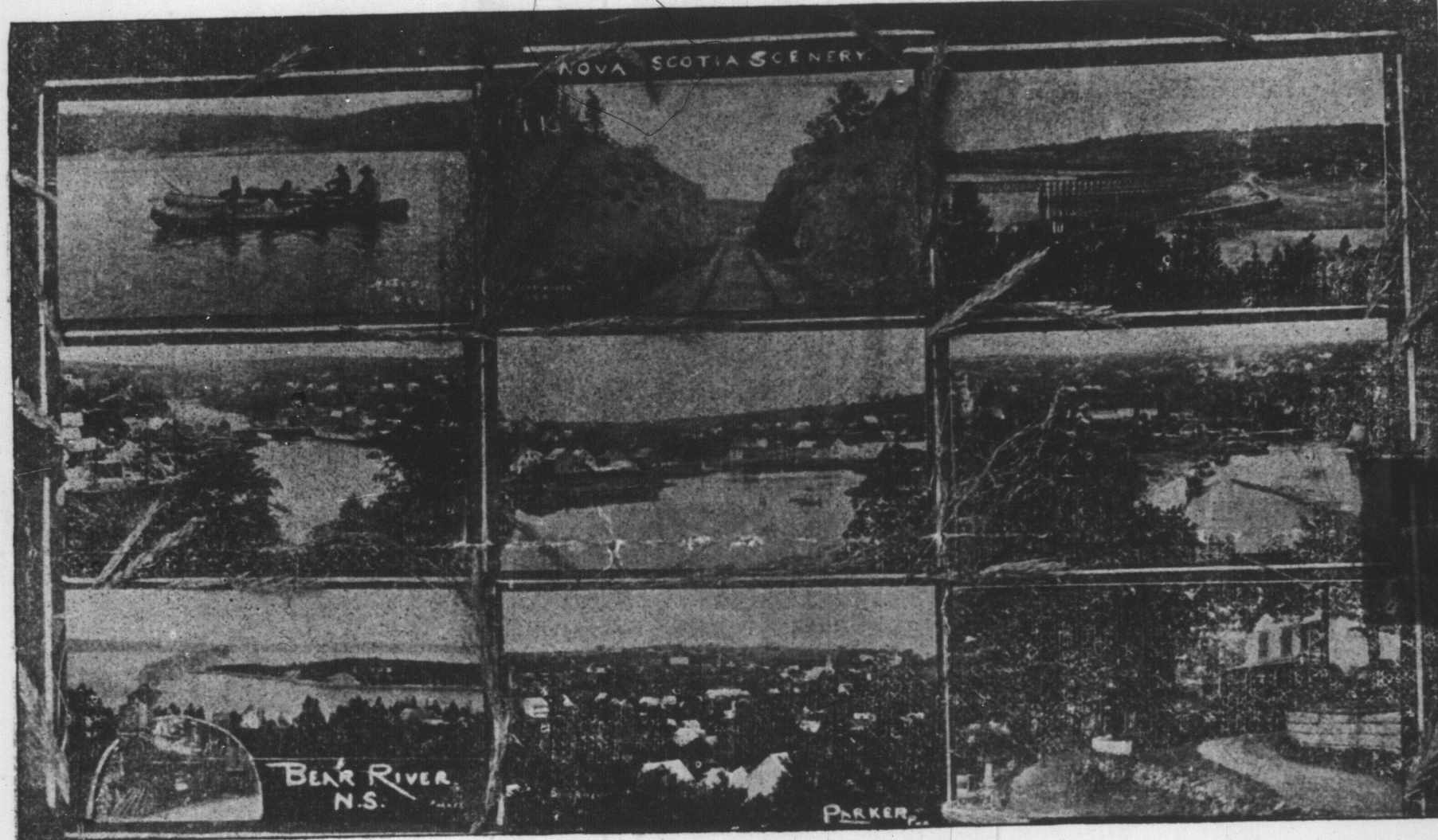
JOHN B. MILLS, M. P.

JOHN B. MILLS, M.P., of Annapolis, is the youngest son of the late John Mills, Esq., merchant and ship-owner of Granville Ferry. His ancestors came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Nova Scotia about 1770. Born at Granville Ferry, July 24th, 1850. Educated at Acadia College, Wolfville, taking the degree of B.A. with honors in 1871. Received the degree of M.A. from same institution in 1877. Studied law in the office of T. D. Ruggles, Q.C., Bridgetown, afterwards attending the law school at Harvard University for one year. Was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1875. Settled in Annapolis, where he gained a large and remunerative practice. Was a member of the Municipal Council of Annapolis County from 1882 to 1887, and a director and office-holder in several local companies. Elected to represent Annapolis County in the Parliament of Canada at the general election, Feb. 22nd, 1887, and again at the last general election, with a largely increased majority.



JAMES P. ROOP.

JAMES P. ROOP, merchant, of Clementsport, was born there July 21st, 1843, of English descent. He was educated in the common schools of his native place. Began business as a general merchant at Clementsport in 1862, which he has continuously and successfully carried on up to the present time. Has represented Ward 8 in the Municipal Council of this county since the passage of the County Incorporation Act. Was Warden of the County during the years 1885 and 1886 and from 1890 till the present time. Is also President of the Acadia Steamship Company, and has been Postmaster of Clementsport since 1876. Warden Roop is a careful and painstaking official, presiding ably and impartially over the meetings of the Council, and zealously guarding the interests, financial and otherwise, of the municipality. Has advocated, in the press and elsewhere, the construction of a county asylum for the incurably insane, and has ever shown himself an enterprising, progressive and public spirited citizen.



VIEWS OF BEAR RIVER.

proved abortive, and these names are now seldom heard, while the general name used to designate both communities as one town remains fixed, doubtless, permanently. If we mistake not the sections on each side have recently formed a union for educational purposes, and at their present rate of progress the community of interest existing between both, may draw them into a more complete union, of a municipal nature, at no very distant day.

Several explanations have been advanced as to the derivation of the name of this town. A recent writer claims its origin as derived from the French pronunciation of Imbert, a gentleman who formed one of a party visiting this spot as early as 1611.

From the date of the French occupation of the county, 1604, to the date of their expulsion, in 1755, it is believed no settlement was made, as no remains have been found on which to ground an opposite assertion, and the town is, doubtless, of exclusive English origin.

With the invasion of the United Empire Loyalists the settlement of the district commenced, and in 1784 the township of Clements, including both sides of the stream, was granted to certain English, Hessians and Waldeckians who had served during the old revolutionary war, and who, at its close, received grants of land, in lieu of other pay, for the services they had rendered in that unfortunate struggle. The first framed house was erected by one Capt. O'Sullivan Sutherland and stood nearly midway up the slope of the eastern hill, and adjacent to the present residence of Captain J. Harris. The house-warming given on the occasion of its completion was a merry-making of no ordinary description. Everybody

movement from the townships of Granville and Annapolis to the hill country on the shores of Bear River. It was at this period that the Clarkes, the Millers, the Troops, Dodges, the Rices, the Chutes, and the Harries bought lands and settled in the district, a course they were induced to take in the belief that wheat and other cereals could be produced in larger quantities and of finer quality there than could be raised, on the

conditions, which at every point present new aspects in landscape scenery. Neat fruit and vegetable gardens and lawns are attached to nearly every domicile in the town, and thrift and comfort everywhere give evidence of vital existence.

To-day the greater number of stores are on the Annapolis side, where Clarke Bros. have become the leaders in Bear River in business matters, although there are a number of new and well-furnished ones on the west side of the river.

The town has fine places of worship, the Baptists being the leading denomination. Within the past year they have remodelled their church, making it one of the handsomest in the town. The Methodists and adherents to the English Church have each neat pretty religious edifices on the north side of the river, and the Adventists have also a house of worship.

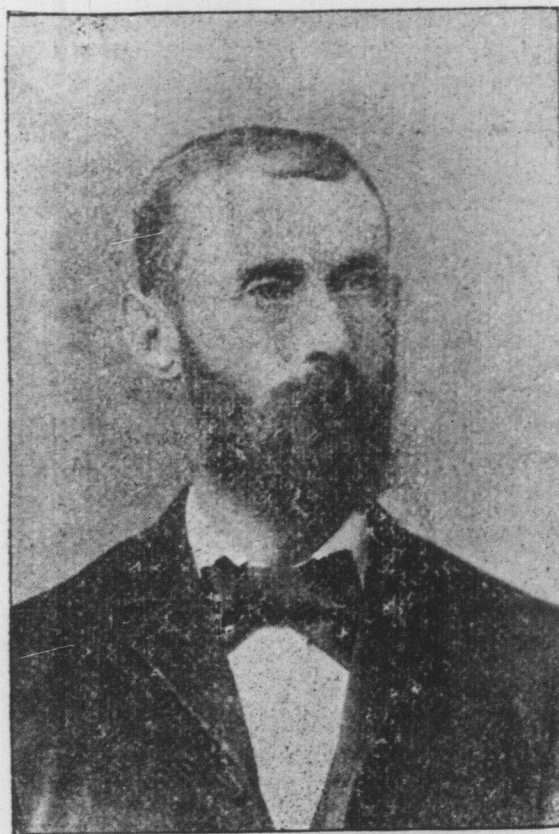
Bear River has sent from its shippards many vessels, some of large tonnage, constructed by such efficient master-builders as Mr. Thomas Rice, Captain John Benson, the Leats, and others, which carried away freights of lumber, cordwood, pulp wood, and other products of the forests, for which it is noted, to ports in the United States, the West Indies, etc., and commanded by our skillful and intelligent native captains.

This delightful resort among the hills has also gained a deal of notoriety owing to its mammoth yield and great variety of cherries, and is visited, during the season, by excursionists from distant parts of the counties of Annapolis, Digby, and elsewhere, to enjoy to their hearts content a feast of the luscious fruit. Besides the hundreds of others, here and there may be seen a majestic cherry tree planted by the French during their



J. M. OWEN.

J. M. OWEN, of Annapolis Royal, Barrister-at-law, is a son of Daniel Owen, Esq., of Lunenburg, also a Barrister-at-law. He was born at Lunenburg, November, 1846, and was educated in that town and at Windsor. Was admitted a barrister of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, October, 1868; appointed Consular Agent of Spain, July, 1870; and commissioned Consular Agent of the United States, April, 1872. Is also agent of the Nova Scotia Permanent Building Society and Savings Fund.



W. H. WEATHERSPOON.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Annapolis county, having been born at Granville Ferry, May 25th, 1851. His father, W. M. Weatherspoon, a farmer by occupation in his earlier days, but subsequently interested extensively in shipbuilding and ship-owning, was also born at Granville in 1822. His mother was a daughter of the late Abner Troop, of Belleisle, this county; his grandparents are of Scotch and German origin. After attending the common schools and county academy, Mr. W. took a special course at Mount Allison University, and in 1876 graduated from the commercial department of that institution. On leaving school he became associated with Mills & Weatherspoon in shipbuilding. In which business he continued for some years, till the decline of wooden ship, and in 1891 this firm discontinued building. In looking around for some business in which to engage, and having every confidence in this county, that it would give every man that would work a living, he decided to follow farming, and accordingly undertook the management of the old homestead, and is now conducting this farm on more scientific principles than has been done in the past. He has always taken a deep interest in Oddfellowship, and that order has conferred on him all the honors in their power, having elected him Grand Master in 1889, and in 1891 elected him Grand Representative of the Lower Provinces to represent this jurisdiction at the session of Sovereign Grand Lodge in St. Louis, Mo.; also at session in Portland, Ore., in 1892. Besides his many other active business pursuits, he is one of the directors of The Valley Telephone Co., limited, in which enterprise he takes a deep interest.

