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Bridgetown, July, 1885

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Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
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VOL. 14. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1887. NO. 44.

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—regrets that sickness prevented his attending at—
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as advertised, for the purpose of fitting the B. LAURANCE SPECTACLES, and is extremely sorry for the disappointment of the many callers.
Arrangements will be shortly effected for an early visit, of which due announcement will be made. He hopes then to meet all those so called, and others who desire his services in fitting by scientific methods the best spectacle to be had, viz:
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Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Rating Ulcers.
Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. In its curative powers for such dreadful diseases as "Lung Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.
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Send photo with application. Address STONE & WELLINGTON, Montreal, Canada.
J. W. BEALL, Manager. Aug. 8th, '86 1y.

Poetry.

The Gate of the Year.

"Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness!"—PSALM cvii. 9.

I saw a countless multitude before a golden gate;
I saw their eager earnestness, I saw them watch and wait;
I saw the Porter opening, His gracious form I knew;
And yet, alas! how thoughtlessly that giddy throng passed through.

How few with heartfelt gratitude adored the wondrous grace
That opened thus another year to our unworthy race!
How few where they who turned aside to give Him thanks who stood
And watched as with a weeping eye, the rushing human flood!

I heard His voice of tenderness, as lovingly he cried:
'Behold My wounded hands and feet; behold My pierced side!
It was for sin I suffered thus, that ye might share My love,
Oh will ye coldly hasten by, and thus ungrateful prove?'

I saw the aged trembling come and pass that golden door;
But would they pass the Heavenly Friend, so often passed before?
He looked, He spake, He stretched His hand, as o'er the step they trod;
But no, their eyes were turned to earth; they passed the Son of God!

I saw the young step lightly up; I heard the Saviour say,
'Young man, give Me thy noble life, My blessed will obey;'
And as a maiden hurried through, He drew her near His side,
'Forsake the world's frivolities; I love thee, I have died.'

I saw the matron and the sire, in life's meridian prime;
I saw the feeble and the strong, pass 'neath the gate of Time
On, on into another year; and yet, alas! how few
Who even turned a glance on Him, Whose mercy let them through!

His mercy! yes, 'twas mercy still that let the throng go by;
For at the threshold, scythe in hand, Death lingered ever nigh;
And in the porch I saw a weary pilgrim stay—
Death called him back; he must not pass along that opening way.

Oh, traveller! at the Golden gate the Saviour speaks to thee:
'Believe My love, believe and live; commit thy son to Me.'
Stay; wilt thou thus begin the year, or shall the Lord be passed?
Nay, at its threshold, trust him now, lest it should be thy last.

An Act

To enable the inhabitants of Bridgetown to supply themselves with water sufficient for domestic, fire and other purposes.

Whereas, It is desirable to afford the inhabitants of Bridgetown the right of providing themselves with water for domestic, fire, and other purposes, and that the inhabitants of said town, within the limits hereinafter described, may be empowered and entitled to assess themselves for such amounts from time to time as may be necessary and required to furnish the said town with a sufficient supply of water for purposes aforesaid,

Therefore be it enacted, By the Governor, Council and Assembly as follows:—

1st. On the ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the sheriff of the County of Annapolis shall hold a poll, in the said town, for the purpose of bringing the Act into force, and of which poll public notice shall be given by said sheriff, by hand-bills posted up in seven of the most public places, in said town, for at least ten days before the holding thereof. The voting shall be by ballot. The sheriff shall provide himself with a list of the electors within the proposed limits of said town, and who are qualified to vote for members of the Provincial Assembly, and a book in which the names of the voters shall be entered. He shall keep such poll open from four o'clock in the afternoon until nine o'clock in the evening, within which time the votes shall be taken and the names of the voters registered. The handbills shall give notice of the hours during which the poll shall be kept open as aforesaid. At the close the sheriff shall count the ballots and declare the result of the voting. The ballots shall be of white paper upon which shall be written or printed "For" or "Against." The word "for" indicating the vote is in favor of this Act, and the word "against" that the vote is against the same, and in the case there are found that a majority of the votes cast are "for," then this Act shall go into operation on the first day of ———, A. D., 1887.

2nd. For the purposes of this Act and for the carrying out of the same, there shall be three commissioners, one of whom shall retire annually and a new one elected in his place at the annual meeting of the said town, hereinafter provided for, and no person shall be elected or eligible to serve as such commissioner who shall not have been a resident in said town for the period of three years next prior to election, or who is not at the time of his election a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years.

3rd. The three first commissioners under this Act shall consist of the following persons, viz.:—(commissioners to be appointed by the town at a meeting to be called before Act is passed,) and they shall hold office until the first annual meeting hereinafter provided for.

4th. Every qualified person duly elected or appointed a commissioner under this Act, who refuses or neglects to act, and notice having been given him of his election or appointment, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars and costs and shall be enforced and imposed by summary convictions before a Justice of the Peace in the name of any person making a complaint; one-half the fine going to the water fund of the said town, the other to the complainant.

5th. In case any of the commissioners resign, die or leave the town, the remaining commissioners shall, by public notice of at least ten days, call a special meeting of the qualified inhabitants of the town to elect one in his place who shall serve the remainder of the term of such commissioner.

6th. The said commissioners shall appoint a clerk and treasurer who shall give a bond. Said clerk and treasurer shall be paid for his services. The amount of salary to be agreed upon.

7th. At the first annual meeting of said town under this Act, the majority of the qualified voters under this Act present at such meeting shall elect three commissioners, those appointed by the Act to be eligible to be elected, and at the second and third annual meetings one of the commissioners elected at the first meeting shall go out of office by ballot, and at each annual meeting thereafter the commissioner who has served the longest shall retire from office, and each of the vacancies shall be filled by the election of a new commissioner, provided always that he whose term of office has expired may be re-elected with his own consent, the term of service to date from each re-election. No irregularity in the mode of election of commissioners shall invalidate the election, unless formal objection be taken thereto by a qualified voter before the adjournment of the meeting, provided that the person so elected possesses the qualifications required by law for the office of commissioner.

8th. The commissioners appointed or elected under this Act shall be a body corporate for the protection and defence of all actions relating to the supply of water to the town of Bridgetown, and other necessary purposes in connection therewith, under the name and title of "Commissioners of Water Supply for the Town of Bridgetown."

9th. For the purposes of this Act the said town of Bridgetown shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at James Langley's west line where it touches the Annapolis main road, thence running northerly and westerly along said line till it strikes the south bank of the Annapolis River, thence following said south bank of said river till it strikes the south side of the W. & A. Railroad, thence easterly crossing said Annapolis river and following the south side of said railroad, till it strikes the west line of William Chipman's farm, thence turning north and crossing the said railroad and following said William Chipman's west line till it strikes a point twenty rods south from the main Granville highway, thence turning and running easterly to the southwest corner of the lot owned by Dr. John Barnaby, and formerly owned by John B. Fay, thence following the south lines of lots owned by the said Dr. John Barnaby, Benj. Saunders, Edmund Bent, Edward Eaton William Manthorn, Jesse Hoyt and Mrs. James DeWitt, thence turning north and following the east line of Mrs James DeWitt's lot till it strikes the said Granville highway, crossing said road and following the north side till it strikes James Fellows' west line, thence running northerly along said James Fellows' line fifty rods, thence turning and running westerly parallel with the said Granville highway till it strikes the west line of lands owned by Henry Nichols, thence turning and running south along the said Henry Nichols' west line to the said Granville highway, crossing said Granville highway and following the west line of lands now occupied by Mrs. Jared C. Troop, widow, to the said Annapolis river, crossing said river and following the east line of lands owned by Weston A. Fowler south till it strikes the Bridgetown lane (so called), thence turning and running westerly twenty rods, thence turning and running south parallel with the said Bridgetown lane till it strikes the Annapolis main road, crossing said road and following Watson Kenney's west line to his southwest corner, then turning and running easterly along the said Watson Kenney's south line of the Munroe lot, thence northerly along the east line of said Munroe lot to the said main road, thence crossing said road and following the same to the place of beginning.

10th. There shall be an annual meeting of the qualified electors within the limits of Bridgetown, as aforesaid, for the election of commissioners or a commissioner on the first Monday in February, and at such meeting the commissioners shall prepare a report of the doings of the commissioners for the past year, and also a financial statement of the expenditure for the purpose of water supply under this Act.

11th. "The Commissioners of Water Supply for the town of Bridgetown" are hereby authorized and empowered to provide for the inhabitants of the town of Bridgetown, within the herein before discribed limits a good and sufficient supply of water for domestic, fire and other purposes, and in order to obtain such supply to enter into a contract or contracts for that purpose by tender or otherwise to construct works, to lay pipes, to build dams and reservoirs, acquire lands and all things necessary to be done in the premises.

12th. For the purpose of obtaining the said supply of water, the "Commissioners of Water Supply for the town of Bridgetown" are hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon all lands within the limits of the town of Bridgetown, and upon all lands in the County of Annapolis and to enter upon the bed of the Annapolis River and upon the bed of any other river, lake, pond, spring or springs whatsoever in the County of Annapolis, and to build dams, reservoirs or other works wherever necessary, and to cause the water to overflow the land bordering on the said Annapolis river, or on such lake, pond, stream, brook, spring or springs, and to take from the said river, brook, stream, lake, pond, spring or springs such quantity or quantities of water as may be required, and to carry the main water pipe across the passenger bridge, crossing the said Annapolis river in Bridgetown, and in the construction, building or repairing of any dams or reservoirs, and in the laying down, construction, repairing or alteration of any main or service pipe or other structure, under the provisions of the act the commissioners or any or either of them, and their engineer, superintendent, servants or workmen shall have full power and they are hereby authorized from time to time as occasion may require, to enter upon any lands or tenements, inhabited or uninhabited, both within the said town or outside the same, and may remain thereon as long as they may deem requisite for the proper execution of the work or otherwise, and make all such excavations on the premises as may be expended, and take up and remove any floors, timbers, planks, walls, fences or erections whatsoever, doing no unnecessary damage to the same and carefully replacing the same as far as can be on the requisite work being performed.

13th. It shall be lawful for the "Commissioners of Water Supply for the town of Bridgetown," from time to time for the purpose of this Act and for the repairing of any of the works constructed thereunder, to open the roads, streets and highways within the town and those outside the town when necessary, and to keep any such road, street or highway open for such reasonable time as may be necessary, and to cause such reservoirs, tanks, fountains, hydrants, leaders, pipes, tubes, to be laid and placed on and under such roads, streets and highways, as may be necessary and proper. The said commissioners closing up, repairing and making good such roads, streets and highways, and said commissioners shall continue to be the owner of such reservoirs, tanks, fountains, hydrants, leaders, pipes and tubes and other works which may from time to time be constructed under the authority of this Act, notwithstanding that the same may be laid under or built upon any highway or other property not belonging to the town.

14th. Wherever it shall be necessary for the securing the necessary supply of water, the laying down or placing any reservoirs, tanks, fountains, pipes, leads or tubes or for any purpose whatsoever under this Act, that the commissioners should be invested with the title or possession of or in any lots or parcels of lands and premises situate any where either in the town or outside the said water limits, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners in case they cannot agree with the proprietors of such lands respectively for the purchase or lease thereof as may be required, to give notice in writing to the party or parties whose lands are intended to be taken or to his agent, that the said lands are required for the purposes of this town under this Act, and shall request the party or his agent whore land it is proposed to take or occupy, to appoint one arbitrator and the commissioners shall appoint one arbitrator and the two so chosen shall appoint a third arbitrator, and the arbitrators so appointed shall proceed to determine the damages, (if any,) and award the same to be paid to the owner or occupant, as the case may be, whose award or the award of any two of them shall be final and conclusive, provided the commissioners shall decide to take said lands and thereupon the commissioners shall pay and satisfy within six months to those entitled to receive the same the full amount of such award or valuation, and immediately upon payment or tender of the same awarded as aforesaid to the owners, or in case of dispute to such parties as a judge of the County court shall direct, the commissioners shall be and be deemed the rightful purchasers and owners in fee simple of such lots or parcels of land with the appurtenances. If the said award be for the purchase thereof or otherwise the tenant thereof for such time as in such award set forth, and in case the proprietor cannot be found or is absent and has no known agent residing in the province, a judge of the County court may appoint such arbitrator who shall be disinterested and not a resident of Bridgetown. If the commissioners have reason to fear any claim or incumbrance, or if any party to whom compensation is payable cannot be found or is not known or if for any other reason the commissioners deem it advisable the commissioners may pay such compensation into the office of the Municipal Treasurer of the County of Annapolis, and may deliver to the Treasurer aforesaid a copy of the award and such award or a certificate copy thereof shall be deemed to be the title of the commissioners to the property therein mentioned.

15th. In the event of any damage being done in the execution of the work the party sustaining such damage shall be entitled to receive such compensation as shall be mutually agreed upon, and in case no such agreement can be made at the request of the party in writing, arbitrators shall be elected and appointed as provided in the 14th section of this Act, to assess the damage to be paid to the party entitled thereto whose award or the award of any two of them shall be final and binding upon the parties, and the amount so assessed shall be paid within six months thereafter. The cost of such inquest shall be taxed or allowed by a judge of the County court at the same rate as in ordinary inquests before sheriffs, and shall be equally born by the commissioner and the complainant whose money shall be deducted and retained out of the amount of damages assessed.

16th. The service pipes for water supply to houses, buildings, establishments which are to be supplied with water under this Act shall be carried from the main to the side line of the street at the expense of the town, when requested by notice in writing from the owner of any house or building opposite to which a main is laid and all beyond that distance at the expense of the owner or leaseholder for life or term exceeding five years of the premises so supplied.

17th. The commissioners may employ and pay a competent engineer and assistant to make surveys and plans of the streets within the town of Bridgetown and to make other surveys when necessary for the purposes of this Act.

18th. The commissioners may from time to time at such times as they may deem expedient, improve, extend or enlarge the water works of the town or make repairs, lay new pipes and do all things necessary to afford a sufficient supply of water.

19th. For the purpose of raising the necessary funds to obtain for the town of Bridgetown, the said water supply and to carry into effect the works contemplated by this Act the "Commissioners of Water Supply for the town of Bridgetown," are hereby authorized and empowered to make and issue from time to time or otherwise as they deem expedient, debentures in the form specified in schedule "A," and to this Act bearing interest at the rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly and redeemable at periods not exceeding twenty years from the date of the issue thereof, provided the whole amount of such debentures shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars, such debentures shall not be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars each and shall be signed by the commissioners and countersigned by the clerk of the commissioners, and holders of said debentures shall be exempt from all taxation for or on account of the same. Such debentures shall be a lien and form a charge against the real estate within the hereinbefore described limits of the town of Bridgetown.

