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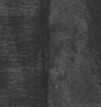

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IT IS CELEBRATED FOR THE CURE OF

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VOL. 14. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1887. NO. 43.

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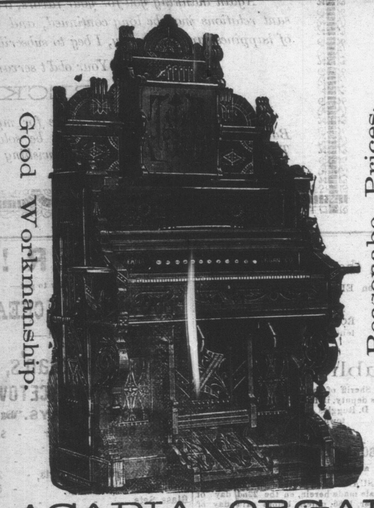

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SPECIAL NOTICE!

MR. P. H. MORRIS,

—regrets that sickness prevented his attending at—

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

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

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

B. LAURANCE, PEBLE and OTHERS,

to all and every condition of sight.

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Gn Medical Discovery cures Consumption (ch 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, is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures severest Coughs.

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Send photo for application. Address SEE & WELLINGTON, Montreal, Canada.

J. W. BEAL, Manager. Aug. 8th, '86 1y.

Poetry.

The Heroes of Lifeboats.

Up goes the Lytham signal! St. Anne's
has summoned hands!
Knee deep in surf the lifeboat's launched
abreast of Southport sands.
Half deafened by the screaming wind, half
blinded by the rain,
Three crews await their coxswains, and
face the hurricane.
The stakes are death or duty! No man has
answered No!
Lives must be saved out yonder on the
doomed ship Mexico.
Did ever night look blacker? Did sea so
hiss before?
Did ever women's voices wail more piteously on the shore?
Out from three ports in Lancashire that
night went lifeboats three.
To fight a splendid battle, manned by Warriors of the Sea.
Along the sands of Southport brave women
held their breath,
For they knew that those who loved them
were fighting hard with death.
A cheer went out from Lytham! the tempest tossed it back,
As the gallant lads of Lancashire bent to
the waves' attack.
And girls who dwell about St. Ann's with
faces white with fright,
Pray'd God would still the tempest, that
dark December night.
Sons, husbands, lovers, brothers, they'd
given up their all,
These noble English women heart sick at
duty's call,
But not a cheer, or tear, or prayer, from
those who bent the knee
Came out across the waves to nerve the
Warriors of the Sea!
Three boats went out from Lancashire, but
one came back to tell
The story of that hurricane, the tale of
ocean's hell!
All safely reached the Mexico, their trysting place to keep,
For one there was the rescue, the others in
the deep
Fell in the arms of victory! dropped to
their lonely grave,
Their passing bell the tempest, their requiem the wave!
They close to life like sailors, they fell to
death like men.
Where, in our roll of heroes? When in
our story? when
Have Englishmen been braver, or fought
more loyally
With death that comes by duty to the Warriors of the Sea?
One boat came back to Lytham! its noble
duty done,
But at St. Ann's and Southport the prize
of death was won!
Won by those gallant fellows who went
men's lives to save,
And died there crowned with glory! entrumbled upon the wave!
Within a rope's throw of the wreck the
English sailors fell,
A blessing on their faithful lips when
ocean rang their knell;
Weep not for them, dear women! cease
wringing of your hands!
Go out to meet your heroes across the
Southport sands!
Grim death for them is stingless! The
grave has victory!
Cross oars and bear them nobly home!
Brave Warriors of the Sea!
When in dark nights of winter, fierce
storms of wind and rain
Howl round the cosy homestead and lash
the window pane,
When over hill and tree top we hear the
tempest roar,
And hurricanes go sweeping on from valley to the shore,
When nature seems to stand at bay and
silent terror comes
And those we love on earth the best are
gathered in our homes!
Think of the sailors round the coast who
braving sleet or snow,
Leave sweethearts, wives and little ones
when duty bids them go!
Think of our sea-girt island! a harbor,
where alone,
No Englishman to save a life has failed to
risk his own!
Then when the storm howls loudest, pray
of your charity
That God will bless the lifeboat! and the
Warriors of the Sea!

Select Literature.

My Widow.

'Wanted, for Australia, a lady capable of taking entire educational charge of three girls. Applicants must be willing to enter into a three years' engagement. Liberal salary and travelling expenses; but no holder of university certificates will be accepted.—Apply personally or by letter, to E. H., Queen's Hotel.'

Here was the third appearance of my advertisement, and the desirable person had not yet presented herself. Worn out with interviewing ladies whose only qualification for the post seemed to be a desire to proceed immediately to Australia, I was enjoying a temporary rest. A pile of notes on my right hand promised me ten more visitors for the afternoon; but in presence of the waiter who had just provided me with a tempting luncheon, I had sworn to cease from my labors till that repast was fairly discussed. At my third mouthful however the man reappeared.

'Another lady, sir, and she cannot wait.'

'Let her wait, or go to Jerico!'—'Yes, sir; I'll tell her, sir.'

He left me; but conscience took all relish from my repast. Visions of my little nieces growing up in the half-savage state in which I had left them, while my apathy and greed let slip the very paragon of instructresses, proved at last too much for me; and I again summoned William, bidding him ask the lady for her name and address.

He returned with a black-edged visiting-card.

'May Somers.' Affectionate to begin with!' said I. 'Why can't she put Miss May Somers?'

'A widow, sir,' William explained gently.

'Young, William?'—'Middling young, sir.'

'Do you mean middle-aged, William?'—'Oh, dear, no, sir!'

My rising hopes fell, for I remembered only too well my sister's parting words—

'Not old, Mark dear, but certainly not young, or we shall have the expense of bringing her out here for nothing. She mustn't be pretty, because of all you young men; but she mustn't on any account, be unattractive, because of the children.'

'A person in the Roman Catholic countries might be devoted to the *bon Dieu*!' I suggested.

'Exactly, Mark,' agreed my still pretty sister—'in a word, find me some one whom you couldn't fall in love with if you tried.'

'At his age,' interposed my brother-in-law pensively, 'one sees so few women one couldn't fall in love with if one tried.'

'Remember, Mark,' added Emily severely 'the comfort of the house depends on the kind of person you send us.'

I left her with a much clearer idea of what she did not want than of what she did, and the next day was on my way to Europe. My visit was to be a long one, and chiefly of a business character. The affairs of our house needed for a time the principal in London. I had given my word to Emily to attend to her commission first; but it seemed difficult to fulfil, and I was on the point of giving it up in despair when William announced the 'middling young' widow.

Where could William's eyes have been? A woman's face must be as ugly as sin to neutralize such a figure. She was looking out of the window as I entered, and the slight willowy movement with which she acknowledged my presence struck me most agreeably. This impression was more than confirmed by her voice.