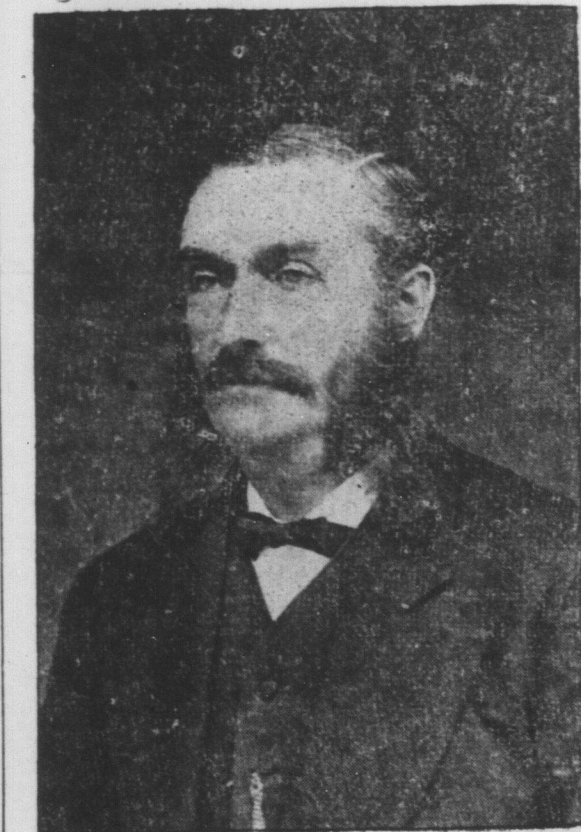


WALLACE W. CLARKE.

WALLACE W. CLARKE and WILLARD G. CLARKE were born in Bear River, Digby county, in 1854 and 1857 respectively. They are descendants of Colonel William Clarke, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to Nova Scotia with his two sons, Richard and John, the subjects of this sketch being the great-grandsons of the last mentioned son. In 1880 these two formed a partnership and began business under the name and style of CLARKE BROTHERS, which they have since carried on at Bear River with marked success. The volume of business done by them the first year amounted to but ten thousand dollars, but having faith in the resources of the country, and studying carefully the requirements of the trade, they have year by year increased their business until it now reaches the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Commensurate with this increase in the volume of their trade, they have enlarged their business premises, constructed additional ware-rooms, built vessels for carrying their lumber to the markets of the world, and given employment to a large amount of labor, until to-day the firm of Clarke Brothers ranks as one of the most enterprising and successful business houses in western Nova Scotia. Their success is an evidence of what enterprise and brains can accomplish in this province.



WILLIARD G. CLARKE.



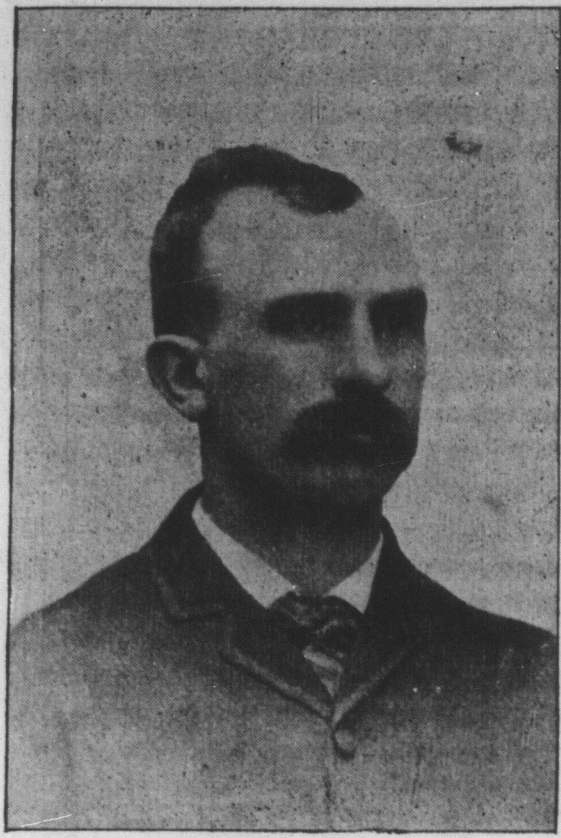
R. J. ELLISON, M. D.

R. J. ELLISON, M. D., of Bear River, is a native of Kings County, N. B., where he was born in 1854. Educated in the common schools of New Brunswick and at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of M. D., in 1886. Settled in Bear River where he has ever since resided, having a practice extending over the entire township of Clements. Was a candidate for the House of Assembly at the general election of 1886 being defeated by a very narrow majority. Dr. Ellison is an energetic and public spirited citizen and has always proved himself ready to help in any enterprise calculated to promote the prosperity or assist in developing the town and country in which he lives. He has a large and successful practice and ranks high in the medical profession.

occupancy of the country, which serve as historical landmarks of that period.

The construction of the so-called "Missing Link" of railway from Annapolis to Digby, and the building of a new highway from the town to the depot,—located some four miles distant,—proved a great boon to the commercial interests of the entire locality, affording as it does more direct communication with the principal avenues of travel.

Within the past year electric light has been introduced, driven by one of the best water powers to be found in the country, while the many other improvements in the way of new dwellings, a \$7,000 schoolhouse, and other evidences of prosperity and wealth mark the town as one of the most progressive in the western part of the province.



R. ALLEN CROWE.

R. ALLEN CROWE, of Bridgetown, was born at Londonderry, N. S., Feb. 9th, 1857, of Scotch descent. Received a common school education at his native place, and then served an apprenticeship with his brother, J. E. Crowe, at Annapolis, afterwards forming a partnership with him, under the name of Crowe Bros., which lasted for five years. In 1885 accepted a position in the employ of the Bridgetown Foundry Co., where he remained till 1890, when he purchased from the Company the first shaft branch of their business. This he has successfully carried on since that time in the Cox store on Queen Street. Honest and upright in all of his business transactions, he now enjoys a large and growing trade, making specialties of plumbing and the sale of stoves of all kinds. Is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., has always evinced a deep interest in the Bridgetown Fire Brigade and other enterprises for the town's advancement, and has thus won for himself the respect and esteem of the public in general.

The Torbrook Iron Mines.

(Continued from third page.)

derry Iron Company, again excited the hopes of the people of Torbrook, this time, however, not to be disappointed. From the personal inspection of the locality by this gentleman, and information obtained from others, he was convinced that valuable hematite ore existed in the locality. Accordingly he proceeded to obtain mining leases from the owners of the soil and to stimulate active search, and offered to reward liberally any who would discover the existence of ore veins in the locality. It was not long until a vein of hematite was discovered on the property of Samuel Barteaux, and active operations were commenced for systematic mining. It is now time to give a description of the locality and present aspect of affairs at this now flourishing mining centre. For this we are mainly indebted to the present manager.

Torbrook, situated at the eastern end of the county, and lying in the highly cultivated Annapolis Valley, has by no means the ideal aspect of a mining camp. Originally a prosperous agricultural district, it still maintains an appearance of rustic simplicity, unmolested, as it were, by the rough hand of mining operations, which result in converting the loveliness of a fertile country into a squalid, smoky, and unpleasant mining district. At first but comparatively few men were employed, most of them being the sons of the farmers in the neighborhood; but as the development of the mine progressed, and skilled miners and laborers from abroad flocked into the place, the farmers of the district built houses to accommodate some of the new comers, while others found board at the various farm houses. Thus the mining population is somewhat scattered. This has had a beneficial effect. The temperance sentiment and conscientious life of the farming population have had their influence on the mining element, so that the miners at Torbrook are as steady and as sober a lot as are to be found at any mine throughout the Dominion.

The mine itself is situated close under the



OLIVER S. MILLER.

O. S. MILLER is the eldest son of Benjamin Miller, Esq., of Clarence. He was born on the 6th day of June, 1841. After enjoying the advantages of the common schools he was sent to Horton Academy, at which institution he matriculated. In 1853 he entered Acadia University, where he graduated in 1857. Shortly after this he began the study of law in the office of O. T. Daniels, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in January, 1861. Mr. Miller is now conducting business for himself, having an office in Randolph's block, and is starting on his professional career with a liberal share of public patronage.

South Mountain, along the base of which flows the picturesque Torbrook river, forming the beautiful and fertile little valley, which no doubt tempted the original settler to this spot. The formation of the rocks in the neighborhood is of the Devonian period, and is thus described by Mr. R. G. Edwards Leckie, Manager of the Torbrook Iron Co., in a paper read before the mining society of Nova Scotia:—

"The dip of the bed is south, and varies from 70° to 80° from the horizontal. The vein is very regular in width, having an average thickness of six feet. The ore is perfectly clean, there being no slate or stone between the walls. The walls are of a variegated talcose slate; white, bluish and pink in color—the white and bluish slate predominating. The country rock is a harder dark-blue slate, spotted with red iron stains. It is noticeable that this bed of ore is entirely free from shells; while No. 2 vein, overlying less than 100 feet south, and several beds of the surrounding slates are highly fossiliferous."

Active operations were commenced by the Torbrook Iron Company early in the spring of 1891. A steam hoisting plant was put in, two shafts sunk, and the Torbrook Branch railway commenced, by which the mine was connected with the line of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway at Wilmot station, three miles distant. The branch was completed in the autumn of 1891, and two more shafts opened up. Improvements both in plants and methods of handling the ore were introduced in 1892, the old hand drilling being superseded by machine drills, operated by compressed air. This materially increased the output. In 1891 it was but twenty tons per day; in 1892, seventy tons; and at present about 130 tons.

The total length of vein opened up is 1350 feet; while the deepest shaft has now reached a depth of 250 feet, at which point the vein has a much better appearance than at the surface, showing seven feet in width of clear ore.

The ore is all taken out by "back stopping," and when raised is dumped directly upon the ore cars which are run up alongside the shafts.

Some analysis of the ore, as shown in the Dominion geological survey report, are as follows:—

	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 16.
Metallic Iron....	60.72	59.00	61.38
Phosphorous....	0.17	—	0.18
Sulphur.....	—	—	—

The equipment of the mine at present consists of two locomotive boilers; two hoisting plants—one of which is a four drum friction hoist; a complete air drill plant,

twenty dwelling houses have been erected in the vicinity, and things in general have been made brighter by the monthly expenditure of three to four thousand dollars in wages, etc., while quite a local market has been created for the produce raised by the farmers of the vicinity.

Not only does the Branch railway from the mine serve as an outlet for the ore, but is also a great benefit to the lumbermen of the district, who annually ship large quantities of lumber over the line.

The staff at the mine are: R. G. Edwards Leckie, Manager; Kenneth M. Solomon, Surface Superintendent; George L. Romans, Mechanical Engineer.

scenes and new charms about it to make it interesting.