20th. For the purposes of this Act and for the purpose of raising a fund to retire a portion of the said debentures, the commissioners shall invest as a sinking fund each year two hundred and fifty dollars and the interest accruing therefrom shall also be invested. The said sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to be raised by assessment or otherwise as the commissioners shall deem expedient and necessary, and for the purposes of the said sinking fund the commissioners shall have power and authority to hold real estate and to hold mortgages of real estate and other property and to hold bank stock or any other securities whatsoever.

21st. The moneys accruing from the annual income of the water supply from whatever source shall be appropriated and applied in the first place to discharge the current expenses incurred in the execution of the requirements of this Act and in the next place toward the payment of the half yearly interest of the debentures is sued under the authority of this Act and an amount towards the sinking fund herein before provided for, and in case the whole income shall not be sufficient for the purposes before mentioned, the deficiency shall be made good and supplied by an annual assessment on the assessable property under the provisions of the Act or any by-law made under the authority of this Act.

22nd. The commissioners shall appoint three assessors who shall be sworn to assess on the inhabitants of the town of Bridgetown, within the limits hereinbefore set out the amount required under this act, such assessment shall be made on the owners of real and personal property at the actual value thereof and shall be made and competed and list of such amounts with the names and amounts assessed shall be posted up in one public place within the town on or before the 20th day of December in each year and any person dissatisfied with such assessment shall be entitled to appeal to the next meeting of the Municipal Council who shall hear and determine such appeal and alter or confirm such assessment. The assessors shall be entitled to receive $1.50 per day while actually employed in the assessment.

23rd. The "Commissioners of Water Supply for the town of Bridgetown" shall have full power from time to time to make such ordinances, by-laws, rules and regulations as to such commissioners shall seem requisite and necessary for regulating the supply of water and the payment and collection of water rates and the manner and form of issuing warrants therefor and for preventing any person supplied with water from wasting, vending or improperly disposing of the same, and such commissioners shall also have full power to lay off and define by boundaries or pipe line such portion or portions of the area of the town of Bridgetown approximate to or in the vicinity of the main and service pipes as they shall deem requisite into a water district defined by such boundary or pipe line and to levy upon the assessable property lying within or without such boundary or pipe line respectively such proportions of the water rates as they deem expedient of requisite; to make such ordinances, by-laws, rule sand regulations as to them may seem expedient for the purposes of defining what proportion of the said water rates shall be levied on assessable property within the said boundary or pipe line and what proportion if any shall be levied on property not within such boundry or pipe line, "and all taxes or rates levied or assessed under the provisions of this chapter shall be collected or enforced as ordinary taxes are now collected and enforced. And also for the prevention of bathing, failing or creating any nuisance in or about any reservoir, spring, lake or stream belonging to said system of water supply and for injuring any hydrant or other thing belonging thereto. And also generally regarding every matter or thing which may be necessary or expedient to regulate or direct the carrying out of the purposes of this Act, and in order to secure the inhabitants of the town a continued and abundant supply of water and prevent frauds being practised, and may enforce observance of such rules, regulations and by-laws by attaching penalties thereto, not exceeding in any one case the sum of forty dollars or two months' imprisonment, which penalties may be recovered by summary conviction before one justice of the peace in the name of the commissioners of water supply for the town of Bridgetown. Said by-laws and each of them when passed by the said commissioners and approved by the Governor and council shall have the force of law and be as valid and effectual as if the same and each of them were incorporated in and formed a part of the Act.

24th. The production of a copy of said by-laws so approved, purporting to be certified under the hands and seal of the commissioners shall be sufficient evidence of their validity.

25th. All the public water tanks, the fire engine, hose, ladders and all the property of the Bridgetown fire district, is hereby vested absolutely in the said commissioners and the said commissioners shall have full power and control over the same and shall have authority to appoint in said fire district the fire wardens now appointed by the Municipal Council and shall appoint as many firemen as may be necessary and the said commissioners shall have power to purchase new fire hose, ladders and whatever apparatus is necessary to properly equip the fire organization of the town.

Rollicking Robert.

BY FRANK J. BLACK.

Mr. L. M. Wood's reminiscence of the jolly newspaper man and humorist, Robert J. Burdette, in the Christmas *Journalist*, recalled my first introduction to the renowned laughter making, genial 'Bob.' It was during the height of his fame as a lecturer, when he was telling all he knew—which was considerable—of 'the Rise and Fall of the Mustache.' He had been engaged to lecture in an interior Pennsylvania town, in which I was trying to 'eke out a miserable existence.' On the day he was to lecture I was getting up a new muscle power Washington, and was in the act of trying to get the platen in position without seriously endangering one of the commandments, when a little man came walking in, and very earnestly watched the proceedings. If his clothes had not contrasted with his moustache I would have taken him for a French dandy. A mustache waxed so carefully, to such a needle-point, I had never seen before and have never seen since.

In Burdette's inimitable slow way, the little man said: 'Please, mister, is that a cider press?' 'No, it isn't a cider press,' I replied. 'Not; and what might it be?' he asked. 'It might be a threshing machine and it might be a Kelley motor,' I answered, 'but it isn't.' 'It is a printing press.' 'A printing press!' 'And what is it for?' 'To manufacture left-hand meat augers. Is there anything I can do for you,' I replied, becoming rather nettled, as I thought the man could see I was busy and did not wish to be bothered. In answer he handed me a card inscribed:

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.
Burlington *Hawkeye*.

The one brick was enough, it was not necessary for the rest of the house to tumble on me. We soon became engaged in an animated coversation, and a more unassuming, pleasant gentleman I never had the pleasure of meeting. The flashes of his wit would sparkle forth as the lightning on a summer's evening. And what a world of pathos was hidden beneath all the merriment that bubbled out so freely. How sadly, feelingly and lovingly did he speak of his invalid wife. He made you *feel* more than the words he spoke of his sympathy for those that sorrow had laid his hand upon. I remember at the time I summed him up to be a kind, tender gentleman—one of Nature's noblemen. And I have never had reason to change that opinion.—*N. Y. Journalist.*

Victory at Last.

Consumption, the greatest curse of the age, the destroyer of thousands of our brightest and best, is conquered. It is no longer incurable. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain remedy for this terrible disease if taken in time. All scrofulous diseases—consumption is a scrofulous affection of the lungs—can be cured by it. Its effects in diseases of the throat and lungs are little less than miraculous. All druggists have it.

SINGULAR DANISH SOCIETY.—The Danes have a society known as the "Maiden Assurance Society." It shelters and cares for them and furnishes them pin-money; but is assurance for only the well-to-do maiden, whose father enrolls her name upon her birth and pays a fixed annual premium. When she arrives at the age of twenty-one (or before if her father die), if still unmarried, she has a right to a suite of apartments in a large building belonging to the association and the income on which the premium has been paid. When she dies or marries, which she may do before she has reaped any of the benefits of the society, all right to income lapses, and the money paid in goes to swell the endowment of the association. It is believed that thus many *mariages de convenance* are prevented; at all events, the plan has worked well for several generations in Copenhagen.

THE BEST TAKEN.

'I had dyspepsia for a long time. Was entirely cured by two bottles Burdock Blood Bitters. The best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system I had ever taken.' E. P. Tanner, Neebing P. O., Ont.

H. H. BANKS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION AGENT,
Parker Market Building, Halifax, N. S.
—Consign your—
FARM PRODUCE,
to the above address.
Highest Market PRICES Guaranteed.
Quick Sales. - - Prompt Returns.

DISPUTED ISLAND.—There is a small island at the entrance of the Panama Canal which, it is said, will command that canal if it is ever finished. This island belongs to the territory of no country, but several are quarreling over it. England claims it on the ground that the Island is the property of a British citizen, and so far the Island is said to be under her protection at least. Possession is nine points of international law as well as of other law, and she is likely to hold it. The French, who are very irritable at present, claim the island on the ground that it dominates what is really a French enterprise. The United States is keeping an eye on the island as a means of protecting her interests, which she claims are paramount in the canal. The Republic of Hayti has probably the best founded territorial claim to it and wants it in order to sell it out to the highest bidder.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

It is said by those who know, that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is unlike any other in the world and that it is the most wonderful remedy ever discovered. It is both for internal and external use, and is equally valuable in either case. It is safe to say that no remedy now known has cured so many cases of Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Lame Stomach, Rheumatism in worst form; Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine, Sciatica and Neuralgia, as has Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

This Anodyne Liniment is richly worth ten dollars a bottle in certain cases.

For instance, in cases of diphtheria, croup and asthma, when the sufferer is almost dead for want of breath, and something is required to act instantly. To an old man suffering with severe kidney disease, ten bottles is no more than a cent for a bottle of this Anodyne. In all such cases it will give immediate relief—and by using it occasionally, it will afford comparative comfort the remainder of life. A person suffering intense agony, no matter in what part of the body, nor what the cause, can get some relief immediately by taking into the stomach a double dose of this anodyne.

"SAVED THE LIFE OF MY WIFE."

Rockport, Tex.

Gents:—While on the subject of medicines, permit me to say that I can conscientiously vouch for the belief that about three weeks since, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment saved the life of my wife while suffering from a complication of diseases in which tonsilitis, bronchitis and a species of influenza (which has been epidemic here, for several weeks) were conspicuous. In nearly every case where the Liniment was used internally and externally, a speedy cure has followed.

My children are subject to croup. Since ascertaining the virtue of the liniment, all that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe their chests and throat with liniment, and tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic.

E. A. FERRENOT.

THE LATEST THING IN SWELLS.—The dude is dead, and with him has departed from the manners of the town the era of vacuous and owlish gravity. He was a surly, sullen and inert protest against loudness and display; but he's dead and out of fashion, and men are hurrying to exploit the very things he most abhorred. Now the howling swell, with a dash of the old time fop, is in vogue. By day he wears showily embroidered silk and satin waistcoats, with over gaiters, brilliantly hued scarfs, gaudy gloves, horsey shirts, flowing trousers and clothes of many shades. At night his shirt front is figured and frilled; he sports gold buttons on his waistcoat, satin stripes on his trousers, and adds a dash of color to it all by thrusting a bright crimson, yellow or blue handkerchief into his breast. Nor has he the manners of the solemn ape of a year or more ago. He bobs along at a lively gait and grins hilarious greetings to his friends. He's cheap and onerous at times, and hence men feel for him momentary spasms of dislike; but he's better than the dude, for after looking at the dude a man was apt to hate himself.—*Washington Star.*

To Cure a Corn.

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

—A pansy with a diamond dewdrop sparkling in one of the leaves, and gold crinch bugs, beetles and grasshoppers, with jewelled eyes, are among the late est novelties, says the Chicago *Herald*. "Rings of water diamonds, moonstones and glorious emeralds are all the rages while in clasp-pins the conceits in oxydized silver and filigree work are extraordinarily unique. Garters of hammered silver and radiant with precious stones look charming enough until one remembers that in this great city of 700,000 people there are not enough to go round. The latest fad in watch charms is a chestnut which has been washed in silver and robbed of its meat. This queer sort of trinket sells for seventy-five cents each.'

STILL THEY COME.—Mr. G. M. Duncan of Bathurst, writes:—"Eagar's Cod Liver Oil Cream PHOSPHOLENE gives me entire satisfaction. My patients too like it better than any other Emulsion. Its results are sometimes surprising, especially in wasting diseases of children."

MEN OF ANOTHER AGE.—A mound near Liverpool, Ill., was recently opened and several skeletons of very large men were found. The skulls were so large that they would go over an ordinary man's head, covering it from his shoulders. There was also found a small steel anvil, perfect in form, but so hard that a file made little impression on it. Also a set of false teeth of copper and ivory, large enough for a giant, and of excellent workmanship.

—"My little son, three years old, was terribly afflicted with scrofula. His head was entirely covered with sores, and his body showed many signs of the disease. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him."—W. Johnson, Hymera, Ind.

—The young man who has a seat in the horse-car between two pretty girls always smiles complacently when the conductor calls: 'Move forward, make room for one more on a full load.'—*Louisville Journal.*

—Too well known to need long advertisements—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1887.

WATER WORKS.

Upon our first page will be found the full text of "An Act to supply the inhabitants of Bridgetown, with water for domestic, fire and other purposes." A petition is now in circulation for signature within the limits of the proposed water district, to have this Act laid before the Legislature and made law, and is being very generally signed. In fact, so far as we have been able to learn, only one or two of those to whom the petition has been presented have refused to append their names. There is no reason for doubt, therefore, that the signatures of at least three-fourths of the rate payers will be secured. After the Act is once made law, we are then placed in a position to bring it into active operation, whenever a majority of the inhabitants will vote to that effect.

It has been carefully estimated that the cost of the system will not exceed $15,000; but before a vote is cast in the matter, the services of an experienced engineer will be secured, in order that a careful estimate may be made of all essentials, particularly as regards the cost. This last item must be definitely settled, as near as can be, beyond a doubt, and it is likely upon that hangs the success and failure of the movement. As much as we desire to see water brought into the town, we would be the last to vote in favor of the same if it should be found the cost will exceed $15,000, as we believe that this sum is the limit that a town of our size, population and amount of taxable property can with any safety expend. It is confidently expected that $15,000, is largely in excess of what will be required, as if it is found that the source from which it is proposed to take the water will furnish a sufficient supply, the distance is so short that $12,000 will be ample for the work. The supply referred to, is a number of never-failing large springs situated on the slope of the south mountain, a distance of about a mile and a half from the town. (In the event of these springs not proving sufficient, water from the Currell brook can be led into the springs with very little extra expense.) There are certain items in the expenditure that can be definitely arrived at, and these are the cost of pipe, laying same, leading joints, hydrants, gates, and one or two other items; but the cost of building the reservoir, digging a four foot trench, etc., will have to be left to an engineer.

We have dwelt so frequently upon the almost absolute necessity that exists for this town to secure an effective system of water works, that little remains to be said upon this phase of the subject. As regards protection from fire let the fire record of Annapolis, Eastport and Kentville and other places unsupplied with water be the argument. Fires break out from the most unexpected causes and in the most unexpected places. The fire element is all around us. While you may be the most careful of men, your neighbor may store his ashes in a wooden receptacle in an outhouse or porch, his chimney may be defective, some one may go into your barn or his barn with a lighted pipe in his mouth and drop unnoticed a burning coal on the floor, a lamp may become overturned and broken, in short, there are hundreds of ways by which a conflagration may be started that would literally ruin half of this town. That our present means of protection against fire are totally inadequate to our requirements, no one can successfully deny.

We need the water from a sanitary point of view. One of the prime causes of fevers is impure water, and every year we have quite numerous cases of fevers, which no doubt are largely due to our insufficient drainage facilities leading to the contamination of our drinking water in a greater or less degree. This every year is growing worse. The advantages to householders and to our manufacturers are too evident to require any comment. The foregoing are all sufficient reasons why water should be brought into the town, and should influence every patriotic individual to give it his earnest support.