Through the crape veil I got a vague idea of hazel eyes and waving hair to match; the rest was undiscoverable. I placed a chair for her purposely facing such light as the November day afforded, and I could have sworn that she smiled as she thanked me and took another. It seemed inhuman to ask a widow to raise her veil; but till she did so, I was bringing but a divided attention to the matter in hand. In five minutes I cared more to know what lay behind that veil than whether my little nieces would be well grounded in music, modern languages, and the moralities. Had I not promised Emily to send her only such a woman as in my judgment could endanger no man's peace of mind?

Within the last fortnight I had interviewed some thirty ladies of more or less attractive appearance; I had been stern and uncompromising with them, a very Daniel come to judgment. I can so farther—I can say that I had interviewed them with the eyes and with the heart of a woman seeking a governess. But to-day Emily's questions—questions I was bound to ask and have answered—struck me as grossly impertinent. I have since thought that it was my visitor who asked the questions and I who answered them; at any rate, I gave her an agreeable impression of our part of the world, for she cut short my second happy monologue by saying—

'We have discussed that side of the question. The situation will suit me; shall I suit it? If that paper I have seen you refer to is a list of requirements, may I read and answer them?'

How gratefully I accepted her suggestion! She carried Emily's memorandum to the window, whither—when I judged the silence had lasted long enough—I followed.

'These things will be more satisfactorily answered by my references,' she said. 'Stay—what is this?'

She turned over the paper, and I too leaned down to read what had hitherto escaped my notice. The scrawl was in this time in my brother-in-law's hand. It ran—

'16th July.—A woman with whom you could by no amount of trying fall in love.'

'Mrs. Somers, I give you my word of honor I did not know that foolery was there!'

'So I suppose,' she returned gently—so quietly that I was emboldened to add—

'My brother-in-law enlivened with many small witticisms the very serious business of choosing a governess.'

'I understand,' she responded, adding, 'But the serious part of the business alone concerns us. Shall I give you my address? It is for the present that of the gentleman who will answer any questions you may like to ask.'

She drew out another card, and under the 'May Somers' wrote 'Reverend S. Grey, Claydon Vicinage.' In return I gave her the address of our London bankers. The gentle dignity with which she had helped us both out of an awkward position urged me to a more friendly farewell.

'I think,' said I, 'that, if we come to terms, my little nieces will be fortunate. As we shall not meet again on this side of the globe, let me wish you now a pleasant voyage.'

We shook hands and parted, having decided that all further arrangements were to be made by letter. That night my sleep was broken; charming but confused visions chase each other before my eyes, and the greater my effort to see clearly the thicker grew the shadow, which had taken the consistency of a crape veil.

During the ensuing fortnight my correspondence with Mrs. Somers was incessant. There was much to arrange, and in money-matters the lady showed what I hoped was a just appreciation of her own value. From my original offer I advanced to the utmost limit assigned me by my brother-in-law, and there I stood firm. At last I was allowed to take her passage. By my advice she was to start from Southampton; and thither I journeyed some two or three days beforehand to see that everything was arranged for her comfort. Captain Hall, with whom I had made the journey twice before, promised to take special care of the lady; and, with a load off my mind, I returned to London to despatch the following letter to Emily—

'DEAR EMILY.—This will reach you a few days before the paragon of governesses. May she prove worth the trouble I have had in finding her!

'In many mortal forms I vainly sought
The shadow of the idol of my thought,'

and was in despair, when Mrs. Somers presented herself. She referred me to the Vicar of Claydon, who, I find, knew both our family and Tom's in the old Somersetshire days. Odd, isn't it? Mrs. Somers is a widow; but of the gentleman who assisted her to attain that undesirable position I heard nothing—indeed the only relative I heard much of was a brother, of many vices and the peculiarly British virtue of having half a dozen more children than he can keep. This is all I know of her belongings; for the rest, she can teach all you want taught, and is a lady in the only sense of the term I recognise. I shall be very anxious to make her acquaintance, for throughout our first and only interview her charms, or the reverse, were thickly veiled; but I have at least obeyed your instructions in finding out a woman I couldn't fall in love with. A widow with the beauty of an houri would have no charms for

'Your devoted brother,
MARK STRETTON.'

* * * * *

A few days later I was leaving London for Paris, where I intended to take a few days well-earned rest before going south. As I stood on the steps of the hotel, a telegram was put into my hand. It was from our head clerk, and it was brief and heartless, as such a communication always sounds.

'Mr. Bradshaw found drowned. Beg your immediate return.'

My cab was at the door. By taking the train I had originally chosen, and by travelling day and night, I might join the Aurora at Brindisi.

How far poor Tom's speculations had led him to risk our joint credit, whether I was the head of a flourishing firm or a bankrupt, whether I was left legally as well as morally the guardian of Emily's children, were matters on which the next days gave me ample time to speculate. It was not till I shook hands with Captain Hall on board the Aurora that I remembered Mrs. Somers.

'I'm glad you've come to look after that consignment yourself, Mr. Stretton,' he said, with a laugh; 'if you hadn't I'm afraid those poor children would never have seen their governess. We're a week out, and the story goes that every single man on board has proposed to her!'

'Mere want of employment!' I responded lightly. 'They can't all marry her. You don't know—how should you?—what's taking me out again so soon.'

'Heaven bless me!' exclaimed the Captain, when I had told my news. 'Business all straight?'

A shrug was my only answer, and at that moment two ladies passed us; one was the Captain's wife, a little beauty I had known years before, the other—

'Who ever loved that loved not at first sight?'

Well, I do not quite mean that; but sure I am that I was looking at the loveliest figure and, to me, the sweetest face I had ever seen!

'I can't tell you how glad I am to see you, Mr. Stretton,' said Mrs. Hall, 'for I'm chaperoning two girls, and never leave them for more than five minutes at a time. I'll fetch them up here while you and Mrs. Somers renew your acquaintance. What a pleasant party we shall be now!'

'You did not recognize me, Mr. Stretton.'

'Till now you have not spoken, and in our one interview you gave me no chance to recognize anything but your voice.'

She smiled, and in so doing showed two white rows of teeth. Had I seen that smile before, the many letters and the many stamps wasted on the Vicar of Claydon would have been saved; I would have staked my existence upon her wisdom and virtue. There was, after all, something of the face I had imagined under the crape veil. She had hazel eyes and rippling hair to match. If the complexion lacked color, that was atoned for by lips of the purest carmine. The expression of the face left nothing to be desired—at least in my eyes it was calm and clever, but with no want of animation.

We seated ourselves in the corner indicated by Mrs. Hall, and Mrs. Somers drew out her knitting, an occupation I found she was rarely without. A wedding-ring of unusual thickness was the only ornament about her, and on this my eyes were fixed till she became aware of my gaze; then the hazel eyes challenged mine in not altogether friendly fashion.