A Cambridge newspaper man puts words in our mouth when in writing home he said:—"Health of body imparts health of mind. It is the elixir of life, far-reaching above all other earthly blessings. To you, the tourist, now enjoying health, duty calls on you to guard it well, especially while absent from your native land. To you, the tourist, leaving home in feeble health, hoping by change of climate to recuperate enfeebledness, do not undertake long ocean voyages, with their risks and uncertainties and liability to injure remaining health instead of improving it.

There is a balmy atmosphere, an invigorating change of climate, calculated to make the healthy healthier; the feeble strong; and that, within almost the talk of the telephone! That Eldorado is Nova Scotia, and Yarmouth is the gateway to its blessings."

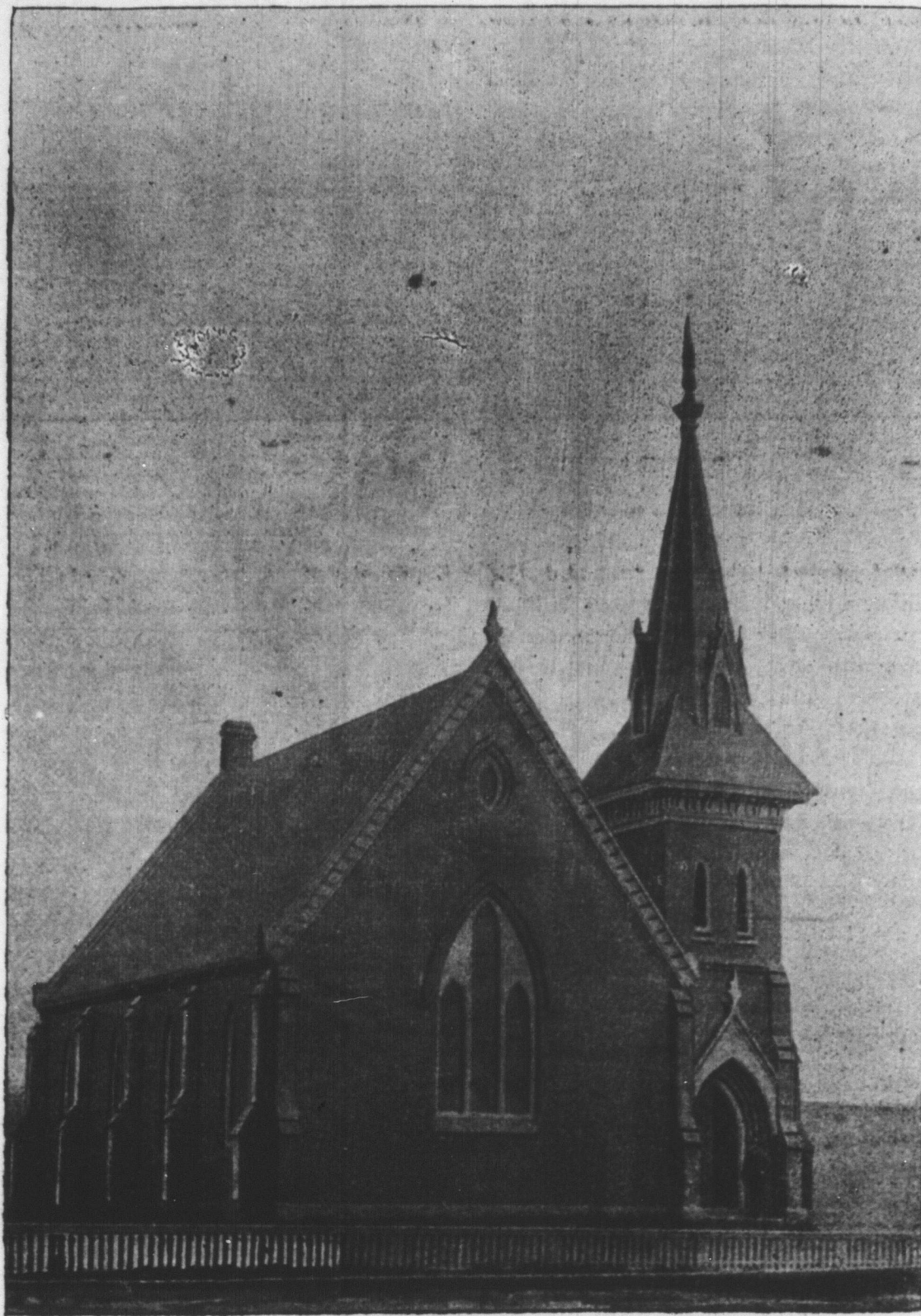
The tourist, then, seeking health, profit and pleasure away from home can speedily, cheaply, and surely find it, by taking passage on board the steamer *Boston* or *Yarmouth*, at Lewis' wharf, Boston, at 12 o'clock, four days in the week; arriving at Yarmouth, the gateway to Nova Scotia, in less than three-fourths of 24 hrs., where the affable president of the Yarmouth steamship line is always ready at Baker's wharf to give to tourists, and strangers generally, the welcome introduction to Nova Scotia.

From Yarmouth you can go in any direction you please almost and not be disappointed. It suited our pleasure this year to take the train in waiting and go to Digby and Annapolis that we might again view the beauties of the Annapolis basin,

shut in from the stormy Bay of Fundy by a large range of mountains with but a single opening between them through which the waters rush and known as the Digby gut.

All along the eighty odd miles we have travelled the scene of pastoral beauty is nearly unparalleled by the fine scenery, thrifty farms, woodlands, lakes and rivers. Beyond Annapolis and on to Halifax is a still more beautiful country which opens to the tourist views from the car window in a vast panorama of country scenery. Our pleasure was increased in going to Annapolis by having in company Supt. Brignell, the careful and painstaking general manager of the Western counties road, who pointed out the numerous points of interest as we glided by.

But as we were saying, Annapolis was our destination for the day, and we arrived short-



GORDON MEMORIAL (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN.

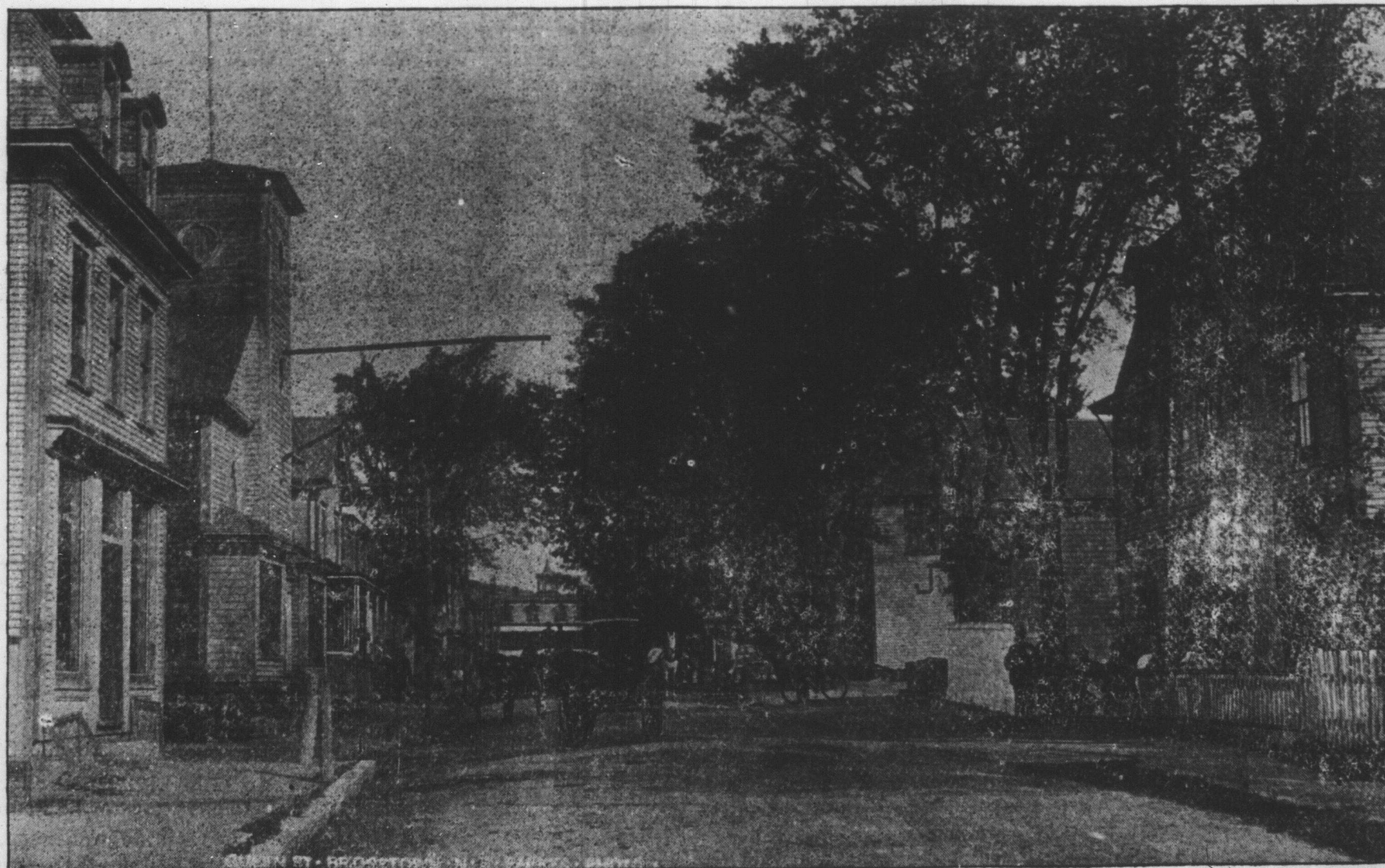
NOVA SCOTIA.

A Land Where the American Tourist will Find Health and Pleasure.

(From the Beverly Times)

No matter whether you want a week or a month's vacation, you can't find a better place to go and enjoy solid comfort than to Nova Scotia. There are several ways of getting there, but the great travelling public appreciate the best, and in consequence the boats of the Yarmouth Steamship Company are receiving the most of the travel.

This line has proven a great success under the management of President Baker, a man who has done more to bring the United States and Nova Scotia into closer relations



running four machine drills (Rand); five steam pumps, including two large Cameron pumps, weighing each two tons—only one of the latter are in use, and ordinarily is quite capable of keeping the whole mine dry. The buildings at the mine are: Four shaft houses, three engine houses, a drying house, a blacksmith and carpenter shop, a storehouse, a dynamite magazine, and the company's office. The company have also on their own property two dwelling houses besides the manager's residence.

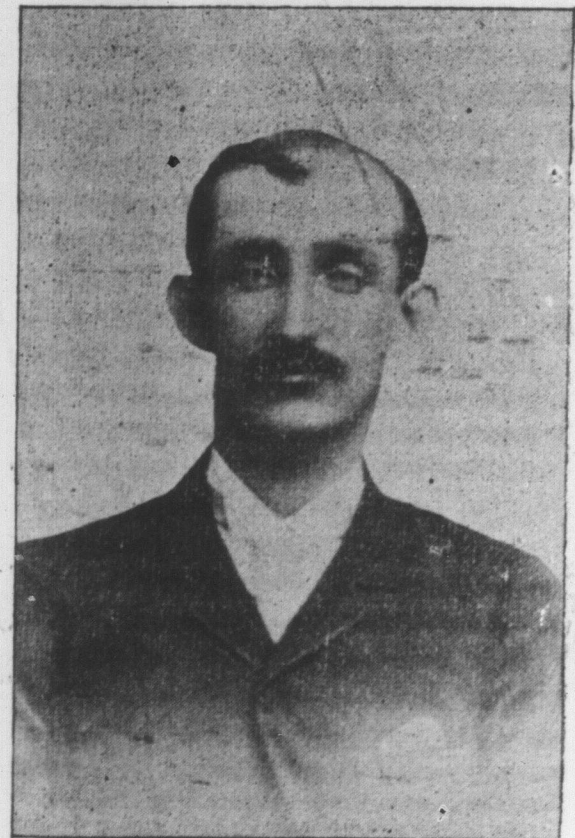
Since the inception of the mine more than

than we enjoy with any country, a man whom Nova Scotia will in years to come delight to honor for the good he has done.