We now propose to show that the tax upon each individual, to raise the sinking fund each year to pay off the amount we shall have to raise to defray the expense of the works, will be saved to him by the decreased cost of insurance. John Duffus, Esq., of Halifax, general agent for a leading insurance company, states that an effective system of water works will lessen our insurance rates by 30 per cent. To illustrate the matter, take a merchant now paying for $5,000 insurance at the rate of 2 per cent. He pays every year $100. 30 per cent. deducted from this $70—a saving of $30 each year. The tax will be materially under-estimated as only from $250 to $300 annually raised for the sinking fund. Assessable property within the district cannot be less than the lowest estimate. He saves in insurance, those he is taxed for. Of this amount, one-third goes back to him as it lessens insurance, he has in the water works, him or his heirs accruing advantage whatever happens. Every reason the [illegible] no doubt many would [illegible] little- and [illegible] with [illegible] of

Nictaux Items.

The three Nictaux boys, who recently left for the west have arrived at their destination—Edward Parker, California, Harry Beckwith and Harry Morse, British Columbia. They report favorably, but are looking for better things in the spring.

The Grangers keep to the front in this place, having their regular weekly meetings with unabated interest.

There is likely to be another mill on the Falls when spring opens.

The Division at the same place, maintains its good standing as a temperance organization.

Margaretville Items.

—The liabilities of W. H. Carty, North Kingston, who recently assigned, amounts to over $1600; assets somewhere in the vicinity of $300.

—A basket sociable was held in the Evergreen Baptist Church, on the evening of the 24th ult., the sum of $21 being realized. Also a social of the same description was held in the Methodist Church, on the 1st inst., $32 being the result.

—Two political meetings have been held here during the past week, the first was in the interest of the Conservative party, held in Harris hall, on the 1st inst. The meeting was addressed by Mr. John B. Mills, the standard bearer of the Conservative party in this County, and Mr. Frank Andrews, M. P. P., and on Thursday evening, 3rd inst., a large audience listened to addresses from Mr. Ray, M. P., and Attorney-General Longley. Both parties feel confident that they are going to win.

Middleton Items.

BRAVE RESCUE.—The little daughter of Mr. Charles Marshall had a narrow escape from drowning a few days since. A short distance from the school house is a pond on which the children are in the habit of skating. On the day on which the accident occurred, Carrie Marshall remained a short time after her playmates had left, and skating on thin ice broke through. Hearing her screams the children ran back, and Ernest Freeman, a lad of thirteen years, throwing himself at full length on the ice worked his way to the struggling girl and succeeded in grasping her, when the other children, taking hold of his feet, drew them both to a place of safety.

Speaking of the open winter is the order of the day. There appears to be very little frost in the ground in this locality; at any rate Captain Taylor was busy plowing on the last day of January, and he states that the land was in good condition for the work. If this sort of thing grows on us we will soon be ordering orange trees from frozen up Florida.

Politics of course are of the first importance here as well as elsewhere, but the people are disposed to argue matters in a gentlemanly way and do not descend to the bickerings and abuse that too often marks our election contests.

W. R. M.

Local and Other Matter.

—Samuel Sanderson has been appointed collector of customs at Weymouth, N. S.

—Mr. Ray and Hon. J. W. Longely, Attorney-General, will be at Foster's Hall, Bridgetown, to-night, (Wed.) A large attendance of Liberals is requested. By order of committee.

—We have received as a supplement to the Halifax *Herald*, a calendar for 1887 with an interesting chronological table for each month, chiefly provincial.

—Mr. Geo. Ruffee's Percheron colt, "Success," 16 months old, sired by "Nichols," was placed on the scales last week and was found to weigh 1060 lbs.

—The bank of Nova Scotia last year made a net profit of $96,652, and the Merchant's Bank of Halifax, $76,196—or the two banks, $174,759.

—A Montreal paper says:—"It is alleged that there are a great quantity of bogus one dollar United States greenbacks in circulation, and people are warned to be on the look-out for these notes, which are numbered B. 18,361,—361."

—We omitted to tender our thanks to Messrs. Delong and Seaman, of Boston, Mass., for a handsome lithograph calendar for 1887, received one or two weeks ago.

—A tremendous strike is now in progress in New York along the harbor front. A despatch of the second inst. says:—

"64,600 men are now on strike here; they include longshoremen, freight handlers, clerks, grain handlers and trimmers, coal handlers and trimmers, bagewevers, boatmen, engineers, fireman and deck hands, coopers and oil yarn employees."

—The government of the United States are considering the advisability of extending the postal system between that country and Canada, so as to permit the carrying in the mails of packages weighing not more than four pounds. The present system limits the weight of such mail matter to eight ounces.

—A company with a capital of $5,000,000 has been organized to undertake the construction of a submarine tunnel between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, provided the government guarantees four per cent. interest on the expenditure, and Senator Howland is at Ottawa pressing the matter upon the government.

—There are evidently many more who want work than there are places for them in New York. An advertisement for a bookkeeper was answered by 120 applicants the day it appeared. Another advertisement for a man brought over 300 applicants. The same is true of other U. S. cities.—*Religious Intelligencer.*

—Zadkiel the almanac maker of England, predicted the following for February:—Trouble is promised for the British Foreign Office and the President of the United States; about the 23rd, there will be great excitement in Alexandria, where a fanatical outbreak may take place; the Czar of Russia and the Crown Prince of Germany will have trouble in the latter part of the month. The 1st, 16th and 24th are fortunate birthdays.

GRIP'S CARNIVAL NUMBER.—This, the publishers say, will be the finest publication ever issued from their establishment. The special features will be carols in five colors, with gold borders, double-page centre-piece being of Bengough's finest and funniest sketches. Subscribers to *Grip* get this Carnival Number free; to others the price is ten cents. It will be issued February 12th. Get it. Address [illegible] to.

BRIDGETOWN BOY ABROAD.—Dr. [illegible], who for some time practicing in this town, but for years has been pursuing his studies in Edinburgh University, has graduated from that institution successfully. We tender congratulations on his success from the Dr's. [illegible] boasting himself [illegible] practising his [illegible] changeable with Colds, [illegible] Liver, [illegible] aided and [illegible] through [illegible] one [illegible] Now 31

—A Children's Carnival will be held in the Bridgetown Rink, St. Valentine's evening, Feb. 14. Skating to commence at 7.30; public admitted to the ice at 8.30. Admission, 15 cents; children in costume 10 cents. Music by Band who receive one-third of the receipts. 11

—A Liberal Meeting will be held at Belleisle, in Granville Hall, opposite Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, 10th inst. Mr. Ray and Hon. J. W. Longley, Atty. General, will address the electors and Messrs. Mills and Andrews have been invited to attend and discuss matters of public interest. 11

—A sociable will be held at the residence of Mrs. Harding Morse, on Thursday evening, Feb. 10th. A large gathering is expected.

—A full account will be found in another column, of the alleged murder of Ada Tyler by Samuel Mitchell, a former resident of this county. As will be seen by the report, the alleged murderer is a young man. He left here when a lad of 6 or 7 years of age.

—Hon. W. H. Fielding, Premier of the Province and Hon. Atty. General Longley addressed meetings of the electors at Melvern Square, Middleton and Lawrencetown and other places, last week. At the Middleton meeting, J. B. Mills, Esq., the Liberal Conservative candidate and F. A. Andrews, Esq., M. P. P., were present and occupied a portion of the time.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.—The following instructions relative to shipments to the United States, have been received at the Consular Agency at Annapolis:—

"1st. The market value of the merchandise by its unit of weight, measure or quantity.

2nd. The cost of transportation to port of shipment.

3rd. The cost of shipment.

4th. The amount of packing charges, including boxing, cartage, etc., etc.

5th. Insurance, commissions, discounts, legalization and all costs of any kind, nature or description incurred in preparing the goods for the market of the United States must be separately set forth in the invoice.

—A new company has been formed at Nictaux, called the Nictaux Milling Co. They propose to manufacture lumber, staves, shingles and lathes, thresh grain, etc. We are informed, however, that a difficulty has arisen between the new Co., and the proprietor of the Nictaux and Atlantic mill, which is located on the opposite side river on which the proposed new mill is to be built. It is regarding the water supply. It appears that the proprietor of the N. & A. mills claims that the new Company cannot take the water from the river at the point they propose to do so, without interfering with his vested rights and doing him injury. The latter contend the water in the river is free to all. It is to be hoped the matter will be settled amicably and to the satisfaction of both parties.

—Dr. Strong, in his book "Our Country," gives the following statistics, taken from the compendium of the tenth census: "In 1790, one thirteenth of the population of the United States lived in cities of 8,000 inhabitants and over; in 1800 one-twenty-fifth, in 1810 and also in 1820 one-twentieth, in 1830 one-sixteenth, in 1840 one-twelfth, in 1850 one-eighth, in 1860 one-sixth, in 1870 a little over one-fifth, and in 1880 22.5 per cent., or nearly one-fourth." But if we mistake not, the current is beginning to turn, and an increasing proportion, whose business requires them to be in a city, and who are able to work are making their homes in rural places; and the developments of cities *may* cause a revival of farm life.

SAVED BY SMOKING.—The Truro *Guardian* says one of the most miraculous escapes from death noted from the beginning of the year was that which occurred at Springfield, Upper Stewiacke, on the 18th ult. George Dickie was employed with others in making an excavation for a pier of the new government bridge at that place. He was sitting on a log under a bank at which he and others had been digging. All his companions had gone to dinner while he was eating his lunch. There was was quite a wind blowing. After finishing his simple meal he obtained his pipe, and in order to light it, stepped for a moment to the leeward of the bank of earth and gravel. Just as he did so the bank where he had stood the moment before was overwhelmed. Some of the frozen gravel struck Mr. Dickey, tearing his coat from his collar down. The log was broken in two and the fortunate man's dinner can crushed into the earth below. Fifty tons of earth and gravel are said to have fallen, making a large amount of extra work for the contractors to accomplish before setting the piers of the new bridge. Mr. Dickey is to be congratulated on his escape, his bad habit of smoking having this time proved his salvation.

MONUMENT BUILDINGS, E. C.
London, 20th Jan. '87.

DEAR SIR.—Prior to Xmas our apple market had been over-stocked and a large quantity of the fruit, especially from the U. S. A., being wasty, the prices had ruled low. Since the Xmas holidays the sales have been very light and on the 13th inst., the first public sale of any importance this year took place, when we sold our consignments per "British Crown" and "Damara," as per catalogues. We had held this fruit some time in the expectation of market improving and our expectations have been fully realized. We append a list of the prices obtained. The weather has been very cold in Spain, and about a fortnight ago there was a frost in the province of Valencia, which is reported to have done serious damage to the orange crop. In some districts the loss is stated to be very great, and it is roughly estimated that the crop will be reduced by one-fourth; some authorities state one-third. Should these statements be verified, it ought to have a favorable effect on the demand and consequently on the prices of apples during the spring. Apart from the expected short crop of Valencia oranges, we look forward to a good spring trade at satisfactory prices for all sound good apples.

Yours truly,
JOHN S. TOWNSEND & Co.

Prices realized for Greenings, 13s., 14s., 14s. 6d., 15s; Baldwins, 15s., 15s. 6d., 16s., 16s. 6d., 17s. and a few 17s. 6d; Vandevers, 14s., 14s. 6d., a few 16s. 6d; Russets, 21s., 21s. 6d; Spitzenburg, 13s. 6d., 14s., 6d.

MELVERN SQUARE ITEM.—We were favored here on the 4th inst., with a visit from the Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. J. W. Longley, the former being more especially invited, as the Liberals of Ward No. 1, thought themselves entitled to see and hear their leader, as well as the people of the lower end of the county. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with Liberals and Conservatives, old and young, male and female. The meeting was presided over by William Roy, Esq., of Margaretville while the best of order and good nature prevailed. After a few remarks from Mr. Roy, Mr. Fielding addressed the audience some two hours, receiving close attention from all. Hon. J. W. Longley, then spoke in his usual fluent style, receiving also similar good attention. There being no hotel here, Mr. Timothy Phinney, kindly opened his house and invited in some friends, who, with the visitors were entertained and fed to their entire satisfaction.

N. B.—The above notice has been much condensed. Our correspondent must remember the MONITOR's stand upon politics, does not permit us to publish matter for or against either party, in the local or editorial columns.—[ED. MON.

The Fire at Annapolis.

A three or four line notice in our last week's issue informed our readers that T. S. Whitman's large three story building in Annapolis was burned to the ground that morning. The fire was first discovered we learn, by a small boy living in an adjoining house, and when first seen was breaking out from the recess made by the snow box at the entrance of Mr. Whitman's office. The alarm was at once given, but the flames had then eaten their way into the building and all efforts to save it, proved fruitless. The building was heated throughout with hot water and was one of the finest in Annapolis. The ground floor was occupied by the drug store and dental rooms of Dr. A. B. Cunningham and by the offices of T. S. Whitman, Esq., the owner; the second floor contained the offices of the Collector of Customs, and those of Mr. B. A. Carder, agent of the International S S. Co., and also contained a spacious public hall. The third floor was occupied by the Salvation Army. The papers and records of both the Custom and Steamship offices were burned. In fact everything contained in the building proved a total loss, with the exception of the show glasses in the drug store, and the books and papers belonging to Mr. Whitman, the latter being stored in his safe which was located in a brick vault, his office being formerly occupied by the Annapolis branch of the Nova Scotia Bank. Upon opening the safe the books and papers were found to be uninjured.

The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin, although the *Spectator* inclines to the belief that it was the result of an accident. Dr. Cunningham had insurance of $1,000, and estimates his loss at $3,000. The building which was valued at $10,000 with its gas and heating apparatus was insured for $5,000 in the Halifax Insurance Co. The adjoining buildings were only saved with great difficulty.

A Visitation of God.

The Atlanta *Constitution* publishes the following from Douglas, Ga.—"I hope that God may paralyze me" were the words spoken by William Burkett. At once his hands dropped to his side, his legs refused to move, and his eyes rolled wildly around. His prayer was answered, as he stood paralyzed on the spot where but a few minutes before he was a magnificent type of physical manhood. He tried to speak, but his tongue would not move. Half a dozen men, who were present, were rendered motionless by the evident visitation of the hand of God. When they recovered self-possession, they tenderly moved the afflicted man to his residence, a half mile distant. When Miss Rhoda Burkett saw the plight in which her father was brought home, she screamed and fainted, and died a few days later. For years Mr. Burkett had been a ferryman at the Hawkinsville road crossing of the Ocomulgee River. He was of giant physique, with long gray locks, and became especially noted because of the brace of revolvers which he kept strapped to his waist. He was a great hunter, and the ferry being in the midst of a swamp, he was convenient to an abundance of game. From those who lived around him it is learned that he was fearfully profane. Whenever he sighted game, and was called off from it by an alarm from the ferry, he would pour out such a volley of oaths as would make the flesh of an ordinary man crawl. It was in one of these profane spells that he cursed his Creator, and wound up with the expression above quoted.