'You altered your plans suddenly,' she remarked.

'Very,' I responded shortly, for I had no mind to acquaint her with the cause of my sudden return; and, strange to say, I only saw the matter as it might affect Mrs. Somers. If things were as I feared, Emily could no more afford a governess at a hundred and fifty pounds than she could keep up her present establishment in other respects.

'Mr. Stretton, you are repenting your selection,' she said lightly.

'Far from it,' I assured her, adding, 'but, frankly, you are a good deal younger than I supposed.'

She smiled again, an amused, rather ironical smile.

'Your requirements in that respect, as in others, were negative—I was not to be over thirty; and indeed I am not over thirty. Did your sister understand how little exacting you would be when she intrusted you with such a mission?'

This time her smile was exasperating.

'However much my experience amuses you, ma'am, I must ask leave to think that I have fulfilled my mission with the best—'

'I will not try to shake even your faith in your own penetration,' she interrupted quite seriously.

She arose as Mrs. Hall and a gentleman came up to beg for some music. I did not follow them, but stayed on deck to smoke, and think of my new acquaintance.

What would Emily say to me? I had been but a few hours on board, and could already vouch for the truth of the Captain's statement; the havoc Mrs. Somers was making was patent even to me. We had our full complement of passengers, but very few ladies, and these were neither pretty or amusing. Mrs. Somers had it all her own way; and her own way seemed to be to ignore a good deal of the attention lavished on her. She was gentle and dignified, but kept as close to the Captain's wife as a girl in her first season. Me she honored with a shy confidence of which I was very proud. When I found how little she knew of the life to which she was going, I thought her faith in her own penetration at least equalled mine. As the days wore on, I wondered more and more what manner of man was he who, winning such a woman for a wife, had left so heartwhole a widow. I had got into the habit of spending the greater part of the day at her side, for she was an intelligent talker, too speculative to be pedantic, and a sympathetic listener; for such a woman one could have a true passion or a true friendship. I already enjoyed the one and ignored the proximity of the other, for my prejudice against widows remained in full force, and was even strengthened by a conversation I overheard between the Captain's wife and Mrs. Somers.

'What is any second husband but a *piscilor?*' said the last named lady, in the light energetic tone I knew so well.

'I am sorry to hear that you and Mr. Stretton agree on that matter,' responded the other; 'but perhaps his prejudice against widows is dying out.'

'I can't say; I did not know that he had one.'

'Prejudice!' went on Mrs. Hall, 'I may call it a 'fixed idea.' He once told me no amount of love could delude him into marrying a woman who but for an accident would be living with someone else.'

Mrs. Somers broke into one of her rare laughs.

'He must marry a French girl, one to whom he may teach everything; for some men the blank page has great charms.'

'Not for him,' Mrs. Hall declared. 'Fancy a man who talks so much and so well, shut up with an *ingenue!*'

'Well,' said Mrs. Somers, 'the *ingenue* would soon learn to receive her husband's tirades with 'This is the Catholic faith, which except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved.' As it is, I always expect Mr. Stretton to conclude his own remarks with that formula.'

An involuntary movement on my part caused her to look round. She saw at once that I had benefitted by her remarks.

'*Je me sauve!*' murmured the Captain's wife.

'And I will stand by what I have said,' laughed Mrs. Somers. 'I can't even apologize, for I should have said the same if you had been before instead of behind me; you do talk with an air of conviction.'

'I'm afraid my air of conviction must often have wearied you.' I returned, feeling both humbled and annoyed.

'Honestly not,' she answered me. 'Had you a less trustworthy way of putting things, you know, I should not be here now.'

She held out her hand, the sweet eyes met mine, and for the hundredth time I was on the point of telling her that the home I had induced her to seek was broken up; but, even as I hesitated, she was gone, and five minutes afterwards I heard her playing Schumann's 'Schlummerlied,' and interpreted by her, it became the most ravishing of love-songs.

At Aden we parted with Mrs. Hall and her charges; and henceforth my days were spent as Mrs. Somer's side. As the sculptor finds his ideal prisoned in the marble, so I do not know to this day whether May Somers did create or satisfy my ideal. She was a woman whose eyes spoke as freely as her tongue; they warmed to her subject never to me; nor could I flatter myself that my comings and goings had ever once changed her face. Alas for me, I had studied this woman—

'The face of her, the eyes of her, the chin,
The little stir of shadow round the mouth.'

—till I was tortured by a retrospective jealousy of the man to whom all these charms had once belonged! And still my ideal of a proper marriage remained the same—the woman who should be my wife must have waited for me as I for her, 'the one, only one in the world for me.'

The voyage, which I would have prolonged indefinitely, drew to a close. It had been unusually speedy and prosperous, and there was a little civilly-expressed regret among the passengers on hearing at the table that we should land within twenty-four hours. The general feeling, however, was one of satisfaction and relief. As I looked round upon the pleased excited faces turned to captain Hall, my eyes met Mrs. Somer's. Neither could ignore what each read in the other's glance, and, within five minutes of the ladies' rising, I followed her on deck. She was walking away from the corner generally left us by common consent, intending, I found to take shelter under the wing of the veriest old gossip on board. She let me join her, and I in return waited till were we within a few feet of her goal before I said suddenly—

'Mrs. Somers, you never asked me why I took this ship; you are, I know, the least curious of women.'

'Not so,' she replied; 'but my own affairs have occupied me to the exclusion of other people's.'

'Well, I must ask you to listen to mine for five minutes,' I said.

We turned back to our corner, and I lingered over the little precautions for her comfort which had become my privilege. The warmer color on cheeks and brow as she thanked me was rather a reflection of the passion in my eyes than any feeling of her own. If I could not flatter myself that she loved me, at least I recognized a novice in the art. Startling myself more than her, the pent-up thought of weeks burst from my lips.

'Did you love him?'

'If I did not, what must you think of me?' she murmured.

'Think? I have thought till I can think no more,' I responded—'I, who for years have said I could come second in no woman's heart, ask you, May Somers, for the lowest place in yours.'

Her hands rested lightly on the arm of the rocking-chair. I had almost taken them in mine, when she said softly—

'Are you indeed asking me for the fragments that remain?'

'I am asking for no fragments; I am asking to teach you what love is, for, widow as you are, wife as you have been; you do not know. I would teach you by the service of my whole heart and life.'

I waited for what seemed the longest five minutes of my life before she said—

'I cannot answer you now. It is as you said—I do not know; and perhaps I may never learn the lesson you speak of.'

'Then,' I rejoined, 'for the gift of yourself I am willing to wait. That is not what I am asking for now;' and in a few words I told her of the calamity that had befallen our house and of the extreme improbability of her taking up the position she had come to fill. As she listened, her face grew pale and alarmed.