We need not describe the beautiful boats of this line, the *Yarmouth* and *Boston*, but suffice it to say they contain every convenience to travel that is found on any ocean steamer. The trips are just the right length too and one does not get tired of water travel before he finds himself entering the circuitous harbor at Yarmouth. We had the pleasure of taking this trip a few weeks ago, and although it was not new to us, we found new

ly after one o'clock and repaired to the Clifton house where a good dinner of spring lamb and vegetables tasted good, you can imagine, after a four hours ride.

Annapolis is the old Port Royal our school history used to tell us about and was the landing place of the DeMont's expedition and is the oldest European settlement in America north of the Gulf of Mexico. The remains of an old fort covering twenty-eight acres with its arch entrance, the quaint old English barracks and the magazine are still well preserved. Not far distant is the ancient



WALTER E. PALFREY.

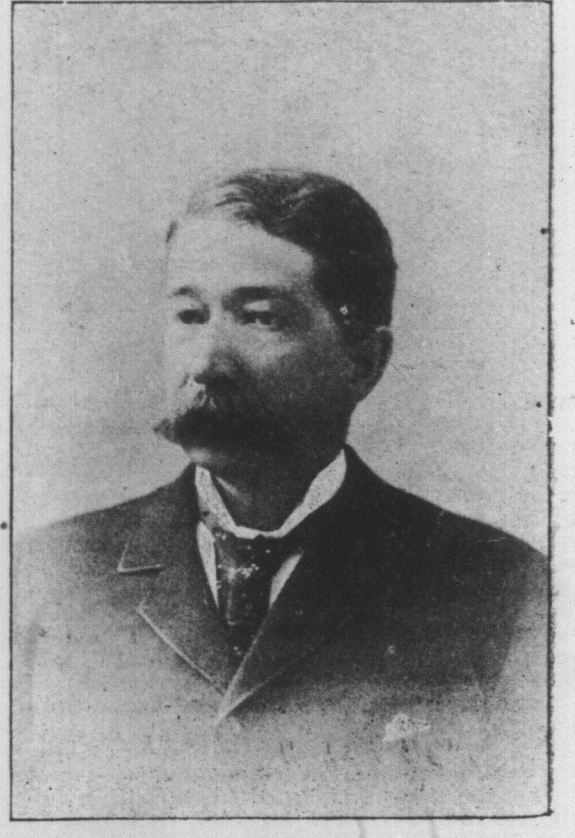
WALTER E. PALFREY, Merchant, of Lawrencetown, is the third son of Daniel Palfrey, Esq., of this town, is of English descent, and was born January 17th, 1864. After attending the common schools for a few years he began life for himself at the early age of fifteen by entering as a clerk the drug store of Dr. Morse, Lawrencetown, where he remained four years. From there he went to Annapolis, where he filled a similar position in the drug store of Primrose Bros. On leaving Annapolis he devoted his time to the dry goods and millinery business of his aunt, Mrs. C. Wheelock, at Lawrencetown, and some three years ago established himself in that town by opening a general merchandise store, where he now enjoys a very large trade. Conscientious, pushing, temperate and industrious, he has, by close application to business, won for himself the esteem of all acquaintances, and has a bright and promising outlook ahead of him in the future.

cemetery and hours can be spent reading the old epitaphs dating back to 1729 or earlier. Here is a specimen and there are others equally interesting:

A day was sufficient for us in Annapolis but others find pleasure there weeks at a time and we don't blame them, so we went back the next day to Yarmouth and after visiting its numerous points of interest went by stage to Port Maitland, a pretty fishing village about twelve miles from Yarmouth and to our mind one of the most quiet and delightful places for rest in this whole section of the country. We haven't time to tell of the beautiful beach there miles long and a half a mile wide, of the beautiful sunsets or the generosity of the people who get their living by going down to the sea in boats and who always have a cordial welcome for Americans from the land where so many of their friends are located.

Here a few days rest does a great deal for a man and time passed quickly resting in the shade, walking to the beach and fishing on its high piers for lobsters caught in a hoop pot, no less than three dozen did we catch in this way one afternoon and then had the pleasure of seeing the hotel guests do justice to them at supper time. Another pastime that a man who enjoys salt water fishing with the boat owners a fleet of which put out every favorable morning. While we were there there was a scarcity of bait but it made no difference to these hardy men and off they went and when out in the bay a few miles they trolled for pollock and when caught the fish were opened and the young squid in them furnish excellent bait and plenty of it.

E. J. MILLER is head of the firm of Miller Brothers, of Halifax, one of the largest dealers in pianos, organs and sewing machines, in the maritime provinces. Mr. Miller is a native of Melvern Square, this county, and is of German descent by his father, and loyalist by his mother. He began life for himself as a teacher, and after pursuing this calling for a few years he settled in Middleton, where he did business for nearly twenty years as a dealer in sewing machines, afterwards adding to these pianos and organs. From a small beginning his business grew to large proportions, increasing year by year, until it extended over the entire maritime provinces. Some three years ago, finding a more central location necessary, owing to the rapid development of his business, he removed to Halifax and rented the commodious four-story warehouse, Nos. 116 and 118 Grayville Street, which he now occupies. Here the firm of Miller Brothers conduct a business which requires a staff of twenty employees. In addition



E. J. MILLER.

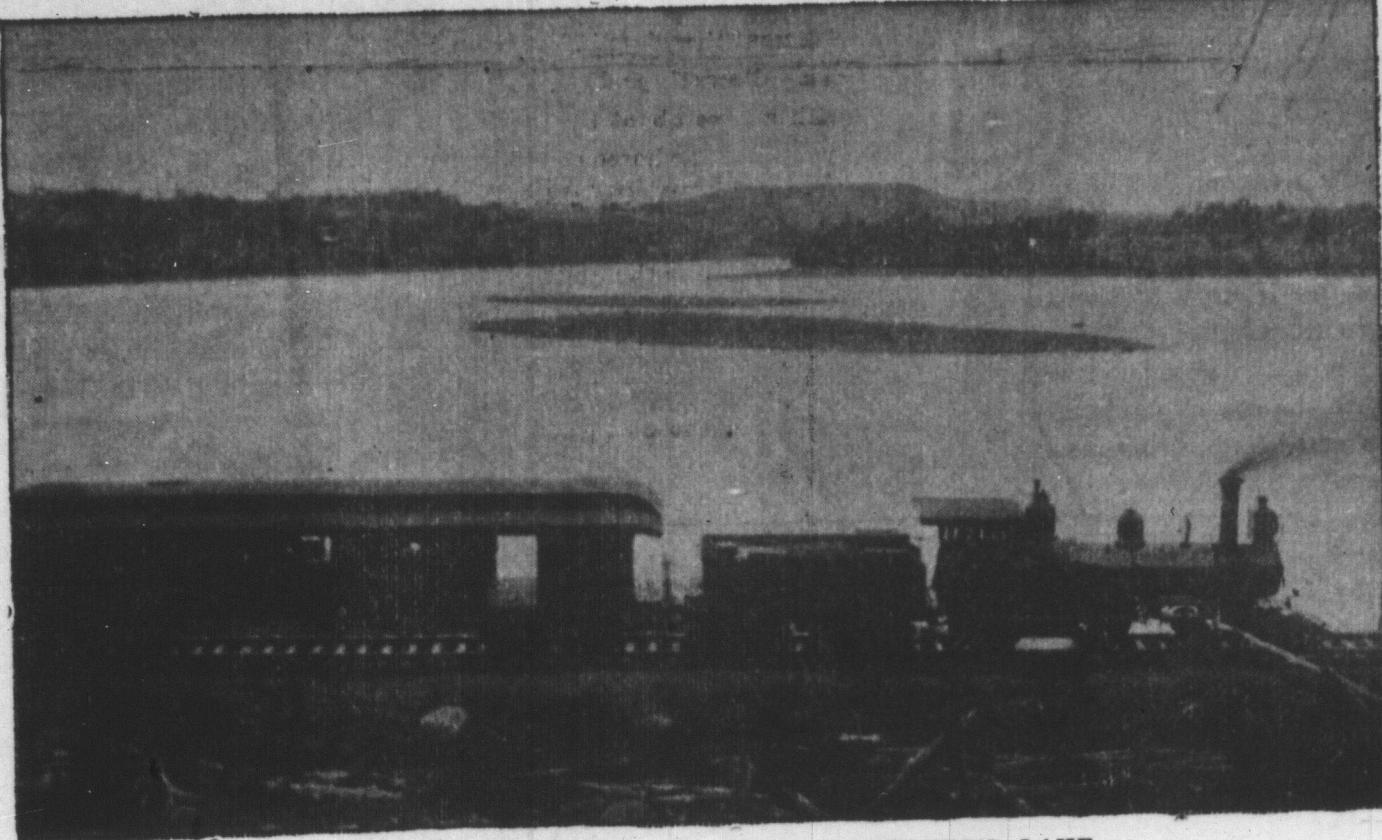
tion to these, agents are employed in nearly every county in the three provinces selling the goods. The firm makes a specialty of the New Raymond, Wheeler and Wilson, and New Williams sewing machines, and of the celebrated Kern Organs and Evans Bros' pianos, having the sole agency in the maritime provinces for these articles. The subject of this sketch is a man possessed of much energy, business tact and good judgment, and the success of the firm of which he is head is largely owing to these characteristics of his chief. The firm of Miller Brothers is enterprising and reliable, and ranks high in the business world.



F. B. WADE, Q.C.
F. B. WADE, Barrister, of Bridgewater, was born at Granville Centre, in this county. He was admitted to the bar of this province, July, 1875, and settled in Bridgewater, where he has since practised. He was appointed Crown Prosecutor for the County of Lunenburg in 1886, and a Q.C. in 1891. Is now the leading barrister of Lunenburg County, having the largest and most successful practice. Is also General Manager and one of the owners of the Nova Scotia Central Railway which runs from Middleton to Lunenburg, a distance of about seventy miles. The beautiful LaHave river, with its enchanting scenery, is too familiar to most provincialists to require any description, but to tourists and others unacquainted with the beauties of the far-famed LaHave, the charmingly picturesque towns of Bridgewater and Lunenburg, and the celebrated Blystoner's Lake—of which a picture appears opposite—a more delightful trip cannot be enjoyed.

An idea of the amount of fish these boats bring in can be seen when we say that a party of five from the hotel, none professional fishermen, caught one day 1200 lbs. It is rare sport or those who like that sort of things—and who doesn't?"