The news soon spread through the country and scores of people called to see the victim. He was at first completely prostrated, but subsequently was enabled to take a few steps, when he would fall. When spoken to he replies in an inarticulate mumble, and acts in the most idiotic manner. The physicians can ascribe no natural cause for his affliction, but admit that it is a visitation of God. The preachers in the neighborhood have used the incident in their sermons with great effect.

"No Forts, No Guns, No Ships."

The New York *Sun* says:—Pluck and patriotism rang out in the Senate chamber of the United States on Monday. The talk of war was ridiculous, though it is justified by the outrages to which our fishermen have been subject for months at the hands of the Dominion cruisers; and nations have been embroiled before this for less cause.

But while the American Congress, with a firmness which is thoroughly approved by the country, is warning Great Britain that these persistent infringements on the rights of American citizens have gone to the limit of peaceable endurance, what is the American Congress doing to provide against the contingency to which this declaration so plainly points?

Our coasts are defenceless. Our harbors are unprotected. Our great cities are at the mercy of the first comer. We have no forts, no guns, no ships fit to withstand the attack of an enemy equipped with appliances of modern warfare. The enemy that comes may be a ruffian among nations, a coward, a bully, selfish and rapacious and nevertheless may bring guns capable of raking Manhattan Island from deep water beyond Brighton beach. It is not the right or wrong, the justice or injustice of the cause that determines these disputes between nations; it is the calibre and range of the rifled guns, the thickness of the armour plating, the speed of the ships of war.

Let not Congress neglect its duty any longer. While firmly and fearlessly maintaining American rights as against Great Britain or against the world, let the senators and representatives in Congress remember that firmness and fearlessness are not the only ways of manifesting patriotism.

War talk has its responsibilities as well as its privileges.

—Mrs. Clara Doane of Harwichport, Cape Cod, celebrated her 95th birthday on the 26th. She received her guests with an old tobacco pipe in her mouth and smoked throughout her reception. She said to one of her horrified lady callers: "I've been a-smokin' now nigh on to eighty years, and if there's anything that's kept me alive all these years it's tobacco."

UNITED STATES COAST DEFENCE.—*Washington, Feb. 3.*—In the Senate to-day Mr. Evarts introduced a bill for the purchase of John Ericsson's "Destroyer," and ten enlarged steel vessels of the same type for defending the harbors of the United States (appropriating $112,000 and $2,000,000 for these purposes respectively). It was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

A NEW RULE REGARDING THEIR PAY.—*Ottawa, Feb. 1.*—The Imperial Government have issued an order stating that when officers of the Imperial forces are serving the colonies they are to look to the latter for all pay and emoluments. Officers now employed in colonial service will therefore have their pay cancelled. This, it is claimed, will have the effect of discouraging English officers from entering the service of the colonies for the simple reason that they can secure better remuneration at home. For instance, the predecessors of Gen. Middleton received, in addition to the salary of the Dominion, a special allowance of $2,000 per year. The operation of the new order makes his position decidedly less satisfactory in point of emolument than that of a home officer simply. The pay of a major-general on the Imperial staff is £1,700 per year.

Saving the Lawyers.

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." This is rather a blood-thirsty proposition, which we modify by offering to cure this worthy class of people. Most of them suffer (in common with nearly all others of sedentary habits), from the injurious effects of dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite, and other ailments caused by a constipated habit of the body. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" eradicate all these disorders in promptly removing the cause thereof, and induce a rare degree of comfort and health.

London, Feb. 1.—The Government has granted a subsidy to the White Star steamship company for the use of steamers of that line as armed transports in event of war. The agreement includes stipulations that the White Star company shall build several fast vessels in accordance with designs furnished by the admiralty. Negotiations are on foot for similar arrangements with Cunard and Inman companies.

TO PREVENT THE SKIN FROM DISCOLORING.—Take a little dry starch or arrowroot, and merely moisten it with cold water and lay it on the injured part. This must be done immediately to prevent the action of the air upon the skin. However, it may be applied some hours afterward with good effects.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

AN OBSTINATE CASE.

"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stinson, of Gorrie, Ont.

New Advertisements.

CARPETS!

NEW CARPETS
JUST RECEIVED BY
Runciman, Randolph & Co.
—FROM:—
LONDON
per Steamship
"BRITISH CROWN,"
NEW
Tapestry Carpets,
NEW
Super Union Carpets
NEW
ALL WOOL CARPETS,
LATEST STYLES
—AND:—
PATTERNS,
AND MARKED AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
TO ARRIVE:
HEMP CARPETS,
STAIR
CARPETS,
TAPESTRY
—AND:—
Axminster Rugs,
—AND:—
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
Bridgetown, N. S., Feb. 9th, 1887.

N. H. PHINNEY,
Stipendiary Magistrate
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
STOVES, PLOWS,
HOLLOWWARE,
GROCERIES
FLOUR, and MEAL,
AT BOTTOM PRICES
—FOR—
CASH.
Lawrencetown, Feb. 7th, 1887. tf

NEW STORE!
FLOUR AND MEAL,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
STONEWARE,
GLASSWARE,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
Lower than ever, for CASH.
T. G. BISHOP,
South Mountain Road.
Williamston, Jan. 24th, 1887. 1y 15

BEST ON EARTH
SURPRISE SOAP
THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT
A marvel of efficiency and economy. Quality never varies. The purest and best for all household purposes; washing and cleaning without injury to hands or fabric. No boiling, scalding or hard rubbing necessary. The saving of labor alone pays for the soap. Makes white goods whiter, softens woolen goods and makes colored goods brighter. One soap for all purposes. Toilet, Bath, Laundry, Scrubbing, &c. Read the directions plainly given on each wrapper and learn the new "Surprise" way of washing clothes, saving time, money, labor and worry of the old way. Wash-day is made a pleasure by the use of Surprise. Clear skin and joy and smiles take the place of tired looks. Save 2c Surprise wrappers, send to the manufacturers with your address and get a handsome picture for them. Ask your grocer to show you the picture. SURPRISE SOAP is sold by all leading grocers. If not obtainable at your home send 1 cent in stamps to us for sample bar.
THE St. CROIX Soap M'f'g Co.,
St. Stephen, N. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARD OF THANKS.

TO MY MANY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN ANNAPOLIS COUNTY:—

WE have now fairly entered upon another year, and as that just past has been one of greatly increased prosperity in my business, the sales for 1886 having exceeded those for 1885 by at least $4,000, I wish to extend to you all my earnest thanks for your very liberal favors, which have thus crowned my efforts with success.

As in the past, I shall always use my utmost endeavors to please you, and bringing each year an added experience to my business, and a fuller knowledge of your wants, I feel satisfied that an inspection of my New Stock of English Goods for the Spring and Summer Trade, the orders for which are now being filled, will convince you that they surpass all previous importations, both in extent and value, and will ensure your continued and increased patronage.

In due course of time, full advertisements will be given of all the various lines.

Again thanking you for your favors, trusting that our pleasant relations may be long continued, and wishing you a year of happiness and prosperity, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obd't servant,
J. W. BECKWITH.

P. S.—As room must be made for my Spring Stock, the Balance of my Winter Goods will be sold regardless of cost. This will be a rare chance for those wishing real bargains.
January 17th, '87. *J. W. B.*

They all Speak Well of
SIMSON'S LINIMENT!

MESSRS. BROWN BROS. & CO.
GENTLEMEN,—I wish to speak with approval of SIMSON'S LINIMENT. Having my knee fractured and the cords almost destroyed by a kick from a horse, and other applications not proving successful to relieve the pain and soreness, I used SIMSON'S LINIMENT, which at every application at once took effect, and now, after six weeks, I am able to walk nearly as well as ever. JACOB FOSTER.
Coldbrook, Kings Co., Nov. 10th, 1886.

FROM THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT MOUTNAGNEY, P. Q., Dec. 13th, 1886.
I was very much troubled with a sprained foot and though having an antipathy to patent medicines, I was induced to try a bottle of SIMSON'S LINIMENT and with such great results that I have recommended it to all my neighbors. I also recommend this same LINIMENT for Bunions and Corns, as a friend who used part of my bottle can also testify. EUGENE HAMMOND.
44ly.

Miss Eliza Bonnett,
WILL be prepared to give lessons on the Piano and Organ from the 1st of April.
Bridgetown, Feb. 9th, '87. 4tf48

For Sale!
THE subscriber has for sale at his residence, Clarence east, the following stock: 1 Superior Cow; 1 Steer Calf; 2 pairs Steer Calves; 1 pair of Steers, 2 years old; 1 Horse, (Frenchman) 4 years old.
TERMS.—Cash.
ROBERT S. BATTON.
Clarence East, Feb. 1st, '87. 43tf

Mrs. L. C. Wheelock's Customers
—will find on her—
REMNANT
—AND—
Reduced Good's
COUNTER,
—the remainder of her—
FUR and HEAVY
WOOL GOODS,
—which will be sold at—
A VERY LOW PRICE,
—all remnants will be sold—
BELOW COST.
Customers may depend on getting
GOOD BARGAINS.
January 31st, '87.

A Mill for the Public
—The firm of—
BOWLBY & BALCOM Bros.
LAWRENCETOWN,
HAVE their NEW MILL almost completed, and will be able to saw by the end of the present month. Persons bringing logs can have their lumber to take home with them. Also be ready to saw
Shingles, at 75 Cents per M.;
Lumber, at - - $2.50 per M.
—We want:—
500 CORDS STAVE WOOD,
for which we will pay $1.50 per cord, we will pay in Cylinder Staves or Heading. We want any amount of
SHINGLE WOOD,
—and plenty of—
LOGS TO SAW,
for which we guarantee satisfaction every time.
BOWLBY & BALCOM BROS.
Lawrencetown, January 24th, 1887. 43tf

COME AND SEE
THE LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
WINDOW GLASS,
NAILS,
Shelf Hardware,
—AND—
Groceries,
—In the County—
The public will find above Goods marked at
BOTTOM PRICES.
Richard. Shipley.

Where? When?
TO BUY!
—AT—
R. D. BEALS!
—The months of—
FEBRUARY & MARCH
—I will sell—
ALL KINDS OF MY STOCK
—AT—
Very Reduced Figures
—FOR—
CASH.
Call and See for Yourselves.
—I have also a nice—
Driving MARE
TO SELL
NEVER!
—such an opportunity to get—
GOOD GOODS, CHEAP,
—as is offered at—
J. W. Whitman's,
LAWRENCETOWN,
FOR 30 DAYS.

Women's Button Boots, for -	$1.00
Men's Lace Boots, for -	1.50
Children's Boots, from -	65
Fine White Granite Tea-Sets, -	2.80
" China " -	5.00
Glass Sets, - -	70
Prints, from - -	07
Dress Checks, from - -	12½

Other lines proportionately LOW for CASH.
J. W. WHITMAN.

WANTED:
GOOD SOCKS AND OATS.
Lawrencetown, Jan. 25th, 1887.

SHARP'S
Favorably known for upwards of forty years it has become a household name. No family should be without it. It is simple and effectual. In cases of Croup and Whooping Cough it is marvelous what has been accomplished by it.
BALSAM
In its use the sufferer finds instant relief. How anxiously the mother watches over the child when suffering from these dreadful diseases, and would not she give anything if only the dear little one could be relieved. Be advised
OF
HOARHOUND
Keep constantly on hand in a convenient place a bottle of this Balsam. If you cannot get it of your dealer, send direct to us, in stamps or currency, 30 cents,
AND
ANISE SEED
with your address, and we will forward, carriage pre paid, one bottle of this wonderful remedy, so that you may try it and be convinced.
Sharp's Balsam Manufacturing Co.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

SHIP YOUR APPLES
—TO—
LONDON, G. B.,
—BY—
ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS!
S. S. British Crown, 3563 Tons, Feb. 8th
S. S. British Queen, 3558 Tons, Feb. 23rd
The above favorite steamers will sail from
Halifax to London Direct.
FRUIT shippers will consult their own interests in shipping by steamers whose average passages are from 2 to 4 days less than competing steamers, enabling fruit to be landed in better condition. Freight at lowest reduced rates.
Insurance less than by any other steamers in the trade. Apples carried in cool well ventilated space and stored not over 4 or 5 tiers high.
Patronize the best steamers and apply early for space to
T. A. S. DEWOLF & SON,
AGENTS.
Halifax, N. S., January 17th, 1887.

XMAS! XMAS!
Mrs. McLean,
—has just received for the—
HOLIDAYS,
—a large assortment of—
BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES,
—for the season.—
Everything NEW and Everything ATTRACTIVE.
PLUSH GOODS, in large variety,
—such as—
LADIES' and GENT'S DRESSING CASES, ODOR CASES, FRAMES, and ALBUMS, ETC., ETC.,
ALL THE STANDARD SORTS;
BIRTHDAY, GIFT and SCRAP BOOKS;
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS;
GIRL'S AND BOY'S ANNUALS;
CHATTERBOX FOR 1886;
GAMES OF ALL KINDS;
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHRISTMAS CARDS, in latest styles and designs;
FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.
A. M. MacLean.
Bridgetown, Dec. 14th, 1886. tf

GREAT BARGAINS
—FOR—
HOLIDAYS!
W. J. ST. CLAIR,
has just received a nice lot of
Dress Goods Cloths,
..FOR..
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Also, a special lot of
BOOTS and SHOES,
Rubbers & Overshoes,
the largest and best lot I have ever had. Selling at
VERY LOW PRICES.
Also, a fine lot of
GROCERIES.
—A lot of—
RAISINS,
at very low prices by the box or lb.
W. J. ST. CLAIR.
Bridgetown, Oct. 19th, 1886.

W. R. LUXTON,
PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER.
BAD FEET A SPECIALTY.
INTERFERING
—AND—
OVERREACHING HORSES
TREATED SUCCESSFULLY.
I will also stump Annapolis County on horse Shoeing.
STAND.—Carleton's Corner.
Bridgetown, Oct. 12th 1885. 6m

General News.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—An order has been issued forbidding newspapers to publish other than official notices of military movements.

Vienna, Feb. 1.—At a council of ministers, Count Kalnoky declared that Austria's relations with Russia were much improved. The tension between Germany and France, he said was increasing.

Dublin, Feb. 3.—The Limerick municipal council has refused to celebrate the Queen's jubilee on the ground that the Queen has visited Ireland only twice, and has never assisted Irish charities.