'I cannot offer you a very prosperous life,' I said, in conclusion; 'but I can promise that from the moment you take my name nothing shall worry or annoy you, not even myself.'

I pleaded hard with her; but for the life of me I could not wish that she should take me only as an escape from the difficulties of her position.

'You knew this all the time,' she said at last; she had recovered her color, and her tone was full of cold displeasure.

'Why disturb you about a thing we could not alter or——'

'I hate to be treated like an idiot or a child!' she interrupted. 'On a matter of such infinite importance to me you were bound to speak at once. As it is you have left me no less than twenty-four hours to make a plan that might have had a month's consideration.'

'Mrs. Somers,' I pleaded, 'you do not hate me! I ask you now simply to take my name, to take my most faithful service, and to take my love when you will—when you can give me yours.'

Again a faint flush covered her cheeks.

'What you ask is absurd, impossible. You are in no degree responsible for this very disagreeable position of affairs. In making me an offer of marriage you have done much more than your duty, and, when we land, you can see me go my own way with an easy conscience.'

I could not but admire the coolness, the absolute justice of her remarks. Again my eyes sought hers, trying to read there either weakness or relenting. Of personal feeling for myself there was none, and, if, as I more than suspected, she dreaded to find herself in a strange land, no such fear was revealed. One thing I demanded and obtained—permission to establish her in the hotel always used by our family, or to see her on board the homeward-bound steamer.

The next day we landed; and, after seeing Mrs. Somers comfortably installed, I left her and went to our former office. It was closed and covered with bills. From there I went to the bank, to our lawyers, to hear everywhere the same story—that absolute ruin had befallen us. Poor Emily and the children were living on the proceeds of her wardrobe and jewelry. She had taken refuge with an old tenant some fifty miles away from the town.

The information gained, I paused to consider. The furniture of my bachelor chambers, with a picture or two, would fetch between three and four hundred pounds, a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of Mrs. Somer's return to England and to keep me in some sort of fashion till I found employment. I next called upon an old friend of my father's. After exonerating me from all share in the imprudent speculations that had wrecked us, he inquired my plans.

'Even blameless as you are,' said he, 'you will be more comfortable out of the city till this affair has blown over. I want an agent for some land I've just brought; you would oblige me and I think do wisely for yourself in accepting the post.'

The occupation suited me, and I accepted his offer gratefully, asking only a week's delay before entering on my duties. This being granted, I returned to Mrs. Somers' hotel; and, after waiting some minutes, this note was brought to me by a waiter, who volunteered the information that the lady had been gone almost an hour.

'DEAR MR. STRETTON.—This hotel is comfortable but expensive; so I shall have left it before you call. Do not disturb yourself about me; I must have work somewhere and am as likely to find work to my mind here as in England, whither I shall return only as a last resource. The one thing I cannot face with equanimity is an unnecessary obligation. To avoid therefore a contest in which you might very probably win, I write instead of saying my thanks for the numberless kindnesses I have received at your hands. Hoping we shall meet again some day,

'I am sincerely yours,
MAY SOMERS.'

I spent that week in a vain search for Mrs Somers, and then went westward. I cannot say that I was anxious about her; but without her life was tasteless—for me there was neither past nor future, everything was merged in the six weeks I had spent at her side.

My work left me little time for meditation; at rare intervals my solitude was broken by a visit to or from my sister; when we talked of little but the prospects of her children. On one of these occasions she told me, with tears in her eyes, that she was going to marry again. She murmured something about Providence and duty to her children forbidding her to hesitate.

'You've no objection, Mark?'

'None,' I replied, 'but that you make such an exceedingly pretty widow.'

'Oh,' exclaimed Emily warmly, 'I couldn't wear the dress more than a few months longer! It is better as it is.'

And, on hearing the name of my future brother-in-law, I agreed with her. Once more Emily would have money and care and the luxury her soul loved.

'For the children's sake there will be no unnecessary delay. I suppose, Mark, it's of no use searching for your lost governess?'

'No,' I answered shortly; 'by this time she has doubtless followed your excellent example.'

'Mark, why are you so bitter? Why shouldn't a woman marry twice? You're as romantic as a school-girl; the love you dream of, where heart and soul and intellect are alike satisfied, is a very rare thing. The nearest approach to it is a passion that blends all three and doesn't last. Modify your demands.'

'Did I make any?' I asked, thinking, of the extreme modesty of the demands made to the woman I loved.

Not long after this conversation I was called to the city to witness settlements and assist at a very quiet wedding.

Six months later, Emily, having returned from her bridal trip, was again presiding over one of the cayest houses in the town, the only difference between the old life and the new, being that my brother-in law was now called Frederic, instead of Tom. On my rare visits to them, I used to plead in vain for a quiet evening, the women being invariably the same. So I used to wander aimlessly about the well-filled rooms, looking like the wedding-guest in the 'Ancient Mariner.' I had dropped out of this kind of society, and the whole thing bored me inexpressibly,

'Mark' said Emily solemnly, 'I've tried you with matron and maid till I am tired.'

'Try a widow,' suggested my brother-in-law.

'Hush!' said Emily. 'When this song is over, Mrs. Somers is going to play. Oh, the bother I have had to get her here! She will cost me more than all these people are worth.'

She turned away, and I followed her, reaching the music-room just in time to see Mrs. Somers—my Mrs. Somers!—seat herself at the piano. Handsomer than ever and admirably dressed, she played divinely, but I think the men at least looked rather than listened. When it was over, she rose to go, excusing herself to Emily, who would have detained her.

'I travel by the night train, as I have an engagement in Bentown to-morrow,' said the voice I so well remembered.

I saw my brother-in-law offer his arm, then I rushed up-stairs, changed my clothes, and reached the railway-station in time to see mistress and maid arrive—the maid sleepy and cross, the mistress capable and alert as usual. Together they entered a carriage, and I prepared to seek another; for, now that I knew her whereabouts, I cared little whether my fate was decided then or later; besides the maid was an insuperable obstacle. I was moving off, when I heard Mrs. Somers exclaim—

'Morris, my bag!'

Heaven forgive me for enjoying the wild search that followed! Finally, Morris again stepped on to the platform with orders to return to the hotel and follow her mistress by the next train. In a second I was in her vacated place, and the train moved off.

'This carriage is reserved,' said Mrs. Somers

'I am very glad to hear it,' I responded; 'you will have time to explain why you refused from me the help you might have taken from any stranger who knew the colony. I would not have worried you with my love; that is now as it was then—yours to take or leave as you think fit.'

She dropped her hands from her face, whither they had gone at the first sound of my voice, and looked me steadily in the eyes. Look there as long as she would she could read an honest passion for herself.

'It was because I would so willingly have taken what you offered that I judged we were better apart for a time,' she murmured.

(Concluded on fourth page.)

H. H. BANKS,

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Highest Market PRICES Guaranteed.