Like all good things in this world our short vacation had an end and Wednesday noon found us back in Yarmouth securing a state-room on the beautiful boat *Boston* for home. It is a real pleasure to travel by this line, its officers are all courteous, from the captain to the steward, and one feels free to talk with them and be sure of a civil answer no matter how silly the question may be. They are all gentlemen. We leave Nova Scotia with regret, a country where all the healthful and interesting surroundings conspire to make the change from routine work a happy one. Reader, if you have never been there you have made a mistake, there is more pleasure to a square inch than you ever dreamed of.



NOVA SCOTIA CENTRAL TRAIN AT BLYSTONER'S LAKE.

ly in the Annapolis Valley than elsewhere in the province, and what is infinitely more important has a longer life. In sections which are not strictly speaking fruit growing sections, a tree bears well for a time but loses its vitality before it is thirty years of age and presently becomes useless. In the Annapolis Valley there are trees one hundred years old in perfect bearing condition, and as almost the entire cost of an orchard consists in the creation of the tree the life of the tree is all important in considering the general results of fruit raising.

In the Annapolis Valley, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the production of fruit, especially of apples, only a comparatively insignificant portion of the area is covered with fruit trees. There is room for

which a farmer can devote himself. It seems, therefore, that the true policy would be to continue to plant orchards, and give them special care and attention.

Some are agitated on the question of manure, claiming that there are not sufficient fertilizers available in the Valley for properly manuring this vast area of trees but the profits of fruit

growing are so great that once trees are bearing on an average two or three barrels per annum it would be but a trifling matter to import artificial manure to any extent.

As for markets these are practically unlimited. The consumption of fruit is enormous and increasing and it becomes simply and solely a question of where apples can be raised the cheapest. England is an apple-growing country but English fruit growers cannot generally compete with those of the Annapolis Valley. It costs nearly three times as much to produce a barrel of apples in England as in the Annapolis Valley and freights will presently be reduced to a minimum. I cannot help urging that the farmers of Annapolis Valley continue to develop in the largest and most scientific manner possible the cultivation of apples and fruit of all kinds.

J. W. LONGLEY.

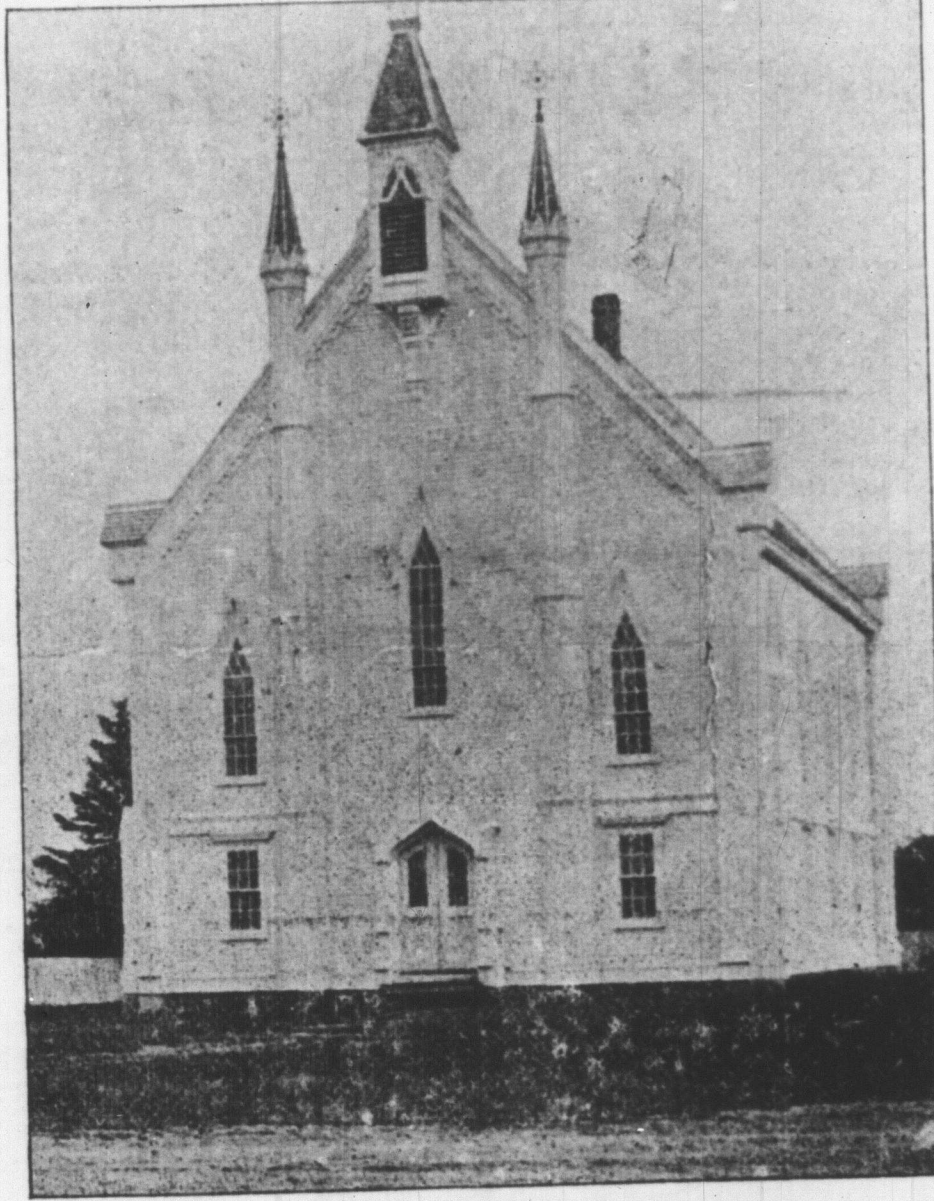
FRUIT RAISING.

The danger which threatens Nova Scotians at the present time is that the development of the enormous mineral wealth of the province is likely to divert attention from the development of agriculture. Other countries with less resources than Nova Scotia, agriculturally, are far ahead of it in this branch of industry for the simple reason that it is a question of farm or nothing with them.

The Annapolis Valley is probably the most productive section of the Dominion. In other parts of the province the development of dairying and cattle-raising offer the most immediate advantages in the direction of agricultural progress, but in the Annapolis Valley it is manifest that the greatest available source of wealth is to be found in fruit raising.

An idea is abroad that fruit can be raised in every part of Nova Scotia and that it is a mere accident that it is cultivated more largely in the Annapolis Valley than elsewhere. It is quite true that apples can be successfully raised in nearly every part of the province, but it is also true that the rule which prevails in other sections of the world prevails here, namely, that the first production of a country is confined to a restricted area called the fruit belt. The Annapolis Valley is the fruit belt of Nova Scotia, and here the great fruit raising of the province is to be expected. A tree grows more quick-

the growth of ten times as many apples in the Valley as are produced now, and even then nothing like half the surface would be covered. It is easily demonstrated that the profit of raising apples is infinitely greater than any other branch of agriculture to



METHODIST CHURCH, MIDDLETON.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Thousands of men breathe, move and live; pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world, and none were blessed by them; none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be recalled, and so they perished—their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die? Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the heart you leave behind as the stars on the brow of the evening.—Dr. Chalmers.

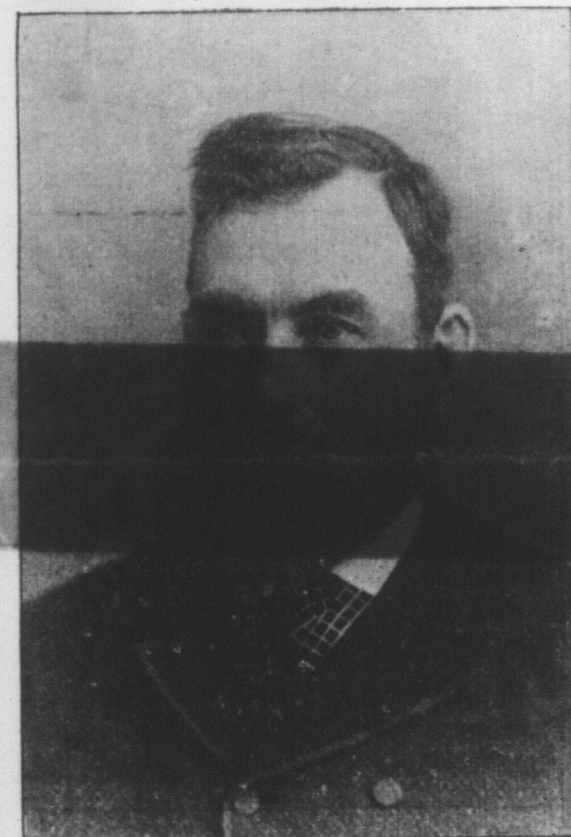
—In Colorado a wife was granted a decree because her husband cut off her bangs.

—It is a curious custom in Scotland that on the death of a person, as soon as the corpse is taken from the room, all the chairs are turned upside down that there may be nothing for the ghost to sit down upon should he return.



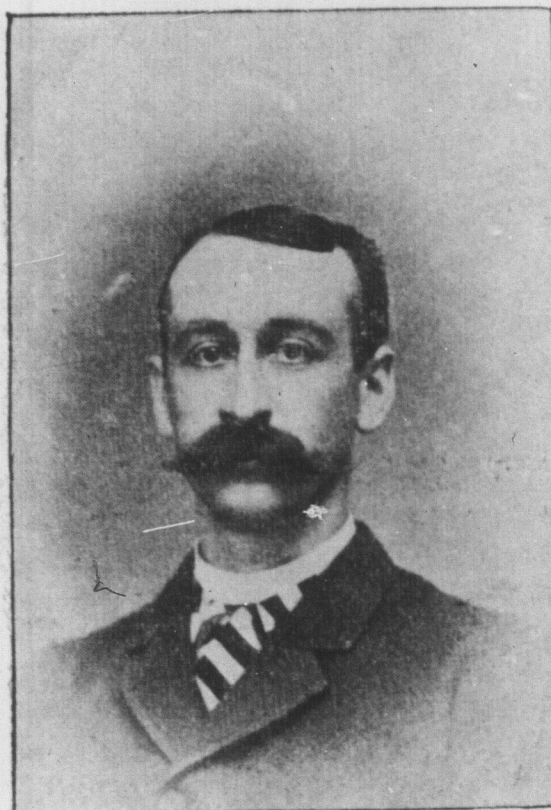
JOSEPH P. EDWARDS.

"JOE" EDWARDS, as everybody calls him, is doubtless more widely known than any other of those whose histories are given in this issue. Who does not know him? Who has not at various times and in divers ways received courtesies at his hands. We regret that the space at our disposal does not permit us to do justice to our genial friend. He was born at Windsor in 1841. Before he was two years old his father was lost at sea, leaving him to fight his own battle in life. He attended school but nine months, the rest of his education having been gained by self study. In 1856 he went to work on the survey of the Windsor and Annapolis railway, helping to locate the line from Windsor to Wolfville, and from Aylesford to Annapolis, and he continued to work upon the road in various capacities until the line was completed. He was on board the first engine which steamed into Annapolis, and the first passenger train which entered Windsor. For one year he was a brakeman, for another a baggage-master, and then he became a conductor. In this position he gained a wide and enviable fame, having the honorable record of saving no less than four lives on different occasions. Many are the souvenirs which he holds from distinguished Americans whom he has charmed and interested by his descriptions of the Annapolis Valley and Land of Evangeline. Among these is an autograph letter from the poet Longfellow, thanking him for mementoes of the Acadians. In June, 1891, he resigned as conductor to accept the position as agent of the railway at Annapolis, which position he still holds. The I.O.O.F. have honored him on many occasions with important offices in its Grand Lodge; among others, electing him to the office of Grand Master by acclamation in 1891. At the town elections of the present year he was elected to the town council of Annapolis at the head of the polls.