—No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of coughs, colds, and all derangements of the respiratory organs. It relieves the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

HALIFAX MARKETS.—The following quotations are dated 4th inst., and are furnished us by Messrs Mumford Bros., Argyle St. Butter, choice dairy, 17, rolls in boxes 16 to 17; eggs, per doz., 23 to 24; hams and bacon, per ℔ 8 to 10; beef, quarters, 5 to 6; hogs, dressed, 5½ to 6½; mutton, by carcass, 5 to 6; lamb, do., 5 to 6; turkeys, per ℔ 13 to 14; ducks, pairs, 50 to 70; fowls and chickens, pairs, 45 to 50; geese, each, 50 to 70; rabbits, pair, —; apples, $1.50 to $2.50; potatoes, 90 to $1.00; oats, bush., 34 to 36; hay, ton, $12.00 to $14.00; wool skins, 60 to 70; turnips, bbl., 75; beets, 75; parsnips, $1.00; carrots, $1.00.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—A special to the *Tribune* from Lincoln, Neb., says: Brigham Young is not dead, as generally supposed, but recently returned from London and is living in seclusion two miles south of Lincoln in a palatial residence owned by an English gentleman long since identified by the Mormon Church. The despatch also says the prophet is to be apparently resurrected from the dead and to preach to the people of Zion as one having returned from the grave to tell what lies beyond.

THE BIGGEST ON RECORD.—*New York Jan. 27.*—Twenty thousand men are now on strike among coal shovelers, 'longshoremen, freight handlers and men employed on the river facnts in almost every capacity, and the number is augmented to close on 33,000 by strikers on the Brooklyn and Jersey shores. It is almost impossible for any of the steamers bound for Europe or the coast ports to leave. At the Cunard dock the Gallia's cargo could not be discharged because the majority of the pier men struck. The next move will be to get the engineers on tug boats to leave work. The ferry boats are seriously inconvenienced on account of the lack of coal.

—An ingenious application of photography has been made at the Chancelade quarries, near Perigueux, where an accident occurred by the caving in of the walls. Five persons were imprisoned in the rocks, and no means were at hand to rescue them. To find out were they were, a shaft twelve inches in diameter was bored, and down this was slid a tube, near the end of which was a small photographic camera, surrounded by a battery of electric lights. The camera moved on a point, so that it could be pulled up or down by pulling a cord. With this apparatus a number of good negatives were taken. The effects of the disaster were located, and excellent pictures of the faces of two corpses were obtained, showing that it was useless to proceed further in the excavations.

Rome, Feb. 1.—Premier Depretis informed the Italian chamber of deputies to-day that there had recently been a severe fight in that part of the Soudan whose occupation was being attempted by Italy on an understanding with England. He said this fighting had resulted in almost complete disaster to the Italian forces engaged in conjunction with Abyssinian troops in the work of attempting to release Kassala, which has been beseiged by hostile Arabs ever since the beginning of the Soudan war, by the late El Mahdi. On January 20th the Abyssinians and Italians attacked Kassala in force and were repulsed. The Ayssinians again made an attack next day and a desperate battle was waged. The Abyssinians were defeated and the Italian troops were simply annihilated. But fifty wounded reached Massowah after the battle. This statement made a profound sensation in the chamber.

THE PURITY OF MID-ATLANTIC AIR.—In the course of an address on the action of micro-organisms on surgical wounds, Prof. F. S. Dennis, of New York, states that during his last trip across the Atlantic he made some experiments to test the purity of the air 1,000 miles from land. He employed capsules of sterilized gelatine, and exposed them for fifteen minutes. One capsule was exposed in the state room upon the main deck of the steamer. Within eighteen hours over 500 points of infection had developed. Two capsules exposed in a similar manner in a cabin on the promenade deck, where the circulation of air was free, showed five or six points of infection each ten days afterward. A capsule exposed over the bow of the ship was found to be entirely uncontaminated. These experiments are on the same lines as those of Pasteur and Tyndall upon the mountain air of Switzerland, and, so far as they go, they show the germless condition of mid-oceanic air, and also the need for much more efficient ventilation in the state rooms of even the first-class American liners.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

—The variety in the contents of the February Century is not less noticeable than the geographical distribution of their origin. In subjects and contributors all sections of the country are represented, and appeal is made to many tastes. Politics, biography, travel, fiction of four kinds, art, architecture, astronomy, public questions, war reminiscences, unwritten history, poetry and humor furnish topics of vital and present interest. The Life of Lincoln is occupied with Lincoln's first term in Congress and his life as a lawyer, this installment concluding the first portion of the biography and carrying its subject to his fortieth year. Other biographical articles relate to two widely different types of divines—President James McCosh, of Princeton College, being the subject of a paper, and Father Taylor, the Boston Methodist preacher, of two sketches. Prof. Langley's New Astronomy Series, in the present paper deals with a fascinating theme, "The Stars," and he treats it in a way to hold attention. "The Bailing of Jefferson Davis," as recounted by one of the chief actors in the affair, Hon. George Shea of New York, is the subject of a paper by George P. Lathrop. Mr. Atkinson's second paper on "The Strength and Weakness of Nations" is like its predecessor in presenting graphically an array of facts which will long be referred to by writers. Col. W. C. Church, in "A Midwinter Resort," describes the Bahamas in a sparkling style, quite in keeping with the illustrations by Mr. Winslow Homer. In the War Series the important subject of Gettysburg is concluded by a paper of utechnical narrative by the officer who gave the order for the third day's fight, to wit, General James Longstreet. In the department of fiction there is the closing half of Mr. Cable's pathetic story, "Carancro," the fourth part of Mr Stockton's "Hundreth Man," and two one-part stories—"S'phiry Ann," a realistic story of Georgia moonshiners, by Mat Crim, and "Part of an Old Story," a fanciful tale of Sicily, by James Lane Allen—all except Mr. Stockton's with illustrations. The Century Co., Union Square, New York, N. Y.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the *cause* of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles.

DOWN TO DEATH.

A MIDNIGHT RAILWAY HORROR IN VERMONT.

BRADFORD, Feb. 5.—The Vermont night express, which left White River Junction for Montreal this morning, filled with passengers from Boston, New York and the west, for the carnival at Montreal, was thrown from the track by a broken rail on the Woodstock bridge, west of Hartford, Vermont, about 2 o'clock this morning. Two passenger cars, and two sleepers plunged over the bridge sixty feet into the river below. The cars immediately took fire and within twenty minutes were all consumed, as was also the bridge. The loss of life is estimated at fifty and the number of injured is large. Rescuers met great obstacles. The heat was so intense that it drove them off, and they were compelled to relinquish their efforts to save the suffering and retreat to a place of safety themselves. The weather was extremely cold and no water could be obtained to extinguish the flames. Ira A. Chase, who was at the White River Junction, when he heard of the wreck, went immediately to the scene on a special train. He tells the following story: "The train left White River Junction, and the accident is thought to have been caused by a broken wheel. It occurred about 2.15 a. m. The locomotive, baggage and mails crossed the bridge safely. Two passenger coaches, the Boston sleeper "Pilgrim," and the Springfield sleeper "St. Albans" went off the bridge at the end on the right hand side, and turned over in the fall. Mr. Wesson, pistol manufacturer of Springfield, and editor of the *Brocklebanks Brakeman*, was taken out of the wreck alive, but soon died from injuries. The two passenger coaches were well filled, every berth in the Boston sleeper and twelve in the Springfield sleeper being occupied. The total number of passengers on the train was about 80, making the killed between 50 and 60. Most of the killed died from crushing when the cars struck the thick ice in the river. Brakesman Parks on the forward end passenger car felt the jar and saved his life by jumping. He got a team and carried the news to White River Junction."

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The following is gleaned from despatches, in relation to the railroad accident on the Central Vermont. When the relief train from White River Junction reached the wreck the progress of the flames had been so rapid that the bridge and four cars had been practically destroyed. A few burning timbers were seen, and the ironwork of the bridge was scattered over the ice. The only house near the scene was that of Thomas Pingree a farmer, and had it not been for his hospitable roof some of the injured would doubtless have perished from exposure. The baggage and mail car afforded accommodations for a part of the wounded. Chas. M. Hosmer, of Lowell, who was on the train, states that he was in the Central Vermont sleeping car. "I can remember twenty-one others who were in the car with me. I knew none of them personally. There were five ladies among them. I was awakened by the bumping of the car. Then came the crash and all was darkness and confusion. I do not remember hearing any screaming, but there were moanings and calls for help. I found myself pinned down by a seat, which lay across my hips, and somehow I managed to get loose. I worked myself out of the window on to the ice. I should think the car dropped 55ft. the other three cars were also on the ice, having broken away from the forward part of the train. My clothing, with the exception of two shirts and socks, was torn from me in getting out. I lost everything else that I had with me. A gentleman who occupied the berth next to me was struggling in the ruins and I succeeded in extricating him. There was also a lady in the ruins underneath me, whom we succeeded in saving, but she was almost maked when we had taken her out. It was necessary to tear her clothing off to get her out. She proved to be Mrs. Bryden, of Montreal. I think I was the first person to get out. A Mrs. Hutchins, of Braintree, Vt., escaped and assisted in saving others. I worked until so chilled that I could no nothing more. In a few minutes after the crash the cars took fire, and amid the swirling flames, which lapped on to the bridge and illuminated the valley for a long distance, those who were unable to escape were soon in the embrace of death. I cannot even now realize the terrible aspect of the last scene. When the flames burst out I could see the imprisoned passengers either calling for help or insensible. I walked or rather crawled to a house, where I got some clothing. Out of the twenty-two in my car I personally know that nine at least were saved. Mrs. Bryden was seriously injured in the back. I saw two of those in my car in the flames. I remember a Montreal Trapper who had been with his club in Boston. He was accompanied by a lady. He was saved, but his companion was lost."

Probably 8,000 people have visited the scene of the railroad accident to-day. It is utterly impossible to identify more than 10 or 12 of those recovered, the clothing being entirely gone and the bodies burned to a crisp. Conductor Sturtevant died today and his body was taken to his home by a special train The damage to the rolling stock is estimated at $300,000. The money less to the road from interruption to travel will be large, besides the losses to human life. The work of recovering wreckage and bodies has been pushed vigorously all day. The ruins have been minutely searched and probably all recovered that can be. The ironwork of the cars has all been pulled over and cleared away. The total number of bodies recovered to-day is five—one women and four men. Drs. Grinnell and Bingham, of Burlington, have to-day thoroughly examined the charred remains of the victims thus far recovered, for the purpose of ascertaining the number, and report it to be, up to this morning, just 27, which, with the five found to-day, makes thirty-two, the total recovered thus far. This statement is vouged by lieut-Governor Fuller, who is doing everything in his power for all the sufferers. He has been instrumental in establishing a bureau of information. All communications regarding passengers should be addressed to Henry E. Linker, station agent, White River Junction, Vt. Fuller also endorses the statement that from all information obtainable at this time, from connecting road ticket agents and the survivors of disaster, it is believed that the total number of souls on board the ill-fated train when it went down, including the train men, was only eighty-one, of which thirty-six are in the care of surgeons wounded, one of which died today, and nine went along on the same train as the uninjured leaving only 4 unaccounted for. It is understood there were some children without tickets, which may slightly change the above figures. Every article of clothing, scrap of paper or other thing which may have been upon any passenger is being carefuly saved and written upon for the purpose of identification, and parties having friends unaccounted for will be afforded every means or clue to the identification of the lost or unknown.

Little idea can be had of the difficulties in the way of obtaining a report of the terrible accident that shall give the public a correct idea of the condition of things at the scene. At the time of the accident and ever since the thermometer has registered five to fifteen degrees below zero and the suffering from the cold was intense. There are only two or three farmhouses within two miles of the wreck and these are filled with the wounded. Others are scattered along for three or four miles, with no means of communication except by train. All the road officials are on the ground and everything possible is being done for the wounded and dead. Hundreds of people searching for friends are here and nearly every newspaper in New England has representatives at the scene. Work was suspended at dark, last night owing to the severity of the weather, but was resumed this morning. The water in the White River at the place of the accident is not more than five or six feet deep, with but little current and the ice is perhaps 14 inches thick. The falling of the cars upon it and the heat of the fire melted the ice sufficiently to let portions of the wreck fall through. The fire burned all above the ice clean, but little of the personal effects of passengers being left to reveal the identity of their owners. A comparison of the the tickets taken up by the conductors of incoming and connecting trains largely reduces the number of persons on the train. Charles H. Pearce, of this place, engineer of the wrecked train is about thirty-eight years old. He has been in the road's employ as engineer for fourteen years, and is considered one of its most faithful employees. All accounts agree with his, that, although the train was about an hour late, and had been running perhaps thirty miles an hour, yet at the time of the accident he had slowed up to about fifteen or twenty miles an hour as is the usual custom in crossing long bridges. No blame whatever is attaching to him.

Full Account of the Alleged Murder of Ada Tyler by Samuel Mitchell.

(From Boston Herald.)

LYNN, JAN. 22, 1887.—"You come to No. 31 Pleasant street and do what you can. I have got her in the house, and the man who did it is lying outside with his throat cut. Come quickly, she is dying." These were the words of a colored man, frantic with excitement, who rushed into the Lynn central police station shortly after 7 o'clock this evening. The man then rushed out and Officers Swain, Usher, Quirk and Daley proceeded in the ambulance to the number designated on Pleasant street. A large crowd of people had collected at the front of No. 31, which is occupied by two or three colored families, while writhing upon the snow and ice in the yard was a colored man with his throat cut. In the lower room of the house lay a colored woman with her throat cut and bleeding to such an extent that a goodly portion of her clothing was drenched with gore. The wounded man in the yard fought off the officers with the energy of a wild animal. It was about 10 minutes before he could be subdued and then he was placed upon a stretcher in the ambulance and conveyed to the station by the police. As they were driving away, the woman gave up her life amid the sobs of the husband, who, with his hand, was endeavoring to prevent the flow of blood. Dr B. E. Freeman was called, but he could do nothing toward saving the life of the woman. Her name was Ada Tyler, and the colored man whose throat was cut was Samuel Mitchell. The latter had been in the habit of calling at the home of Mrs. Tyler for several months past, and was with her upon the street quite often. At about 5 o'clock this evening Mitchell came to the house and talked for a while with Mr. and Mrs. Tyler and the other inmates. When Mr. Tyler went out for a few moments to a neighboring grocery store, Mitchell and Mrs. Tyler left the house. About 7 o'clock Mr. Tyler was called to the door by cries of "Pete! Pete!" Going out he met his wife, who was endeavoring to enter the house, and saw Mitchell stretched upon the snow. Assisting Mrs Tyler into the house, he found that her throat was cut, and, after crossing the threshold, she did not speak, but tottered about and fell to the floor. Annie Irving and William Jackson, two colored people, lodgers in the Tyler tenement, were at the house during the evening, and they say that Mrs. Tyler and Mitchell appeared as friendly as usual. No hard words passed between them before they left the house. No one could give a clear account of the tragedy. Some persons asserted that the couple was in Edward J. Buckley's saloon before the cutting. Mr. Buckley stated that they were not in his saloon at any time during the evening. The husband of the murdered woman said that he was at a loss to account for his wife's death, it being hard to believe that Mitchell did it, as he could think of no provocation. He stated to the *Herald* reporter: "Mitchell has been friendly toward us for many months past, and although he kept company with my wife I bore him no hard feelings." The Tylers have lived on Pleasant street for nearly a year. Mrs. Tyler had been quite sickly of late and was under the care of Dr. Walters when she died. She formerly worked at washing for several well known Lynn persons, was inclined to drink, and dressed with good taste for one in her station of life. She was born in St. John, N. B., came to Lynn with her parents about nine years ago and was 26 years of age. Her husband, Peter M. Tyler, came to Lynn, from Nova Scotia, in 1872, and they had been married eight years. Five children have been born to them, four of whom have died. Harry, 7 years of age is living. Mr. Tyler is employed in running an engine at the box factory and planning mill of James N. Buffum & Co., and has the reputation of being a steady and industrious man. He was greatly affected over the death of his wife, and the fact that he had no money to enable him to bury the body appeared to trouble him greatly. When informed that the city would inter the body, he rested easier. Samuel Mitchell, the alleged murderer, is well known about the city, and resided with his father on Beach street. He is about 28 years of age and was employed as a planer at the lumber wharf of S. N. Breed Co. He is fairly good looking, and much liked by his employers, who say that he was a steady worker.