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The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1887.

—The Quebec legislature met on the 27th ult., but on the very first vote the government was defeated by the opposition, by a vote of 36 to 26. An adjournment was then moved by Taillon, who was elected to the leadership of the ministerialists, Premier Ross being obliged to resign through illness, and this was defeated. Finally the government resigned and Mercier, the leader of the opposition, was called upon to form a new government.

—Canadians residing in the United are talking of having a parade on the celebration day of the Queen's jubilee. (June 28th). If all the subjects of the Queen who have emigrated to the republic, and are now living there, could be gathered together in a parade on this day, it would be a demonstration that would set reflective Americans thinking. Thousands upon thousands of Nova Scotians alone have made the United States their adopted country.

—The European war barometer has fallen since our last issue, and the despatches on the subject are considerably modified in tone. While there is no doubt the position of the great powers on the question is very much of the nature of a powder magazine—ready to explode at a moment's notice—at the same time this very alertness, perhaps, does more to keep the peace than any thing else. A few fire-eaters are endeavoring to fan the flames of discontent, but the heads of the various powers are too well alive to the consequences of an avowal of hostilities at this juncture to precipitate matters unless actually driven into doing so.

—If there is one thing more than another, perhaps, calculated to destroy our usual serenity of temper, it is to have a subscriber, who has for years received and read our journal without paying a cent for the same, go off to the States and not even make the slightest attempt to settle the bill. The first intelligence we receive of the matter is a notice from the post-master, to discontinue sending the paper. A man who is mean enough to do serve a printer in this way, is a good riddance to any country, but it is precious rough on the fraternity of the fourth estate, and it would serve such loose principled people just right, if we were to publish their names.

—Scripture tells us whatever our hands find to do to do it with all our might. This sound principle does not always appear to work, however, or else the application is faulty. An earnest young man, a regular attendant at St. George's church, Halifax, lately essayed, while in church, to put a stop to the actions of a fellow who was annoying the congregation by his unseemly actions. First he expostulated with him, telling him to behave or leave the church, and this having no effect, gave him a right hander plump on the nose. This forcible argument drew blood and restored peace for the time being; but the one whose proboscis was thus trified with entered a complaint before a magistrate and the latter had to contribute $10 to the city treasury. There appears to be such a thing as being too zealous even in a good cause.

—If many of the partizan papers are to be believed, the candidates, selected by the people as the exponents of their principles and to contest the right of representation in the councils of state, are just about the most worthless and unscrupulous set of rascals that ever drew the breath of life. Men whose honor was considered unimpeachable so long as they remained in private life, upon entering the political arena, find that they are soon regarded as liars, boodlers, cowards, humbugs, knaves, dishonest, contemptible and unscrupulous partizans, in short, if their opponents are to be believed, they have not a shred of honor or honesty left to their names. The public sets of our representatives are undoubtedly the subjects for every legitimate criticism, but it should be carried on in the language of educated men, based upon logic, and not in abuse, the argument of the street arab. If stern censure and condemnation are required, the Anglo-Saxon tongue can supply words that will cut like a two edged sword and yet be far removed from coarseness and vulgarity. Abuse is not argument; it is undignified and demoralizing in its tendencies, and has the effect of keeping many men out of politics, who, would otherwise loyally serve their country.

—A petition is now being circulated in this town for signatures, praying for the legislature to put in force an Act, specially drawn up, which will enable us to establish a system of water works and supply the town with an abundant supply of pure, fresh water for fire, domestic and manufacturing purposes. That we emphatically endorse such action every one knows. We don't believe in the policy, that trusts to luck, and when half the town is destroyed by fire commence to talk about water works. Every public spirited man in the town will sign the petition. In our next issue we will publish the proposed Act and have something more to say in reference to it.

Annapolis Items.

Since losing the snow, trade has been very dull.

On Saturday afternoon a little excitement was caused by an alarm of fire coming from the building within the old fort. It was caused by a spark or coal falling from a cook stove. When first seen, the fire seemed to be breaking through from the cellar; but a bucket or two of water extinguished it.

Owing to the storm, the steamer Secret, did not reach here till 10 a. m., on Sunday. She discharged and took in freight, leaving, for St. John about noon the same day.

The Salvation Army opened fire on Digby last Sunday and report says was to do so in Bear River, on Monday, or some day this week.

Election is the only topic of conversation; both parties are active, and each professes to be confident of success.

The wives and daughters of the Free Masons are having a sewing circle for the benefit of the lodge. During the week, they are to hold a social at the Commercial House.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church have also organized a circle and are to hold a fancy sale etc., sometime during the summer.

The rains have caused heavy freshets, at one place on the Dalhousie road, known as the Meadow, the water was over the road in such a depth that several persons who set out to attend worship in the Perotit church were unable to reach their destination and had to return home.

—A rumor is being revived that Oliver Mowat, the able premier of the Ontario legislature, is contemplating resigning his position and entering the political field as a candidate for the Dominion Parliament in the Liberal interest. In the event of his resigning, Mr. Pardee will be his successor as premier.

—Goldwin Smith will not contest Lisgar.

—Mr. A. C. Bill, M. P. P., has come out as an independent conservative candidate in Pictou County.

Local and Other Matter.

By Telegraph.

FIRE AT ANNAPOLIS.—T. S. Whitman's large three story building, comprising stores and offices, was totally destroyed by fire this morning.

—About an inch of snow fell on Monday night. Yesterday was clear and cold.

—The present unsatisfactory weather must seriously retard lumbering operations.

—A carnival is to be held in the Annapolis Rink on the 15th Feb.

—J. W. Beckwith wants any quantity of good Roll Butter at eighteen cents.

—E. R. Clark, representing the Annapolis Valley and Rochester, N. Y., nurseries, is taking orders in and about Bridgetown for spring delivery.

—A sociable will take place on Wednesday evening, at Jacob L. Beal's, Williamston.

—A valuable lead of gold bearing quartz is said to have been discovered in Hants County.

—The Liberals of Wards 4 and 11, meet every Tuesday and Saturday evenings, in Foster's Hall late Tupper's. All interested are invited to attend.

—Political meetings are the order of the day, and every politician is as busy as a bumblebee.

—Entertainment in the Temperance Hall, Williamston, on Friday evening, 4th inst. The best of the season.

—The Wolfville *Acadian* publishes the names of twenty living couples in Harborville and vicinity, who have been married for half a century and upwards.

—Our thanks are due Mr. Wm. B. Lithgow, of this town, who is now residing in San Diego, Cal., for the benefit of his health, for copies of late California papers.

—New Spring Goods beginning to arrive. New Spring Cloths, Park's and St. Croix Ginghams and Shirtings at J. W. Beckwith's. 1i

—A donation will be held at the residence of Mr. Wm. Sprowl, in Clarence, on Tuesday, 8th February, for the benefit of Rev. N. Vidito. All friends are cordially invited to attend.