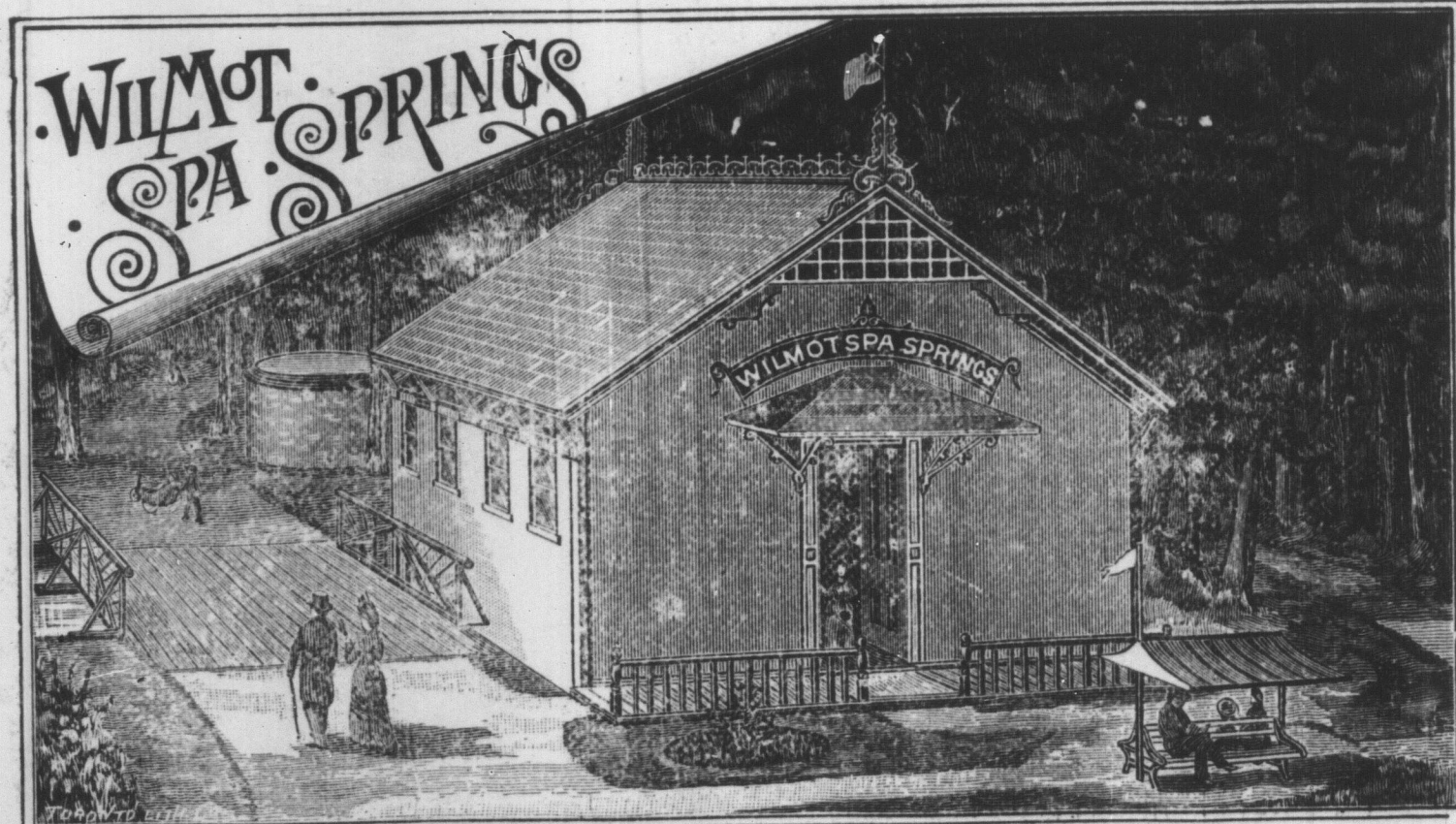


A. B. PARKER.

A. B. PARKER, of South Farmington, was born at Nictaux Falls, in this county, Jan. 27th, 1844. Is of English descent, one of his ancestors serving under General Wolf at the capture of Quebec. He received his education in the common schools of this province. Mr. Parker is a farmer, making a specialty of fruit-growing and the breeding of thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle. On his farm he has 2,000 apple and 1,000 plum trees. He takes a deep interest in all subjects connected with the agricultural and fruit-growing interests of the province and is always ready to help in advancing the interests of his brother farmers. Mr. Parker is enterprising and pushing, and beside his other busy life, is handling Page's Wire Fence, Alexandria Cream Separator, and Sherwood's Steel Harness.



C. C. SLOCOMB, B.A.
C. C. SLOCOMB, Manufacturer, of South Farmington, was born at Brooklyn, in this county, March 4th, 1852, of English descent. Educated at Mt. Allison college, taking the degree of B.A. at that institution in 1877. After leaving college he spent several years in the United States, for a time as a teacher, and afterwards in conducting a general agency extending over the State of Massachusetts, and employing a number of sub-agents. Then wishing to gain a knowledge of the manufacturing business in which he is now engaged, he obtained employment in one of the corset manufacturing establishments in the city of Worcester, where he remained for a time, thoroughly mastering every detail of the work, and becoming at length chief designer of the establishment. On leaving to return to his native land and begin manufacturing for himself he was told by the proprietor that patents had been secured on many of his designs, and that he never had a man fill the position so satisfactorily. Returning to Nova Scotia he began business at South Farmington under the name of the Wilmot Corset Company, which he still carries on. This business has increased year by year, until at present the prospect is most encouraging. The goods turned out by this establishment are sold throughout the entire maritime provinces and even so far west as Montreal. They are everywhere recognized as inferior to none in newness of style and in wearing qualities, of which fact he has received many testimonials like the following: "I never had a pair of corsets wear like them, and so comfortable."



to these Springs. "People," says this writer, "flocked to this fountain like anxious pilgrims, and the current of the Spring was directed down their throats, until their stomachs, overflowing like the banks of the Nile, replenished the impoverished clay of mortality with health. The old plunged beneath the waters, hoping to emerge with renewed adolescence. The youthful washed to smooth down the asperities of pimply complexions. The dyspeptic swallowed copious potions to polish the machinery of disordered stomachs, which, like rusty stew-pans, spoiled the cookery of good meats; whilst sluggish livers, like bad servants, kept the kitchen of the carcass in confusion." * In short it would appear from report that the water of this Spring was a bone-mender, a gravel melter, a face smoother, a cancer-curer, a corn-cutter, an age-renewer, a panaceal quatern, taken upon all occasions and with any and every intention."

These extracts go to show that even at that distant day, nearly three quarters of a century ago, the fame of these Springs had become widely extended throughout the province. But this writer does more than give circulation to these reports. In another part of his article he gives expression to the opinion that these waters "are efficacious in many diseases," that "they have been serviceable in cutaneous diseases, connected with a vitiated state of the digestive organs," and very much more of the same sort. The springs are situated in the midst of a grove comprising some ten acres of forest of original growth. In fact, this spot is one of the few places in the Annapolis valley, where "still stands the forest primeval, the murmuring pines and the hemlocks" in all their stately grandeur. In this grove the sick and the afflicted can always find it cool and refreshing even in the hottest day, while the curative properties of the waters can be tested and found as efficacious as of old.

In the summer of 1890 a joint stock company was organized and duly incorporated, with a paid up capital of \$25,000, for the purpose of leasing these Springs and the sale of their waters in both its natural and manufactured states on a more extended scale than heretofore. With this object in view large bottling works were erected, the necessary plant provided, and the Ginger Ale and other aerated beverages of the company now find an extensive sale throughout the maritime provinces. Mr. George Smith who, during the past three seasons represented the company on the road, is its lessee and manager. Those who cannot visit the Springs and partake of the waters can be supplied with it either in its natural state or in any of the conditions prepared by applying to the lessee.

NESTLED beneath the foot of the North Mountain, some two miles north and east of Middleton, are the Wilmot Spa Springs, the medicinal properties of whose waters have long been celebrated. Early in the present century the curative properties of these mineral waters acquired a large measure of notoriety, and the Springs became the resort of the sick and afflicted from all over the country, who came to drink of, and bathe in its waters. The *Nova Scotian* of Sept. 22nd, 1831, contains a lengthy article, probably from the pen of the Hon. Joseph Howe himself, describing a visit which the writer had just made



The above is a photograph of the establishment now occupied by Mr. H. E. REED at Middleton, who was born at Port George, Sept. 18th, 1863, and is a son of the late Granville Reed, Esq., well and favorably known throughout this county. After attending the common schools for a few years he followed the sea for a short period. Shortly after this he began mercantile life as clerk in the store of N. F. Marshall, Esq., Middleton, with whom he remained for ten years. From 1886 to 1889 he conducted a business of his own at Woodstock, N. B., which he sold out, and the following year travelled for one of the leading wholesale grocery firms of St. John. In June, 1890, he went into a general merchandise trade at Middleton, where he is now located, enjoying beside a very large patronage, the good-will and esteem of the public in general.

The Photographures for the MONITOR'S ANNIVERSARY NUMBER are from the HUB ENGRAVING CO'Y, 27, Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS.

1605-1804.

(Written by A. W. Fullerton.)

AROUND Annapolis as around no other locality in America cluster most interestingly the memories of the past. With so prominent a page upon the History of Canada its story is known to all. It has gone forth to all the world of how the Rival Nations wrestled the one with the other to gain possession of the place, and who hath not heard of the carnage and warfare that was enacted long years ago where now tread the footsteps of British citizens, in peace and prosperity. It will not here be necessary to tell of DeMonts the founder; of Argall, the first destroyer; of Alexander; of Sedgewick and Phipps, the New England victors; nor of Nicholson, through whose deeds the British flag waved final triumph in 1710. History has recorded their acts of bravery and on printed page has told to present generations the stories of their achievements. It is rather the purpose of this article to briefly mention a few interesting particulars concerning the more ordinary life of Annapolis as it was two hundred years ago and subsequent and final capture.

There is a bravery of which the world doth not hear the half—the bravery of every-day life, and this in the early times of Annapolis is what now calls for our unstinted admiration. All honor to the pioneer citizens of Annapolis! All honor to those who struggled so manfully against the trials of enmity, the inconveniences of a new country and the hardships and privations of pioneer life!

We, in this favored day, let us pause to think upon the vicissitudes of days gone by and to admire the valor of those heroes whose praises are now so little sounded.