TESTIMONY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

When Mitchell was brought to the police station he kicked and raved furiously, and, with his arms handcuffed, he was placed in the padded cell. Seen by *Herald* reporters, he would not have anything to say about the matter, and acted like an insane person. When told that the Tyler woman was dead, he remarked; "Well, if she is dead, I am not long for this world." His wound was not a severe one. Medical Examiner Pinkham was notified, and ordered the removal of the body of the Tyler woman to the rooms of Undertaker Wilson on Mr. Chandler, on South Common street. An examination of the woman by City Physician Donovan showed that both the jugular vein and the carotid artery were severed. An autopsy was at once proceeded with by the medical examiner to determine the exact cause of death. As soon as possible Detectives Rowe and Hanscom went to work upon the case, and for an hour or more searched in the vicinity of the Tyler house for the weapon with which the cutting was done. They finally found a cheap tortoise shell razor covered with blood near the Buckley saloon, two doors south of the Tyler house, and in close proximity to the dwelling house of Mrs. Margaret Connors, who has a tenement in the apartments above the Buckley saloon. Her story is substantially as follows: "Shortly before 7 o'clock cries in the alleyway attracted my attention, and raising a window I identified Mrs. Tyler engaged in an earnest conversation with a man whom I supposed was Mitchell. He was acting wildly, and spoke in such a manner I could not catch the drift of the entire conversation. I heard him say: "I am going to end your life and mine.' He asked her to make an agreement to do something, and I heard the Tyler woman say she would not. Then Mitchell said: "Here goes," and, flourishing the razor in the air, he drew the instrument across her throat, and then made a pass at his own throat. Mitchell threw away the razor, and Mrs. Tyler, holding her hand at her throat, passed out of the yard. Mitchell followed her, and his hat fell from his head. She had life enough to pick it up and say: "Here's your hat." Then they passed out upon the sidewalk and tottered toward Mrs. Tyler's house."

Other people who saw Mrs. Tyler and Mitchell say they both walked to the Tyler yard, where they fell down. The razor was taken in charge by City Marshall Neal, who, with his officers, did active and prompt work upon the case. At 10 o'clock in the evening, when Mitchell's father and mother called at the police station to see him, he was soundly sleeping. The parents were so much shocked at the act of their son, and the aged mother could scarcely contain her grief. She could not be made to believe that her boy was a murderer, and thought there must be some mistake. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have lived on Beach street for many years, and although Samuel was a wild lad in youth, serving two terms in the state reform school, they never had any great amount of trouble with him. In court, on Monday, Mitchell will be charged with wilful murder, and his case will probably go immediately to the grand jury, which convenes next week. Although he was not severely cut he bled considerably for a time. This is the first murder in Lynn for 13 years.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

A Whine from one of the Yelping Curs of Nova Scotia.

BOSTON, Feb. 4th, 1887.

MR. EDITOR.—I suppose political letters are now in order, but I must begin by telling you that I never wrote a political letter nor attempted to make a political speech. I could not, if I would, talk political logic to electors until their ideas were so confused that a carrion crow would appear to them as a meek-eyed milk-white dove. I am not, never was, and hope never to be a strong party politician. As far as relates to belief in any political denomination, you cannot count me as one of the faithful, but put me down as an infidel, or rather, a political free-thinker. It is much easier and much more pleasant for me to sit on the fence, and study the manœuvers of the opposing armies, than to go out and take a hand in the strike. But when it comes to the question of Confederation vs. Repeal, I have a political creed, and the first article is as follows:—I believe with a true and perfect faith that the so-called union, so treacherously planned and consummated in 1867, has proved disastrous to the best interests of Nova Scotia. I need no carefully prepared argument to convert myself to this belief. The sentiments of the people as voiced at the polls in the last local election, after so many years of union, furnished for me the most convincing and unanswerable of all arguments. Yes! on this question, I come down from the fence, out into the field, and as I can not be in the fight personally, I speak and write for repeal. Or rather, as I see that we repealers are spoken of by a Kingston, (Ont.) Tory paper as "the yelping curs of Nova Scotia," let me say that I will bark and howl for repeal. I have heard a great deal, Mr. Editor, about the hardships of our forefathers, but I have come to the conclusion that the first settlers of Nova Scotia were not so much to be pitied as are their descendants of the present day. At the beginning Nova Scotia with her wealth of natural resources offered at least a competence to the brave-hearted and sturdy pioneer. They had hard struggles, no doubt, but when we consider the burden of direct and indirect taxation laid to-day upon forest, field and mines, and the political restrictions imposed even upon the free and fruitful sea the natural boulevards that our fathers had to overcome look small in comparison with the political disadvantages under which their descendants labour. The grandsire cleared the farm fifty years ago reared his family, paid his taxes, and lived and died independent of all the world; but if his grandson takes the same farm now with all the improvements, and undertakes to pay the taxes and provide for his family, ten to one, he will die in poverty and debt. There are many Nova Scotians on this side of the line whose patriotism has not been entirely crushed out by the hated union, and who will return to their native land as soon as the political clock is set back twenty years or more. "*The Yelping Curs of Nova Scotia?*" By the beard of the prophet Mohammed, I will never forget that expression, and I hope the electors will remember it on the 22nd, at the polls. Perhaps we deserve the name of dogs for barking and whining all these twenty years and not taking any more active measures. Perhaps we will be called dogs for showing our teeth and making them felt in the vote of Feb. 22nd. But surely some less opprobrious epithet might have answered the purposes of the Upper Province tories. There are more animals than dogs that will bow and turn upon their enemies. But let us remember that no animals but dogs will ever fawn upon a cruel master, and if at the polls we return a majority for continuation of the union, and thereby lick the hands that have smitten us, then let us be called "Towser" forever—then may our names go down to prosterity as dogs indeed. Now, in conclusion, to show you that my faith deals not only with the present, but lays hold on the future as well, I will give you another, and to me, the most cheering article of my creed:—I believe with a true and perfect faith that in the political conflict that has already begun in Nova Scotia the Repeal party will come through triumphantly like the February snow sifting through the fence on Capt. Roy's Hill, and that the Unionists will *get left* like the drifts that remain piled in confused heaps on the *cold side* of the fence after the storm has past.

Yours truly,
Bow-wow-wow.
Bow-wow-wow.

P. S.—That hill and fence comparison does not claim any beauty as an example of figurative language, but there are a few of your readers who have *been there* and will appreciate the force of the comparison.

W. B.

(*To the Editor of the Monitor.*)

SIR,—I notice that you, perhaps wisely, abstain from devoting much space in your paper to the discussion of politics, more especially that, as their partizan discussion, as evidenced by the production of local papers, in this and the adjoining County of Kings, leads to personal abuse, misrepresentation, and suppression of truth. But I presume that you in your desire to please your readers will allow a small space for the consideration of the subject in which all are most deeply interested at the present, and on which they are called to give an expression of opinion on the 22nd, provided the same be void of the objections above named. During or about the period of twenty years we have been united in federal union with the other Provinces of Canada. The questions we have now to consider are, have the hopes, prospects, and promises, then held out to us, been so realized that we are content and anxious to remain? Has the fiscal policy of Canada been to our advantage as a Province, and to the County of Annapolis in particular, and has our connection had a tendency to increase inter-provincial trade and association? To the first question the answer has been given by the unanimous voice of both branches of our Legislature setting forth the fact that after nine seven years "the discontent was even more general than in the first years of Confederation." But some argue that Annapolis County did not say so when the question was put to them on the 15th June last. Here is evidence again of the evils of party politics, for who doubts that had the question been put to the people of Annapolis County, as the Scott Act was to vote for or against, irrespective of men or party that the verdict would have been far different. There might have been a few who from notions of philanthropy, while others representing a very small portion of electors, from selfish are personal motives would have voted for a continuance of the present, to us, unfortunate condition, but the great majority, in their own interest for the benefit of the County and Province, would have said by their votes let us return to days of a ten per cent. tariff, to our former trade connections when we could buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, and when real estate was valuable in our County; the farmers and all classes happy and prosperous; when we were indeed free. Let us now for a little consider the financial aspect and effect of the so-called N. P. Our tariff was increased first from 10 to 15 per cent. then to 17½ now to 30. We commenced keeping house as a Dominion with an annual expenditure of $11,000,000 then increased to $22,000,000 and now to $39,000,000, and yet while the increase in expenditure has more than trebled in the twenty years there has been but little increase in population. The object of the National Policy, was to compel interprovincial trade and in so far as it has been successful, it has been to the disadvantage of our County in particular. We, previous to its introduction used American flour, on which our coasters received a freight, which with other return cargo enabled them to carry on a profitable trade, which was helping to build up thrifty villages on the Bay shore. That trade is now so crippled that the people once engaged in it have been to a large extent compelled to carry it on at a loss or abandon it and the fleet of vessels once sailing out of the bay and bringing good returns for their owners, are decaying, while none are being built to replace them and property along the shore decreasing in value. The freight thus once distributed among the people, being now chiefly paid to the Intercolonial and Windsor and Annapolis R. R., while we are compelled to raise the money in England, the West Indies, and foreign countries to pay for our flour, as Canada requires and takes none of the products of our County. Again while our receipts under Confederation for local purposes are insufficient or so declared to be by the leaders of both parties, and while we are borrowing money with which to construct our bridges; our roads, in many sections, becoming almost impassible and new ones being opened slowly or not at all, our share contributed for the construction of the Canada Pacific, which few of us will ever see, is about $319,000, entailing upon the people of Annapolis County about the sum of $12,500 for interest which we have to pay annually just as surely as we must pay our County rates, though not presented in the same form. Had our Municipal Council have voted such a sum or to borrow such a sum entailing upon us so much for even annual interest for the completion of the "Missing Link" or Nictaux and Atlantic, or for any other local necessity no member of such Council would dare present himself for re-election. Will this sum has been imposed upon us by a Canadian Parliament, and is it possible that we can be so blinded and led by party as to vote to sustain the government in doing for the benefit of others, what would have appeared criminal in our Council to do for our own comfort and necessities. Yours &c.,

COMMON SENSE.

(*To be concluded.*)

Dominion Government Subsidies.

[*To the Editor of the Monitor*].

DEAR SIR,—

One of the inexorable laws of commerce is that the ocean carrier will go as near to the producing districts of the exports of a country as she can safely get to load same; always provided that direct or indirect interference is not made by the people or government of the country. Of such interference and attempt to direct the shipments of apples produced in the valleys of Annapolis and Cornwallis from their natural exporting ports, we have an instance in subsidising an English line of steamships running from Halifax to London, to the tune of $25,000 per annum. Why this gross piece of favoritism has been extended to this line for the past three or four years is a question hard to answer.

What has been the practical working of it? Simply to put a large sum of money in the pocket of a wealthy English steamship owner, and compel the producers of apples in the districts above named to pay 25 cts. to 30 cts. per barrel freight over and above what they would have had to pay had this conveying trade been left untramelled by government subsidy and open to competition. The country has not only lost the subsidy—$25,000 per annum—but has actually here been obliged to pay this subsidized company, *in addition* $25,000 to $35,000 per annum more freight on their apples than they would have had to pay if the traffic were left open to competition.

This company, *thus subsidized*, has for the past three or four years had a monopoly—combined with the W. & A. Ry. Co.—of the apple export traffic from the districts above named, and while they gave out that they could not do the business at less than one dollar per bbl., from W. & A. Railway stations to London, they were successful in staving off all competition from the port of Annapolis or any other bay port, until took the bull by the horns last November and placed the S. S. "Benacre" on the line from Annapolis to London, reducing the freight 20 cts. to 25 cts. per bbl., and now after making a second voyage, conveying in all over 22,000 bbls. apples, I find my subsidized rivals *can well afford to come down 30 cts. per bbl.* with a view of driving me off. How can it be expected that a fair and open traffic in this important and growing industry will be maintained and freights keep where they legitimately should be, if the Dominion government will persist in paying $25,000 to a steamship line that enables them to control the traffic and drive off all opposition? It is the old story, too much governed and too much Government.

THOS. S. WHITMAN.

Annapolis, 8th Jan., 1887.

The New Star.

MR. EDITOR.—In looking through your telescope, the MONITOR of last week, it was discovered that a "new star" had made its appearance in latitude 45° 50m north, and longitude 64° 15m west, or near the town of Amherst. Many an individual, during the past week, has had his doubts dissipated by its brilliant political rays. Whether this is the first time that its influences have been felt in this country, *is one* of the unsettled questions in astronomy. It is claimed by some (not astronomers) that the same luminary was seen a few years ago by some boys in Granville, but gravity operating in its unusual direction and acting in conjunction with the centrifugal force, this body was projected into space, and it was thought that not even its rays would again be reflected to our earth. Conceding that this hypothesis is based upon correct calculation, the "Star of the West" has become the "Star of the East." Doubtless there will be many startling predictions relative to this phenomenon. It seems to present an intellectual array of profound facts and figures. In its very appearance are "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." It is earnestly hoped that this comet will not be looked upon as indicative of evil, "More anon," or whenever another discovery is made through the telescope.

ASTRONOMER.

February 6th, 1887.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

There could be no offer more fair than that of the proprietors of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy if it fails to give satisfaction on fair trial for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and all painful complaints.

St. John, Feb. 7.—John Albertson died at Norton, Kings county, on Sunday, in his 105th year. In his early days he had been a British soldier and saw service in the battle of the Nile, at Waterloo and in a number of other memorable engagements. For forty years he has been a resident of New Brunswick.

QUICK RELIEF.

"One bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cured me of a sore throat and loss of voice. One trial relieved me when all other medicine failed." Says Miss J. McLeod, Belfountain, Ont.

Births.