SOCIABLE.—The bean supper at N. H. Phinney's, Lawrencetown, on Wednesday evening, though stormy, proved a success realizing about $22.

OFF FOR THE MONTREAL ICE CARNIVAL.—Our enterprising young merchant Mr. J. W. Beckwith and his wife, left on Monday last, *en route* for the Montreal Ice Carnival, which commences on the 7th inst. We wish them a pleasant journey.

—As Mr. David Cook, near Kentville, was watering his cattle the other morning in the lake back of his place, a splendid Jersey heifer which he prized very highly was pushed by the other cattle into the hole from which they drank and disappeared under the ice and nothing has been seen of her since.

—Mr. J. F. Andrews, M. P. P., has returned to this County from the United States, where he has been during the past one or two months, to take part in the election contest.

—We had a call this week from the venerable Baptist pastor, Rev. N. Vidito. Although in his 82nd year, he is yet hale and hearty and can preach an hour's sermon without actually less fatigue now than when he was thirty years of age, so he informed us. He has ever been an earnest and useful worker in his Master's vineyard, and many will echo our hope that he will see many active years yet.

—A grand mass meeting of the Liberal party will be held in Whitman's Hall, Lawrencetown, on Saturday, Feb. 5th, 1887, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. Hon. W. S. Fielding, provincial secretary, and other prominent men of the Liberal party will address the meeting on the political questions of day. By order of committee, Lawrencetown Liberal Association.

A FIRST-CLASS FRAUD.—The fellow calling himself Lionel Daintree, who has been performing legerdemain tricks through Barrington, showed his real hand at Clark's Harbor, remarks the *Cape Sable Advertiser*. He cleared out from this place on Tuesday, not only leaving his bills unpaid, but stealing, it is said, quite a sum of money. The authorities have been put on his track, and the next we hope to hear of him is that he is safely lodged in jail.

A ST. CROIX, (ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,) MAN MURDERED.—Advices received from Bahia Blanca by Messrs. Troop & Son, of St. John, N. B., under date of 31st ult., state that James Smith, mate of the barque Investigator, was murdered by an Italian sailor on Christmas day. Smith had gone on board the foreigner's vessel and an altercation arose. The Italian knocked Smith down with a club and then stabbed him in a vital part. He died soon afterwards. Smith was a Nova Scotian, his mother residing at St. Croix Cove, Annapolis.

—In reference to the murder of the woman Ida Tyler, in Lynn, Mass., by Samuel Mitchell, the *Spectator* says, "Mitchell is said to be a brother of John, now in Dorchester, for killing MacLean, of Bridgetown, a few years ago." There was another Samuel Mitchell, son of Angus, who went from here several years ago and until further particulars are received it is impossible to say which it was, if either, as we stated in our last. The first named Samuel, bore quite a good character and was possessed of more than ordinary intelligence for a man in his position.

COUNTERFEIT $2 BILLS.—A new counterfeit $2 Dominion of Canada note has, says the Hamilton *Times*, made its appearance in Ontario, and it is evidently being extensively "shoved." It is a very dangerous counterfeit, and persons are liable to be deceived by it, as it is fairly well engraved. It is dated June 1st, 1878, check letter B, and is payable at Montreal. Its general appearance is good, although on comparing it with the genuine note, the engraving of the counterfeit will be found to be coarser, particularly the back of the note, which is also poorly printed. The letter "E" in the word "Finance," in title "For Minister of Finance," is a little larger than the other letters, while in the genuine they are all of a size. Similarly in the counterfeit the letters "Bri" in the word British are out of alignment. The paper used in the counterfeit has a yellowish tinge, while that of the genuine is a clear white. The numbering (in blue ink) is equal to or better than the genuine, and the counterfeits already detected bear different numbers.

List of Candidates.

	Ministerial.	*Opposition.*
Digby	J Campbell,	W R Vail,
Yarmouth	J B Kinney,	J Lovitt,
Shelburne	Gen Laurie,	T Robertson,
Annapolis	J B Mills,	W H Ray,
Kings	D B Woodworth	F Borden,
Queens	Jos N Freeman,	J N Mack,
Lunenburg	C E Kaulback,	J Eisenhaur,
Hants	A Putnam,	W Curry,
Halifax	J F Stairs, T E Kenny,	A G Jones, H H Fuller,
Colchester	A W McLean,	S D McLellan,
Cumberland	Sir C Tupper,	W T Pipes,
Pictou	John McDougald, Chas H Tupper,	
Antigonish	J S D Thompson,	A McGillivary,
Guysboro		John Akirk,
Cape Breton	D McKeen, H F McDonald	G H Murray, Mich Slattery
Inverness	H Cameron,	
Richmond	H N Paint,	E P Flynn,
Victoria	Duncan McDonald.	

These are the nominations for the Dominion Commons elections to be held on Feb. 22nd, so far as settled.

Interesting to Fruit Growers.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—

If I remember right, one of your subscribers, nearly two years past, made enquiries in reference to a peculiar form of "Borer" attacking small apple trees, as well as in some instances larger ones. The majority of trees infected being pierced by numerous "pin hole" apertures, causing the complete death of trees.

Not having seen a reply to enquiry, thought I would give such information as I have obtained relating to this beetle or borer and its habits, etc.

The name of Beetle or Borer is termtermed *scolytus*. In perfect state is a small beetle, one-eighth of an inch long, in some cases slightly in excess of this length. Color deep brown or black, with small shining, glistening head, legs of a paler color, its thorax is short, concave, rough in front and studded with erect bristles. The wings are marked with rows of punctured points between which are rows of short bristles. It requires to be examined beneath a moderately powerful magnifying glass to discern the above characteristics of this beetle. This insect or beetle deposits its eggs during the month of June, on the trunk of the tree or one of the larger limbs, depositing them at the side of the broken or roughened bark spots, where they remain for a time ere they hatch. The following spring the small grub or larva grows through the sap wood or tender alburnum, and burrows toward the center of the stem or heart of the tree, and when the larvæ are very numerous, perforates the trunk in all directions, until almost complete amputation of the wood takes place, leaving it in a condition termed completely "honeycombed," thus destroying the sap vessels conveying ascending sap, and at the very period when the rapid growth of leaves calls for the largest supply of fluids from the roots, as well as admittence of air within the trunk, through the numerous "pin hole" apertures made by the matured beetle in its exit from the tree (at this period the matured beetle may be seen sticking its small shining, glistening head from these pin hole apertures,) from whence it goes by flight again to rain destruction by a new deposit of eggs on some neighboring trees. On taking a section from infected portions of a tree, will be seen the numerous orifices, "honeycombed," in which may be found the larva of the beetle *scolytus*. It will be seen as a white grub, somewhat resembling a pismire's egg. Hundreds may be found in the trunk of one small tree. I will here mention that this little beetle attacks the plum and quince more frequently than the apple tree.

FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.

Should the trunk of the tree be very much infected it will be useless in an attempt at saving it, even though the insect be destroyed, as its ravages will have been such as to render the tree sickly and diseased, therefore a new tree in its place will be more profitable. My advice then is to cut down all such trees and burn infected trunk, destroying larvæ, thus preventing their spread. If the tree is only partially injured, plug up pin holes with pegs, then bore a small hole down to the heart of tree, slanting downward, inject this with kerosene oil and plug. This will destroy them. Do not be afraid to try it, the kerosene oil will not injure the tree but will appear to give more luxurianace.

This insect, like many others, makes its appearance once in ten or fifteen years, sweeping over a country in great numbers, blasting numerous trees in its journey. The cause of their appearance in such hosts is not understood, except it be a number of years favorable to the protection of larvæ. They will always be found in small numbers every year. Yours truly,

S. C. PRIMROSE, M. D.

Lawrencetown, Jan. 26th, '87.

Golden Wedding at Melvern Square.

A few thoughts, though tardily expressed by your correspondent, may not be deemed altogether out of place in connection with the pleasant time and golden opportunity of greeting, many of us enjoyed on the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the Rev. Obed. Parker and wife. Many were prevented, on account of the cold, from congratulating the venerable pair on this interesting occasion, but to those who were thus favored the reunion and socialities were indeed a pleasure. As we greeted our aged friends, or spoke of the golden gifts of time to them, we all felt that the golden moments were fleeting, and thought and fancy held revel down the vistas of the past. Major Spurr read the beautiful anniversary ode composed for the occasion by the Rev. D. O. Parker, which was pronounced by all "better than gold," and was followed by a few well timed and appropriate remarks by the major. Then responses, music, refreshments and repartee passed round. Rev. Mr. Rowe presented the "golden cup," with its precious contents, with kindly words of congratulation and good will, to which Mr. Parker responded with "apples of gold in pictures of silver." The hours moved along as only such precious moments, gilded privileges and golden opportunities do—merry as a marriage bell—until the good byes were spoken and the happy evening was over, yet still to be enjoyed as a memory of the past. ONE PRESENT.

The following is the poem composed by Mr. Parker:—

From your snow mantled home, cozy and warm, we hear
The trumpet of jubilee invitingly swelling,
And your children with all their glad hearts now appear
To greet you at home in this blessed old dwelling of.
Whence in the years of your prime, in the old fashioned time,
Glad as children you've strayed o'er the wood-land sublime,
And have toiled till the red light of sunset is spread
Like a crown of all glory adorning your head,
And have watched till the red light of sunset far shed,
Like a gold woven mantle around you is spread.
In their gladness, your children rejoice with you now,
For your words writ in love on their souls' precious pages;
With one heart of profoundest thanksgiving they bow
To the God of their fathers,—the Rock of the Ages.
When the King in the skies shall darken your eyes,
And curtain your chamber with farewells and weeping,
May you hear the hallowed refrain, "beloved arise,
Ye blessed, come home, you are safe in my keeping;—"
He knows for the Christ and his church how you're striven,
And your names has he graven in the Lamb's book of heaven;—
Yes, safe in his fold in the city of gold,
You will feast on his love and never feel old,
For furrows of age will their wrinkles unfold,
And the King in his glory your eyes shall behold.

—Our Little Men and Women, February, in this number begins a three part story, "The Discontented Children," by Sara F. Furman. The other stories are "How Pepito Cooked a Pig," "My Sweetheart Mamma"—a Valentine story—"Soft-foot Jerry's lesson of content," and the second instalment of Miss Butt's serial, "Little Wanderers in Bo-peep's world. The history paper is concerning "The man for whom America was named." Mrs. Deane tells many curious things about the "Ants that build mounds," and we are introduced to "Two Little Indians." The poetry "The Blue Jay," and "My Bider and I," is by Clara Doty Bates and Sarah E. Howard. Profusely illustrated. (D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers. $1.00 per year.)

Carnival.

The first carnival of the season was held in the Bridgetown Skating Rink, on Friday night last. The attendance was excellent considering the weather, which though fair early in the day, became very unpromising towards evening, and undoubtedly kept many at home. Quite a number of skaters were on the ice and the majority of the costumes worn were excellent. The prize for the best lady's costume, a handsomely bound copy of Shakspeare's works, was won by Mrs. Alfred Hoyt, who represented the Queen of Hearts, and that for the best gentleman's costume, a gold pen, was won by Mr. A. Healy, of Round Hill, who represented the "Knight of Snowden." The band discoursed excellent music, and the whole affair passed off very pleasantly. We understand, from the managers, that it is their intention to repeat this carnival shortly and also to give one for the children on St. Valentine's Evening, 14th inst. The following is the list of skaters and their costumes:

LADIES.

Miss Bertha Sancton ..... Red Rose
" Flora Sancton ..... Summer
" Maud Clarke ..... Night
" Lottie Bauchman ..... Summer
" Gracie Smith ... Italian Peasant Girl
" Nettie Daniels ... Queen of Diamonds
" Fannie Gibson ..... Hospital Nurse
" Mary Ruffee ..... Fancy Dress
" Cassie Riordan ..... Snow Bird
" Annie Curran ..... House Maid
" Mary Phalen ..... Little Buttercup
" Maggie Troop ..... Starry Night
" Emily Willis ..... Starlight
" Annie Bishop ..... Summer
" Carrie Reynolds ..... Cinderella
" Kate M. Phinney ..... Yum Yum
" Lottie Fellows .... Girl of the Period
" Gertie McLean ..... Purity
" Fanny Hoyt ..... Gipsy Girl
" Susie Young ..... Tea Party
" Laura Walker ..... Good as wheat
" Lilly Fowler ..... Rainy Day
Mrs. Edwin Bickerson ..... Snow Flake
" Charles Williams, Red White and Blue
" Alfred Hoyt ..... Queen of Hearts

GENTLEMEN.