In 1670 there were in Annapolis sixty six families aggregating three hundred and eighty souls. Among these people were a surgeon, a weaver, four coopers, a farrier, two armorers, a mason and a maker of edge tools. There were at this time three hundred and sixty-five acres of land in cultivation around the town. In 1714, four years after the capture, another census was taken showing a population of six hundred and thirty-seven, belonging to ninety families. It was between these dates, from 1683 to 1694, that the French writer La-Hontan was in America and writing of Annapolis, he says:

"Port Royal, or the only city in Acadia, is in effect no more than a little, paltry town. In fine it is only a handful of houses two stories high and has but few inhabitants of any note." Diereville, writing in 1708, has a still poorer opinion of the place: "The houses are only hovels, badly built of mud with clay chimneys." He probably exaggerates as the Nova Scotian settlers were never a race of mud masons. He adds that the church was more like a barn than a temple of God. He also makes reference to three mills on the L'Quille River—two saw-mills and one for grinding corn. Orchards of apple trees were planted by the settlers in general. Summing up the whole he says in rhyme:

"Where else can greater joys be found? All simple though they be; Though but few luxuries here abound, They're cheerful, brave and free."

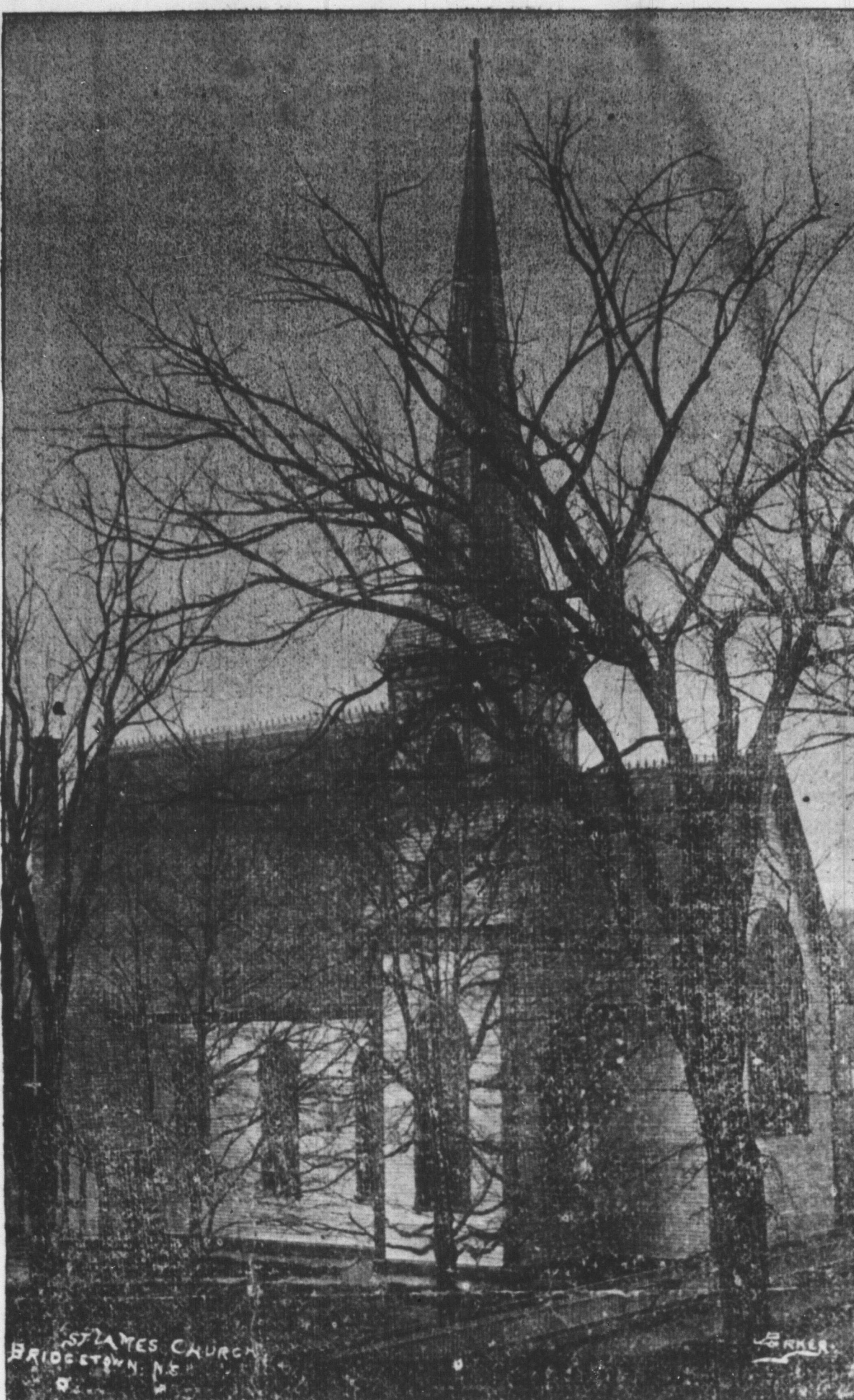
The most prominent members of the first council chosen in 1720 by Governor Phillips were John Doucett, William Skene, William Shereff and John Adams. The latter three were in 1727 appointed members of a court of Justices. The manner in which this council dealt with offenders is somewhat amusing. Witness the following sentence upon one Nicholas:

"The punishment therefore inflicted on thee is to sit upon a gallows three days, half an hour each day, with a rope about thy neck and a paper upon your breast whereon shall be wrote in capital letters, 'AUDACIOUS VILLAIN,' and afterwards thou art to be whipt at a cart's tail from the prison up to the uppermost house of the cape, and from thence back again to the prison house, receiving each hundred paces five stripes upon your bare back with a cat-of-nine-tails and then thou art to be turned over for a soldier."

officials, plunder the town and convey the pillage to Boston. It was happily averted and the fifty desperadoes duly punished. The government was poor, the ramparts broken down, embezzlement of funds was common and jealousies everywhere abounded. This, added to their natural disadvantages made the lot of the early Annapolitans a peculiarly hard one. Yet, through it all there existed a spark of healthful cheerfulness—a measure of happiness. For this, the more honor to the early citizens of Annapolis!

Perhaps there could be no better closing of this article than in the words of the late A. M. Gidney, editor of the Bridgetown Free Press, whose view of the town in 1800 is exceedingly happy, yet whose lamenting note in 1865 is, as shown by after events, as much too hopeless:—

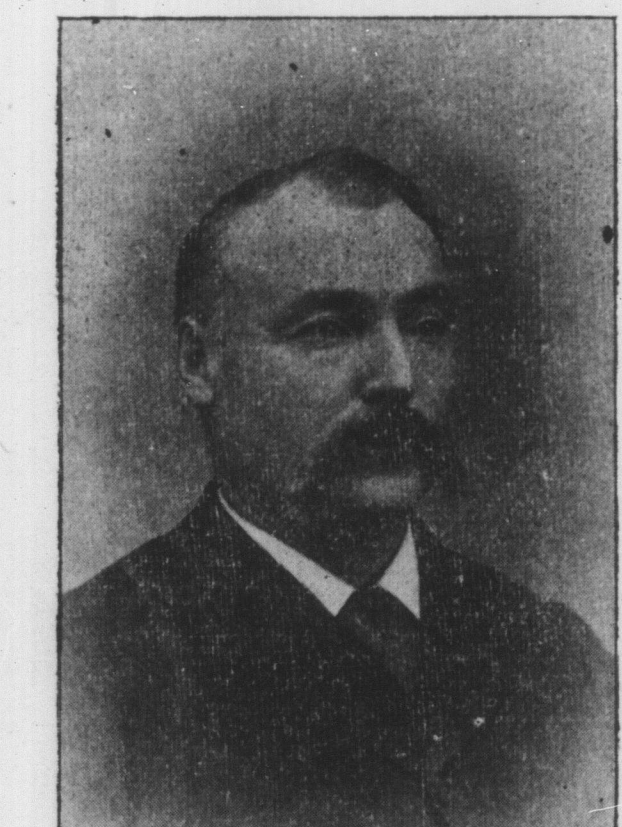
"Annapolis is now an 'old town.' . . . A shadow of antiquity is hanging over the birthplace of the hero, who, in the midst of famine, long preserved Kars from the besieging foe. As one passes along its streets a sense of the past renders the present footprints of decay a subject of pensive regret. He thinks of it as it was in the early part of the present century, when its garrison and fortifications, bristling with cannon, were in excellent repair and in charge of a regiment of soldiers. Then the sound of martial music awakened the echoes along the swift-gliding river and reverberated through the picturesque valleys and up the towering hills that render the surrounding landscape so beautifully fascinating. . . . The times to which we allude were the palmy days of Annapolis—'bright summer days that never will return.'"



J. W. BECKWITH.
J. W. BECKWITH, Merchant, of Bridgetown, is a descendant of the Beckwiths who emigrated from New England to Nova Scotia in 1760 and settled in Cornwallis, thus becoming the founders of the Beckwith families of the maritime provinces. The New England Beckwiths came from Yorkshire, England, in 1635, and settled in Massachusetts. These again trace their ancestry back to a valiant old knight who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and whose name appears in Domesday Book as the holder of lands. He was born at Bridgetown, July 29th, 1848, and received his education in the common schools of that place. He began the study of life as a clerk with Fred Leavitt, then doing business at Paradise. Here he remained two years. Then, after assisting his father in his customs clothing business for a time, he went to Halifax and remained for a year with C. F. Elliott, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the furnishing trade. Returning to his native town he opened a general dry goods store in 1880, where he has since carried on business. From a small beginning his business has grown to large dimensions. Pushing and energetic, a liberal advertiser, and sparing neither trouble nor expense in meeting the wants of his customers, Mr. Beckwith has built up a trade which in volume and extent is second to none in the county in the line of general dry goods. Nor has this one enterprise absorbed all his energies. An enterprising and public spirited citizen, he has done much to promote the prosperity of this his native town, having built a number of new houses, and being now the owner of eleven houses, besides his store, the electric light station, and the entire electric light plant.



S. W. W. PICKUP.
S. W. W. PICKUP was born at Granville Ferry in the year 1839. Is the great-grandson of a United Empire Loyalist who settled in this county at the close of the American Revolution. Educated in the common schools of his native place and at Mount Allison College, where he took a special course extending over two years. Is an extensive ship owner, being largely interested in both sailing vessels and steamships. Is of present a director in the Bay of Fundy Steamship Company and the Acadia Steamship Company. Was a promoter of the Valley Telephone Company, and did much to aid in the establishment of that enterprise. Is now a Director of the Company. Also took an active part in promoting the Valley Water Works. Has been a member of the Municipal Council of the County since 1884.



S. C. PRIMROSE, M. D.
S. C. PRIMROSE, Physician and Surgeon, of Lawrence town, is a connection of the Primrose family of Scotland, whose most distinguished member is the Earl of Rosebury, Premier of Great Britain. Is a son of Dr. John Primrose, late of Lawrence town, himself a son of Rev. John Primrose, D. D., Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh University, whose father was younger brother of the then Earl of Rosebury. His father, Dr. John Primrose, born and educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, came to this country in 1831, and married Ann, oldest daughter of Hon. Samuel Chipman, of Cornwallis, who died recently at a very advanced age. Dr. Primrose Sr. practiced at Kentville, and afterwards at Lawrence town, being one of the best known and most extensive practitioners in western Nova Scotia. Born at Kentville in 1838. Studied medicine with his father, and at Harvard University. Began practicing in Queens county in 1862, where he remained till the demise of his father when he returned to Lawrence town, and has since practiced there. Like his father, he too has enjoyed an extensive practice, being especially skilful as a surgeon. Is now one of the leading physicians of the province.