DODGE.—At Salem, Wilmot, on Jan. 22nd. the wife of R. A. Dodge, of a daughter

Deaths.

MERRY.—At Nictaux Falls, Dec. 7th, Mrs. Frances Merry, aged 87 years.

VIDITO.—At Bloomington, Dec. 19th, Corrie, daughter of Edward Viditto, aged 7 years.

MUNROE.—At Nictaux, Dec. 24th Orinda, daughter of Mayhen Munroe, aged 2 years.

BARTEAUX.—At Nictaux Falls, Jan. 1st, Mrs. Sarah Bartaux, aged 74 years.

RITCHIE.—At Clementsport, on Jan. 16th, of paralysis, Mrs. Jane Ritchie, aged 83 years, widow of the late Thomas E. Ritchie.

GILLIATT.—Near Granville Ferry, Jan. 31st, after a short illness, John Wesley Gilliatt, in the 71st year of his age, leaving a wife and children to lament the loss of a kind husband and parent.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

Moosewood
BLOOD AND TONIC BITTERS!

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

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

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

Anyone Who Wants to Purchase

A CHRISTMAS GIFT,

—NO MATTER WHETHER AN—

ELABORATE ARTICLE or a MERE TRIFLE,

Can make the BEST SELECTION and

GET THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

—BY LOOKING THROUGH OUR—

Complete Stock of Holiday Goods,

—CONSISTING OF AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF—

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVERWARE, NOVELTIES, ETC.

Carefully Selected and Especially Adapted to meet the wants of Holiday Shoppers.

Popular Prices. Reasonable Prices. Prices Within Your Means.

OUR SPECIALTY.—TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

OUR INTENTION.—TO DO BETTER BY YOU THAN ANYONE ELSE.

OUR AIM.—TO SAVE MONEY FOR OUR PATRONS.

Come One and All,

Our Beautiful Display is Intended for Everybody's Enjoyment.

No Obligations to Purchase.

J. E. SANCTON.

New Goods. NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

I have just opened a large stock

BOOTS and SHOES, FELT OVER-BOOTS, SNOW EXCLUDERS, and RUBBERS,

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

GROCERIES,

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

I realise the importance of selling

FIRST-CLASS GOODS

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

JOHN LOCKETT.

Saml. FitzRandolph,

—Dealer in Finest Quality of—

FRESH & SALTED MEATS, PORK, HAM, BACON, TRIPE, Etc.

—ALSO:—

ALL VARIETIES OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE

usually kept in a first-class Market.

Bridgetown, May 31st. 1886, n8ly.

Hardware.

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

H. FRASHER.

For Sale!

FARM! FARM! FARM!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, formerly owned by WILLIAM CHUTE. Within ¾ of a mile from Bridgetown.

$3000 of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

T. D. RUGGLES.

Bridgetown, 10th January, 1887. 2m

Public Auction,

To be sold on the premises,

Wednesday, March 9th, '87,

at 2 o'clock, a nicely situated

SMALL FARM,

—IN—

GRANVILLE.

COMPRISING fifty acres more or less; one and one-half miles west of Bridgetown. Belonging to the estate of the late William Clarke. There are sixty apple trees, mostly into bearing; plum, cherry and pear trees, also grape vines. A good house and all necessary out-buildings and two wells of water. The greater part of purchase money can remain on mortgage. Also two riding wagons. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH B. FELLOWS.

Granville, Jan. 19th, 1887. 3in48.

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

New Advertisements.

1886. "A" No.

Miscellanous.

Rules for Building.

The *Country Gentleman* gives the following rules by way of suggestion for country residents, farmers and others who intend to erect dwellings next spring.

Choose a good spot for the house—healthy, dry, with good drainage—and if possible, with a good prospect, landscape and trees. Surface water should run off in every direction.

Secure provision for pure water—if not by wells and springs, then with filtered rain-water. Many lose their lives by using impure water.

Place the house where it will be most accessible from all parts of the farm, as nearly as may be, for the convenience of the owner and his men in their constant labor.

Beginning at the basement or cellar, let it be well lighted, with double glazed windows—and always kept dry and clean, so never to need cleaning.

Let the cellar extend under the whole house, for preserving the timbers from rotting, and affording the room.

For country houses, wood is usually best and cheapest. Stone walls are cold and damp, unless well furred, lathed and plastered. All brick walls should have air-spaces. In building with wood, adopt baloon frames with air spaces between outside and interior plastering, with the additional security of using building paper or brick inside, and use plenty of nails, as they are the cheapest strengtheners.

If the cellar has not perfect natural drainage, lay a tile outside all around the wall, a foot and a half below the wall, with free discharge; and cross drains into it to keep the cellar free from dampness.

Few spacious windows are better than many contracted ones.

Avoid hanging doors to swing outside on stair landings, and never place them so as to strike each other when opened.

Bed-rooms should be large enough to avoid placing the bed against a window or closet door.

Plenty of closets should be provided, and hang the closet door so that the closet may receive light from the nearest window.

Adjoining the kitchen, dining or living room, should be a small room accessible from outside, for workingmen to leave muddy boots and overcoats, and to wash their hands.

In the country, avoid basement kitchens, and place kitchen, living room and common bed-rooms all on one floor, for ready access.

To deaden the floor between the cellar and room above, nail flooring on the lower sides of the joists, place on this two or three inches to concrete and then lay the floor. This will exclude sounds, prevent rising exhalations from fruit room or cellar, and prove additional security against fire.

Kitchen windows, being in constant use, should be hung on weights; and they should always be on opposite sides, to give full light and free ventilation.

A square or rectangular house gives the most room for the same amount of outside walls; but some exception must be made in order to obtain light and side ventilation.

Avoid receding angles in roofs as much as possible, as they are a frequent cause of leakage.

Easily accessible verandas may be made with high ceilings, to prevent darkening windows.

A high ceiling to rooms poorly ventilated is not so good as one of moderate height, but well ventilated.

Gold Poured into the Sea by Wrecks.

The memory of the loss of £200,000 of silver and gold will survive the drowning of 1,000 souls in a *coup*. There was the Lutine, for instance. She was of thirty-two guns, commanded by Skynner, and she went ashore on the bank of the Fly Island passage on the night of Oct. 9. 1799. At first she was reputed to have had six hundred thousand pounds sterling in specie on board. This was afterwad contradicted by a statement that 'the return from the Bullion Office makes the whole amount about £140,000 sterling.' 'If,' I find in a contemporary account 'the wreck of the unfortunate Lutine should be discovered, there may be reason to hope for the recovery of the bullion.'

In the reign of James II, some English adventures fitted out a vessel to search for and weigh up the cargo of a rich Spanish ship which had been lost on the coast of South America. They succeeded, and brought home £300,000, which had been forty-four years at the bottom of the sea. Capt. Phipps, who commanded, had £20,000 for his share and the Duke of Albermarle £90,000. A medal was struck in honor of this event in 1687.

There was a very costly wreck in 1767. She was a Dutch East Indiaman, and foundered in a storm within three leagues of the Texel, taking down all hands but six and £500,000. The price of four such Armadas as that of 1588 went down in the last century alone in the shape of gold, silver and plate. She was the annual register ship, as the term then was, and had in her, 500,000 piastres and 10,000 ounces of gold on account of the King, and twice that sum on the merchant's account making her a very rich ship. She foundered, and no man escaped to tell how and when.

In the same year the Dutch lost the Antonietta, an Indiaman, and with her sank £700,000 sterling, besides jewels of great value. The Royal Charter is the most notable modern instance of the wreck of a 'treasurer' ship that I can just now call to mind. She left Australia with £350,000 in her. Of this sum says Charles Dickens in his chapter on this dreadful shipwreck in the 'Uncommercial Traveller,' £300,000 we recovered, at the time of the novelist's visit to the spot where she had driven ashore. 'The great bulk of the remainder,' writes Dickens, 'was surely and steadily coming up. Some loss of sovereigns there would be, of course; indeed at first sovereigns had drifted in with the sand, and been scattered far and wide over the beach like sea shells, but most other golden treasures would be found. So tremendous has the force of the sea been when it broke the ship that it had beaten one great ingot of gold deep into a strong and heavy piece of her solid iron work, in which also several loose sovereigns, that the ingot had swept in before it, had been found as firmly embedded as though the iron had been liquid when they had been forced there.' This is a curiosity of disaster, but mightily suggestive of the sea's miserly trick of concealing her plunder.—*London Telegraph.*

When Niagara was Dry.

A REMARKABLE DAY, FORTY YEARS AGO, IN THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT CATARACT.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from Niagara Falls village, tells the story of a day when the falls went dry. 'Thirty-nine years ago next spring,' said an old resident of this village, 'a sight was witnessed at the Falls of Niagara that had never been seen before, at least by people then on earth, and in all probability such a sight will never be witnessed again. It was nothing more nor less than the running dry of the great cataract, or at least so nearly dry that it is no exaggeration to call it so, in which condition the Falls remained for one whole day.

'The winter of 1848 had been one of the coldest on record, and such ice has never been known on Lake Erie since, I guess, as formed that season. It was of enormous thickness. It was quite late in the spring before the ice was loosened, even about the shores of the lake. One day—I think it was near the end of April—a very stiff northeasterly wind came up, and its force was so great that it moved the great fields of ice, then entirely separated from the shores, up the lake, piling the floes in great banks is described yet by those who witnessed it as one of most awful grandeur. Toward night the wind changed suddenly to the opposite quarter, and grew into a terrible gale from that direction. The lake's surface was packed with miniature icebergs and these were hurled back by the gale with such tremendous force that an impenetrable dam was formed in the neck of the lake from which Niagara river flows, and the great current of water which finds its way from the lake in the ro hing channel of that stream, to be dashed over the gigantic precipice at the Falls, was so held in check that not more than one quarter of its usual volume could find a passage through the immense pack of ice.

'As this pack was stubborn, it was naturally but a very short time before the Falls had drained nearly all the water out of the river. This, of course, occurred during the night, and we people who lived in Niagara village knew nothing of the phenomena until next morning. I remember that I awoke next morning with the sense of something exceedingly strange oppressing me. It was some time before I discovered that the feeling came from the fact that the noise of the cataract was almost missing. I jumped out of bed, and on leaving the house found that scores of others had been awakined by the same circumstance and were hurrying toward the Falls to see what the trouble was. We found that the great Niagara Falls was only about one-quarter of its former volume.

'We had not heard of the trouble at Lake Erie, and the terrible thought that the Falls were running dry created a feeling of alarm not easily imaginable. The American channel had dwindled to a creek in comparison with its original proportions, while the British channel resembled some ordinary river in the droughts of August. Goat Island was as big as two Goat Islands as the water had shrunk from every side of it, leaving a wide expanse of wet, slimy jagged rocks which no eye in that vicinity had ever seen before. The bed of the Canadian rapids, far out into the stream, was dry, as the space between the lower end of Goat Island, and out beyond the tower. The rocks thus exposed were black and forbidding, giving the dry river bed the appearance of a tract of charred stumps. The three Sisters looked forlorn in their enhanced dimensions. The great jet of water which had, from time out of mind, leaped into the air about 300 yards south of this group of islands in the great rapids, and which is leaping there to-day, was not leaping that morning and as some one remarked that day, the tremendous roar of Niagara had subsided to a mean.

'The scene was at once desolate, strange, and awful to contemplate. The picture will never leave my mind. The whole village was out exploring caves, dark recesses, curious formations in the rocks, and other remarkable features of the cataract and rapids that no mortal eye had probably ever gazed upon before. These explorations were made safely to the very brink of the Horseshoe Rapids. A Mr. Molley drove a horse and buggy from the head of Goat Island clear to the spot where the leaping jet of water had always writhed and foamed. He also cut several sticks of timber near the brink of Horseshoe Falls had them hewed there and hauled away with four horses. These sticks—they were large, fine timbers—are in the frame of some house at the Falls now. This remarkable condition of affairs at the cataract continued all day, and showed no sign of a change when the people went to bed that night. When we arose in the morning, however, the old familiar thunder of the Falls was again shaking the earth as before, and the river and rapids were again the seething, whirling, irresistible torrent of old. The ice in the lake had shifted again, and some time in the night the long-restrained volume of water had rushed down and claimed its own.'

MASONIC PRINCIPLES.—What is Freemasonry? This is a question of growing importance, from the earnestness and frequency with which it is asked. Masonry is a friendship which rises superior to the factions distinctions and arrangements of society, the prejudices of religion, and the pecuniary condition of life.

It is a love which knows no limit, nor inequality, nor decay—ever living, ever active, to bless and to console, baptizing all hearts which acknowledge its allegiance in the fountains of celestial peace. It is a truth which finds a man to the eternal law of duty, in opposition to all the calculations of interest, and in defiance of the world's wrath, or its terrible array of chains and crosses, and sealed and soldier guarded sepulcres.

These three words—friendship, love, and integrity—define, with sufficient precision, the principle which is the basis of the order, and the lofty ideal masons seek to realize. Freemasonry, therefore, is no new and no ephemeral thing. It is as old as time and as perpetual as eternity.

'It was writ on the heart of the first man, and was the inspiration of that birth song which wrapped the young creation in a celestial chorus. It was the guiding spirit which lead the human race up from the rudeness and solitude of the primitive state to the industrial arts and civilization. It was the secret of the old Hebrew prophets and of the sages of Egypt an Greece, and the burden of all the teachings, mysteries and revelations of antiquity.

STEAM FURNITURE WARE ROOM,

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

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

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

A FULL STOCK OF

Household Furniture

Of All Kinds.

A FINE LOT OF

GILT WINDOW CORNICES

which were obtained at a bargain and will be sold at low prices.

The Subscriber would also state that he has added a quantity of

New MACHINERY!

to his Factory, and is prepared to make and sell furniture AS CHEAP as can be obtained in the Dominion.

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

J. B. REED.

BROWNS MILLS, Lawrencetown.

Sawing, Grinding, Threshing.

Lumber sawn to order,
Grain ground to order,
Grain threshed to order.

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

IN STOCK,

Long and Short Shingles, Boards, Staves &c. Best fresh ground Cornmeal, Graham, Buckwheat, Middlings, Flour, MIXED FEED, &c., &c., &c.

Logs and grain bought at market rates.
All orders filled promptly, at short notice and at Bottom prices!
Terms,—Cash.

J. A. BROWN & CO.
Lawrencetown, August 1884.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS, ETC.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!

Dr. J. R. McLean,
Corner Hollis & Salter streets
HALIFAX.
Sept. 15th, 288 —tf

CARD.

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

John Ervin,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING,
03r pd BRIDGETOWN

CARD.

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

NOTICE.

Pictures and Framing in variety,
Christmas Cards,
And Fancy Goods.

I am also selling the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine

JOHN Z. BENT.
Bridgetown, Dec. 1885.

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

THE BRIDGETOWN FOUNDRY COMPANY! (LIMITED.)