For three-quarters of a century after Nicholson's capture civil unrest was rampant. The town suffered greatly from "hostile incursions of Indians" and the Acadian habitants were far from being friendly. Nor was there lack of inward malcontent. There were spirits of evil within the town that on every favorable occasion burst forth into acts of violence. In 1734 there was a great prevalence of thefts and robberies, and summary steps were taken by the council as a means of detection. A night watch was instituted and authorized to arrest suspicious persons and "to fire on those who refuse to answer after being thrice challenged." In 1785 a plot was formed to murder one of

The Monitor's Career.

(Continued from first page.)

of close upon 1600 subscribers grants it their much appreciated support and encouragement. The advertising and jobbing departments are manifestly and rapidly increasing in growth and efficiency, and the frequent commendatory comments and other marks of approval of more substantial nature with which it is our good fortune to be favored are most gratifying and encouraging tokens of our success.

Nor must we fail to acknowledge our indebtedness to our local correspondents, whose valued services have contributed so much to the system by which we are enabled to place before our readers a resume of all matters of local interest transpiring weekly in the various portions of the county,—a feature which we are convinced has materially advanced the MONITOR'S popularity.

Feeling amply rewarded by the substantial encouragement which has stimulated our endeavors, we desire to extend to our patrons and friends our most cordial thanks and to assure them that it shall be our highest ambition in the future as in the past to win their approbation, so far as our efforts shall be in accordance with the highest and best interests of our town and country and the truest welfare of our fellow-beings.

The One Prayer.

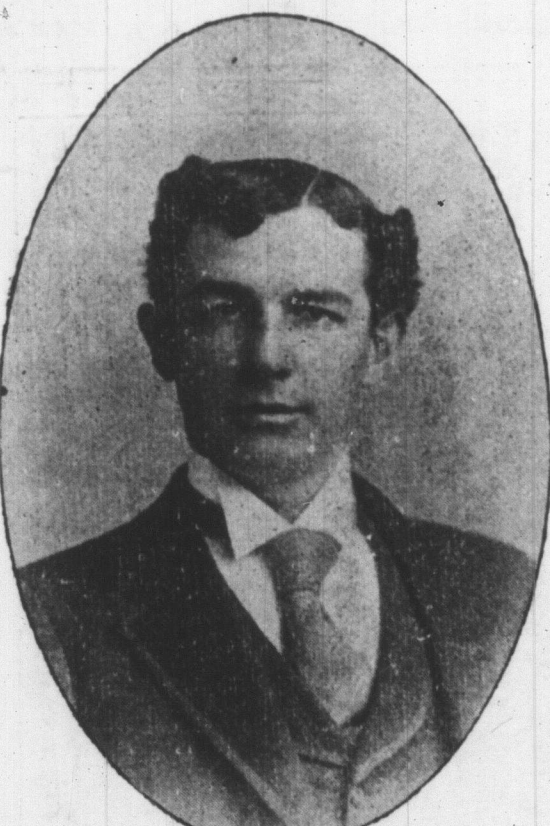
The dear God hears and pities all; He knoweth all our wants; And what we blindly ask of him His love withholds or grants. And so I sometimes think our prayers Might well be merged in one, And nest and perch and hearth and church, Repeat, "Thy will be done."

—Whittier.

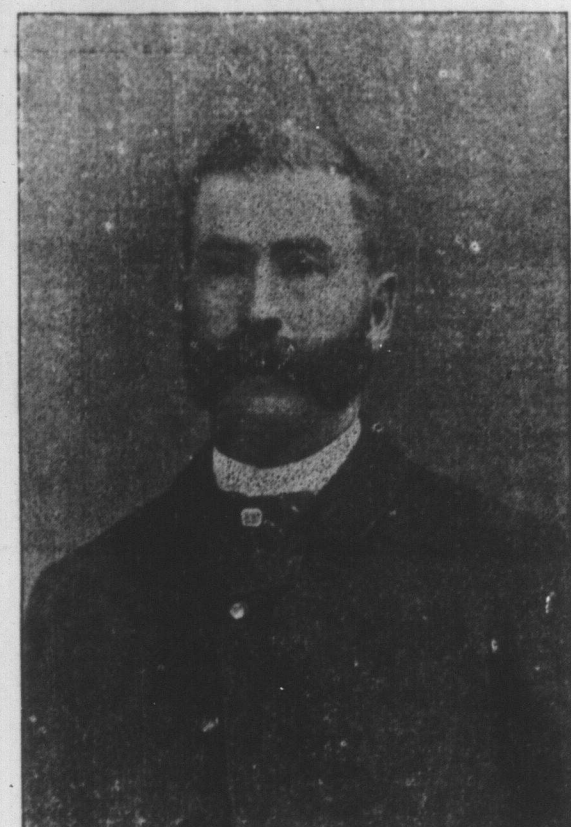


BURTON D. NEILY.

The former gentleman of this energetic firm is a native of Bridgetown, where he was born on the 27th day of March, 1859, and is a son of the late Samuel Neily. Was educated in the common schools, and a few years afterwards associated himself with the late J. P. Murdoch, conducting a general boot and shoe business. On the dissolution of the above firm he became associated in the grocery line with Mr. L. D. Shafner, where he remained till Mr. S. disposed of his interest to the present partner, Mr. Harry J. Crowe. Mr. Crowe was born in Halifax, Nov. 28th, 1858, and is a son of the late John F. Crowe of that city. In 1885 he conducted a wholesale and retail grocery and commission business in Halifax, disposing of it in 1891, after which he travelled through the United States, finally bringing up at Nevada, where he spent six months enjoying the life of a mining camp, and where he secured some very rich claims, which now promise a bright outlook in the near future. Coming this way again in 1891 to visit some relatives, he was impressed with the opportunities for conducting a successful grocery trade, which culminated in the purchase of Mr. L. D. Shafner's interest in the firm of Shafner & Neily. Enterprising and pushing, and with a keen knowledge of the requirements of the trade, Messrs. Neily & Crowe are now recognized as one of the leading houses of the county.

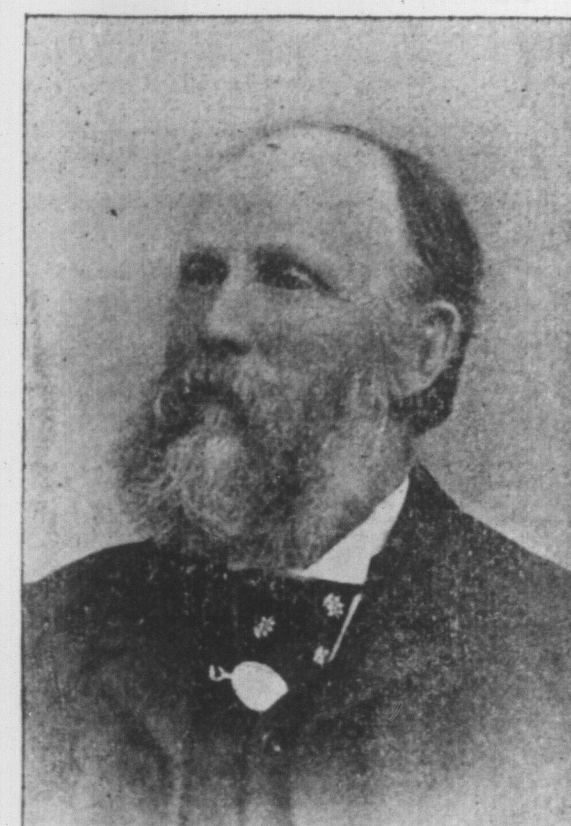


HARRY J. CROWE.



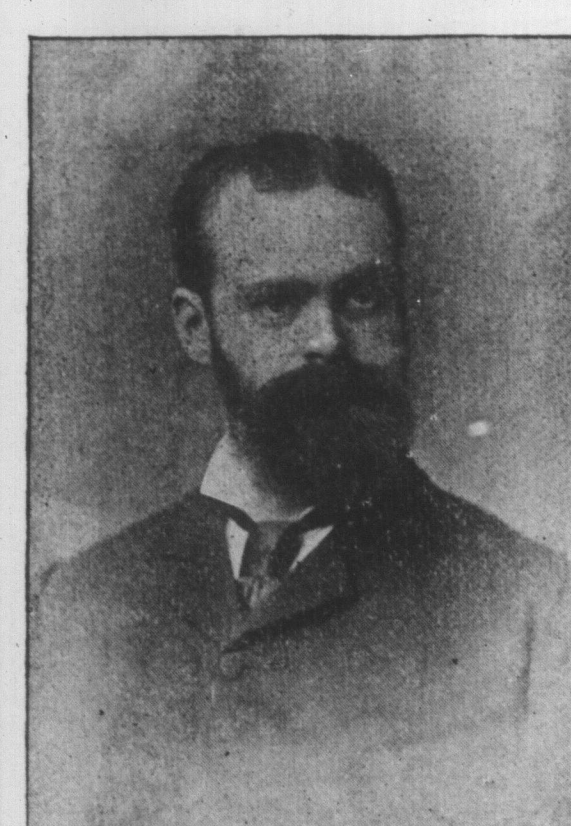
J. AVARD MORSE.

J. AVARD MORSE, Sheriff of the county of Annapolis, is a native of Bridgetown, where he was born May 18th, 1843, of English and Loyalist descent. He was educated in the common school of this county. Previous to being appointed to his present position he followed the pursuit of an agriculturalist, being at the present time the owner of a large amount of real estate in Bridgetown and vicinity. Appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1875. Was for many years an officer in the militia. Appointed Sheriff of the county in March, 1884, and has discharged the duties of this responsible position fairly and impartially, and in a manner highly creditable to himself. Sheriff Morse is an enterprising, public spirited citizen, and has always shown himself ready to aid with his influence and his means every enterprise calculated to promote the well-being and prosperity, not only of his native town, but of the county as well.



J. R. ELLIOTT.

J. R. ELLIOTT, merchant, of Lawrence town, was born in Clarence, N. S., April 30th, 1844. He is of English descent, his grandfather, Samuel Elliott coming from England about one hundred years ago, and settling on the farm in Clarence now in possession of his brothers, Leonard W. and Edwin Elliott. He was educated in the common schools and by private study, having in the midst of a busy career, during the last thirty years, carried on a careful and systematic course of study in many subjects, although making that of political economy a specialty. He was for many years a commercial traveller, representing some of the most prominent houses in Canada and the United States. Mr. Elliott is the author of a work entitled "American Farms" which has received very favorable notices from many of the leading newspapers of the day. He has also published a pamphlet directed against "Commercial Union," and has another work nearly ready for the press. He is an advocate of equal rights for women, his wife being at present Maritime Superintendent of Franchise in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He prides himself on the fact that for three generations his family have been total abstainers from the use of intoxicants and tobacco. He believes in prohibition, and is a prominent advocate of it upon the platform and in the press. He is now serving his second term as member of the Municipal Council of this his native county.



R. S. MCCORMICK.

In placing the "Monitor's" anniversary number before the public, I desire to express the sincere thanks of the proprietor and myself to the many patrons who have so kindly furnished the information necessary to its production. Trusting that the biographical sketches together with the historical articles and other matter will meet with the approval of all readers, and warrant a continuance of the support so generously bestowed upon weekly issues in the past,

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. MCCORMICK,
Manager.