THE above Foundry Company in addition to their general stock of STOVES, PLOUGHS, HAY-CUTTERS, MILL CASTINGS, TINWARE, &c., &c., are prepared to sell the Celebrated TORONTO and MASSEY MOWER, also the genuine RICHARDSON and CANADIAN BUCKEYE and other improved Rakes.

A large stock of MOWING MACHINE SECTIONS, GUARDS, GUARD PLATES, RIVETS, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand.

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

W. A. CRAIG, Manager.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y

Time Table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Steamer Dominion leaves Yarmouth, every Saturday evening for Boston.

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

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

Through Tickets by the various routes on sale at all Stations

P. ANNES, General Manager.
Kentville, Nov. 18th, 1886.

FOR BOSTON!

—VIA—

"PALACE STEAMERS"

—OF THE—

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.,

Winter Arrangement.

BAY LINE.

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

INTERNATIONAL LINE.

Steamers "State of Maine" and "Cumberland," will leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every MONDAY, and THURSDAY.

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

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

SAMUEL LEGG,
Watch and Clock Maker,
—IN—
Murdoch's Block.
Also Agent for the
HARTFORD LIFE
—AND—
ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.
Of Hartford, Conn.
Bridgetown, July 1, '85.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

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

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

IN NINE VOLUMES, ROYAL 8vo.,

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

Please send for Prospectus.

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

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

Eagleson's Hotel!

THE subscriber has leased the premises formerly occupied by JOSEPH BUCKLER as a Hotel, and intends to keep up the old stand as a Hotel, with a stable attached, for the accommodation of the public. The stand is situated on the corner of

Granville & Queen Streets,

and is too well known to require further description. The best attention given to guests. Passengers conveyed to all parts of the county.

TERMS, moderate.

THOS. J. EAGLESON.
Proprietor.
Bridgetown, June 2nd, 1885. tf.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

CORN IN EGYPT!

Roop & Shaw

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

CARRIAGES

of the latest styles, made from

First Class Stock,

which will be sold on easy terms and reasonable prices.

Middleton, April 20th 1885. n2tf.

1887. "A," No. 149.

In the SUPREME COURT,

Between, EDWIN RUGGLES, Plaintiff,

—AND—

FLETCHER CHUTE, Defdt.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, in front of the office of T. D. Ruggles & Sons, in Bridgetown, in the County aforesaid, on

Saturday, Feb. 19th, 1887.

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PURSUANT to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein, on the 11th day of January, 1887, unless before said day of sale the said defendant shall pay to the said plaintiff, the amount due herein for principal, interest and costs, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the defendant and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under him in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND,

situate, lying and being in Granville, aforesaid, formerly belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Chute, bounded and described as follows:—

On the north by lands belonging to Joseph Mitchel, on the east by lands belonging to Oliver Chute, on the west by lands belonging to Charles Marshall, and on the south by lands belonging to James Chute, with the privilege of a road on the west side of said late George Miller's land, and through the late Henry Troop's land, to the post road, together with the appurtenances.

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

J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff.

E. RUGGLES,
Solicitor in person.
Bridgetown, January 17th, 1887. 5i146.

GOOD NEWS!

Fisrt Class GOODS will Find a Market.

After 15 years' test, none deny that the celebrated

AVERILL PAINT,

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

Full stock at the FURNITURE ROOMS of

JOHN Z. BENT,

BRIDGETOWN and at the General Agency Clarence.

S. N. JACKSON,
General Agent.
Clarence, Sept. 12th, 1886.

GEORGE WHITMAN,
REAL ESTATE & COMMISSION AGENT,
ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

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

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

AUCTION SALES!

The subscriber will attend

AUCTION SALES

throughout Wilmot Township, as Auctioneer.

TERMS.—$2.00 per day.

F. L. MURPHY,
Licensed Auctioneer.
South Farmington, Jan. 19th, '86 41tf.

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

Dr. Norton's Health RESTORATIVES.

If you have Impure Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney Complaint, use

Dr. Norton's DOCK BLOOD PURIFIER,

the popular medicine of the day.

For Coughs and Lung Trouble, use

DR. HOFFMAN'S CONSUMPTIVE COUGH SYRUP.

It is a great Lung Healer.

For Pains, Aches, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sore Throat and Rheumatism, use

Dr. Norton's Magic LINIMENT.

It will relieve or cure you. Use internally or externally.

If you want a good dose of physic without pain or griping, use

Dr. Norton's DOCK LIVER PILLS,

and you will always use them.

For Old Sores, Piles, Cracked Hands, Chilblains, use

DR. NORTON'S ALL HEALING BALM

A great healer of the flesh.

If you have Sore Chest, Lame Back, use

Dr. Norton's Mountain Herb Plasters

and you will be happy.

For sale by all dealers in medicine and J. B. Norton, Bridgetown, N. S., wholesale and retail.

Bridgetown, Oct. 25th, 1886. tf

J. H. CHUTE
MIDDLETON,

wishes to inform his friends and customers that his Importations for the

FALL AND WINTER,

are now about complete.

MY STOCK

—IS—

Very Large & Well Selected.

EXTRA VALUES

may be looked for.

Middleton, '86. 40 1y.

The American Tailor,
W. D. SHEEHAN,

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

PRICE LIST.

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

All work guaranteed first-class in fit and workmanship.

Bridgetown, Sept. 7th, '86 n22tf

Notice of Change of Partnership.

The Law Firm of

T. D. & E. RUGGLES,

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

T. D. RUGGLES & SONS,

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

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

ANOTHER
LARGE IMPORTATION
—OF—
TWEEDS
—AND—
English WORSTEDS,

Just received at the

BLUE STORE.

Call early and secure the best patterns for your SPRING SUITS.

JOHN H. FISHER,
March 15th, '86. Proprietor.

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

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

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

H. J. BANKS,
TAILOR,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.,

Shop close to Railway Crossing.
Best Workmanship. - - Fits Guaranteed.
Prices to suit the times.
Bridgetown, Sept. 14th, 1886. tf

Send 25 Cents

—TO—

GRIP OFFICE, TORONTO,

—and receive the—

CHRISTMAS AND ELECTION NOS. OF GRIP

and the paper (Grip) to 1st Feb., '87.

Or, Send $1,

And receive the CHRISTMAS and ELECTION Nos., and the paper to July 1st, '87, including choice of the two Premium Plates, "Leading Conservatives," or "Leading Reformers." Address

The Grip Printing and Publishing Co.,
26 and 28 Front Street West, Toronto.

FLORIDA!

ANY person contemplating visiting Florida will find it to their interest to write for information and circulars to A. M. DeWitt, Eustis, Orange Co., Florida. A splendid opportunity for the right man with a little capital, to start in the FURNITURE BUSINESS. Good Room. 326m

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

The New South.

GIGANTIC INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

The South is going ahead with a rush. The Baltimore *Manufacturer's Record* says: 'Never before probably in the history of this country has there been such an era of industrial development as we now see in the South. For the last few weeks the rapidity with which enterprises of great extent and importance have followed one upon another has been simply astounding. The click of the telegraph as it announces the organization of one great enterprise has hardly ceased ere another is reported, and each day seems to swell the volume of new business. Taking the last two weeks only, and briefly as possible summing up some of the most important enterprises reported in our weekly list of new industries during that time, we may well be amazed at what the South is doing.' A glance at the summary of improvements as given by the *Record* bears out what might be thought to be extravagant assertions. Alabama shows new capital has been invested to the amount of twenty million; Kentucky three millions; Tennessee nearly seven million; and Florida, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland make astounding showings.

These investments aggregate nearly forty millions of Northern capital to develop the new South—the wonderful rapidity with which this section is marching toward prosperity. The old Bourbons are being rapidly driven to the rear with other relics of the age of slavery and with Northern money will come Northern ideas of free speech and enlightenment. The South needs a brushing up; it has too long been the Egypt of North America. The awakening is therefore as gratifying as it is surprising.

London's Danger.

A FIERY MINE ON THE DOCKS THAT MAY DEVASTATE THE CITY.

In the very heart of London there exists a fiery mine of so excitable a disposition that no artificial light of any description has ever yet been allowed to be brought even into its neighborhood. Its product, however, is not coal, but rum.

The rum shed, as it is called, of the West India Dock, covers a space of 200,000 square feet, with vaults of correspondent size, all crammed with huge casks of spirit, from every pore of which—and the most carefully closed have pores in plenty—the fiery vapor is forever steaming out into the air, only begging for the smallest chance of converting the whole area of the docks, with their 250 odd ships, and 200,000 or 300,000 tons or so of cargo, and their more or less inoxicable stores of timber and tea, silk and sugar, cigars and cereals, coals and cotton, wine, wool, whisky, whale-fins and what not into the most magnificent bowl of snap-dragon ever imagined in infant nightmare. Into these fiery regions not even a bull's eye lantern is or ever has been allowed to penetrate. Even the wharf along the side where the great punch-cons are landed is forbidden to the approach of vessels, every cask being transferred from ship to shore in the company's own lighters.

Each cask in that vast range of dim, dark vaults is marked and numbered, and on the right reading of these marks and numbers depends the efficient execution of every one of the numerous operations to which every cask has to be subjected before its contents can go forth for the mixing of the world's grog. It is a feat worthy of a Japanese juggler.

—The recipe of Seavey's East India Liniment, was obtained from a native of India. It excels all other liniments and pain-killers for the relief and cure of internal and external pains. Sold by dealers and druggists.

WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—By actual enumeration of the words contained in the best dictionaries it has been ascertained that 13,330 English words are of Saxon origin and 29,354 of classical origin. In consequence of the popular nature of the Tuetonic words in the language, the Saxon element largely preponderates in the works of our greatest writers. The pronouns, numerals, prepositions, conjunctions and auxiliary verbs, the names of the elements and their changes, of the seasons, of the heavenly bodies, the divisions of time, the features of natural scenery, the organs of the body, the modes of bodily action and posture, the commonest animals, the words used in earliest childhood, the ordinary terms of traffic, the constituent words in proverbs, the designation of kindred the simpler emotions of the mind, terms of pleasantry, satire, contempt, indignation, invective and anger are for the most part of Saxon origin. Words indicating a more advanced civilization and complex feelings, and most of the terms employed in art, science, mental and moral philosophy, are of classical origin. The English language, which is now spoken by nearly one hundred millions of the earth's inhabitants, is in its vocabulary one of the most heterogeneous that ever existed. There, is perhaps, no language so full of words evidently derived from the most distant sources, as English. Every country of the globe seems to have brought some of its verbal manufactures to the intellectual market of England: Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Celtic, Saxon, Danish, French, Spanish, Italian, German—nay, even Hindustani, Malay and Chinese words are mixed together in the English dictionary.

HE SHOOK IT.

'I was subject to ague for two or three seasons, which nothing would eradicate until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, since which time, four years, I have had no return of the disease.' W. J. Jordan, Strange, Ont.

—Many a young man who works hard during the day allows his hand to go to waist during the evening.

JOYFUL NEWS.

It is certainly glad tidings to the poor invalid to be informed of a remedy that will give prompt and sure relief in case of painful suffering. Such a remedy is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, adapted for internal and external use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, croup and all inflammatory pains.

Joker's Corner.

A QUARRELSOME PERSON.—'Casus Belli has been the cause of more wars than all the other foreigners in this country put together,' said the driver of a Blue Island avenue car to a Chicago *Herald* reporter. 'Who brought on the revolution? Casus Belli? Who started the war of 1812? same cuss. Who was it that made us fit the South in '61? Casus Belli. Who was it that tried his darndest to git up a war with Mexico? Belli. I see by the mornin' paper that the same beast is figgerin' on a war with England over a mess of fish. In the country where I was reared, a feller named Bostwick used to go round stirrin' up fights between his neighbors. He had heaps of fun as long as it lasted, but one day late in the fall an uncle of mine and the Kendrick family squatted themselves in a brush heap, and when Bostwick came along they filled him so full of holes that he fell to pieces when they picked him up. I'm for chokin' the gizzard out of this Belli, even if he does come from Roman and Italian stock. He's got no business in a free country. He's wuss'n Satan. How old is he anyhow?'

—Among the stories told at the New England dinner in New York, last week, was the annexed: 'There was an old preacher once who told some boys of the Bible lesson he was to read in the morning. The boys finding the place, glued together the connecting pages. The next morning he read at the bottom of one page: 'When Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife, who was'—then turning the page—'140 cubits long, 40 cubits wide, built of gopher wood and covered with pitch inside and out.' He was naturally puzzled at this. He read it again, verified it, and then said: 'My friends, this is the first time I ever met this in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made.'

—A Scotch minister was sorely kept under by his 'better half,' who placed him and his friends on very short allowance. On one occasion he had a visit from an old acquaintance, and after patiently waiting for his wife's departure, she at length (as he thought) retired for the night. She had no sooner left than the henpecked husband exclaimed exultingly, 'I am determined to be Cessar in my own house!' and, at the same time, rang the bell and ordered whisky and hot water. Just as he and his friend were beginning to enjoy themselves, 'my lady' (who had overheard her unfortunate Lord's boastful ejaculation) popped her head in at the door and said firmly, 'Cessar come to bed.'

A FRANK CONFESSION.—Merchant (to applicant for a job)—Do you know anything about figures, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah.

Merchant—Well, if I were to lend you $5, and you promised to pay me $1 each month, how much would you owe me at the expiration of three months?

Uncle Rastus—Fi' dollahs, sah.

Merchant—I'm afraid you don't know much about figures.

Uncle Rastus—No, sah, but I spects I knows all about Uncle Rastus.

—'I have heard,' writes a correspondent, 'of the confusion of tongues at Babel; but I was recently amused to hear of a modern instance of the confusion of one tongue, that of a small boy, who rushed pell-mell into one of our leading drug stores, calling out in the greatest excitement: 'Doctor, mother sent me down to the shothacarppop quicker n blazes' bub's got the pickenchox and she wants a fimbithull of spollygolic in this dintipper, for she an't potagottle and the kintan's got the binewitters in it—got any?'

Bagley—Well, Moses, you are looking well.

Moses—Yes, sah, thank ye, sah. Feelin' putty well, sah, too.

'You seem to have recovered from the shock of your wife's death.'

'Not quite, sah, not quite, but I'm gettin' along. Does yer know the Widder Baxter? Well, sah, she's powerful consolin' in dese days of sorrow an' I reckon a few more visits will wipe away de last westige of grief.'

A WIFE'S RUSE.—'John,' said an economical wife, 'I suppose we will have turkey for New Year's dinner?' 'No, dear,' was the reply; 'we cannot afford it.' 'I thought not, but I'll make the neighbors believe we had.' So she opened one of the bed-ticks, took out a few feathers and scattered them around the yard.

—A rural photographer had a young lady to sit for her picture, who, at a subsequent visit to examine the proof, was not pleased at the result, and remarked that she 'did not like it at all,' and that she thought it was 'perfectly horrid.' The