Chute & Thompson, Gents of 19th century
Mr. A. Lonergan ..... Capt. Fire Brand
" Harry Fowler ..... Dude
" Arthur Williams ... Stars and Stripes
" Robert Miller ..... Miner
" J. Goal ..... G. T. Barnum
" J. Bath ..... Good-night
" Wm. Sheehan ..... Clown
" Eugene Saunders ..... News Boy
" Dan Sheehan .... Virgo Van of Varens
" A. Goodwin .. Colored Dancing Master
" F. R. Healy, Calignos, the Black Knight
" Primrose Parker ..... Snow Man
" L. S. Morse ..... Snowshoeist
" Charlie Wilkins ..... Page
" Louis Trennaman ..... Summer
" Frank Morse ..... Good Luck
" E. Spurr ..... Lawn Tennis
" Robert Burns ..... Clown
" A. W. Healy ..... Knight of Snowden
" Stewart Burns ..... News Boy
" Martin Wilkins ..... Waiter
" Louis Crosskill ... Prince of Bridgetown
" Fred King ... Old time school Master
" Wm. Longmire ..... Irish Dude
" Louis Bath ..... Farmer Boy
" Percy Burns ..... Axel Paulson
" Archie Troop ..... Slave Driver
" Harry Bath ..... Mr. Spookendyke
" Willie Morse ..... Clown
" James Wilkins .. George Washington
" Clark Morse ..... Rock Weed
" C. Logg ..... Musician
" R. C. Bessonett ..... School Boy
" N. E. Daniels ..... King Pesmondes
" Louis Wilkins ..... Midshipman
" Clarence Hoyt ..... Cricketer
" R. Cuthill ..... Sailor
" Sandy Glencross ..... Snowflake
" George McLean ..... Midshipman
" C. Young ..... Repeal
" C. Bath ..... Diamond Dyes
" E. Bent ..... Uncle Tom
" Wm. Beckwith ..... Jockey
" Harry Ruffee ..... Good Luck
" Will Lockett ..... English Gentleman
" James Dodge ..... Base Ballist
" Fred Foster ..... Colored Gent

—The trying and changeable weather that has characterized the present winter season, completely floors the "oldest inhabitant." It is one day of keen and biting frost, and the next one of of warm south winds. Since our last issue, the "January thaw" was again renewed after a day or two's cold weather, and completely removed the snow and ice in the Annapolis River, upon which the boys were skating a few days before. There is nothing monotonous about our winters, they are as fickle as a coquette's fancy.

Costly Anger.

$1,000 THROWN INTO THE FIRE.

Henry Curtis is a son of a very wealthy citizen of Bridgeport, Conn. His birthday, which occurred on January 1, has hitherto swelled the young man's exchequer quite handsomely and he expected that the year that ushered in his twenty-first birthday would find an increase in his allowance.

On January 1, while seated at the breakfast table, his mother handed him two linen handkerchiefs, which he thanked her for and put them into his pocket. Nothing more was said to him about presents, and he left his breakfast rather crestfallen. He gave his father two or three opportunities to meet him, but the old gentleman failed to hand over the usual allowance.

Disappointed and mad the youth went down town, and wandering into a saloon sat himself in front of a fire place to think the matter over. The two handkerchiefs were thought of, whereupon he took them from his pocket and deliberately threw them into the fire. He stood the strain of disappointment until Wednesday, when he asked his mother for an explanation.

She said:

"What did you do with my present?"

"Burned the blamed things. I've had kerchiefs enough."

"You burned them?" screamed his mother. "There were two $500 bills between those handkerchiefs."

When Mr. Curtis learned what his son had done he cut his allowance to fifty cents a week for the year, and his mother is of the opinion that this is $26 too much.

Peace or War.

ARGUMENTS TO SHOW THAT PEACE IS DESIRED WHILE THE TALK IS WARLIKE.

NEW YORK, JAN 26.—Henry Labouchere editor of London *Truth*, telegraphs as follows: I do not believe in war. When people say that war is inevitable it is precisely the moment when there is little fear of its breaking out. Even supposing Germany were to call upon France to disarm she would reply that she asked nothing better were Germany to do the same. The insult therefore of the demand would be that some sort of *modus vivendi* would be established. The difficulty of a disarmament however is that Germany has to be in a position to hold her own against France and Russia combined. The demand would therefore lead Germany to make a great effort to settle the Eastern question and this once settled, Austria, Russia, Germany and France would possibly agree to a general plan of disarmament, for their existing armaments are positively ruining them.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—There is a great conflict of opinion in financial and commercial circles as to what will be the outcome of the belligerent talk and bluster in Europe. In the main the majority of financial men believe war will come in the near future. Grain operators loudly talk of immediate war, and the pooling news with which they expressed their opinion has already had its effect on the market. It is a good cry to bull grain with, and dealers in breadstuffs, who would perhaps be most affected by war in Europe, have not yet made much preparation for an active market. Bankers who do a large foreign business are very reticent.

CHANGES IN THE DOMINION CABINET.—The following changes have been made in the Cabinet. Sir Charles Tupper has been sworn in Minister of Finance and Hon. H. McLelan has been appointed Post-master General in place of Sir Alex. Campbell, resigned.

—We are having very changeable weather and many are sick with Colds, Coughs, Inflammation, Sluggish Liver, what can in most cases be avoided and everybody can enjoy good health through the spring and summer by taking one bottle of Norton's Dock Blood Purifier. Now is the time to do it. 3i

—The winter carnival at Montreal will be held from Feb. 7 to 12. The ice castle will inclose an area of 14,000 square feet and be of an entirely new design. It is intended, in addition to the usual features of tobogganing, skating, hocky matches, races, snowshoe parade, storming the ice palace, etc., to have a winter Mardi Gras modelled somewhat after the New Orleans celebration.

—The Carnival Number which is being issued this week by the Montreal *Witness*, will, we believe, command a most unprecedented sale, as it is published at the extremely low price of 15 cents, or two copies for 25 cents—all free by post. It is to contain 24 pages, literally crowded with excellent colored pictures and engravings of the principal scenes of the Carnival, correctly as well as beautifully executed. The idea of sending two copies at such a reduction is a capital one; everybody can afford to buy one copy to keep, and at least one other to send to friends at a distance.

—The Sailors' Home is an establishment which in its line, is doing most excellent work in Halifax, it often having been the means of saving Jack from the grip of the sharpers who, in a seaport like this, are ever on the lookout to lighten his pocketbook. Six hundred and sixty-one sailors have, during the past year, taken advantage of the retreat that the Home offers; and from the annual report of those engaged in furthering the work, it is evident that economical management and Jack's comfort has alike been considered. A new Home, commodious and conveniently situated, is now felt to be urgently required, and a subscription list has been opened with this end in view. Several contributions have already been made.—*Hx. Paper.*

New Advertisements.

Liberal Meetings!

W. H. Ray, Esq.,
—AND—
Hon. J. W. Longley, Atty.-Gen.,

will address the electors of Annapolis Co., at the following places and dates:—

PORT GEORGE, Wednesday eve., Feb. 2nd
MARGARETVILLE, Thurs. " " 3rd

—The meetings at—

MELVERN SQUARE, Friday Afternoon, February 4th, at 2 o'clock;
MIDDLETON, Friday Evening, February 4th, at 7.30 o'clock;
LAWRENCETOWN, Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock, will be addressed by the

HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Provincial Secretary.

TORBROOK, Saturday Evening, Feb. 5th;
NICTAUX, Monday Evening, Feb. 7th;
SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday Eve., Feb. 8th;
BELLEISLE, Thursday Eve., Feb. 10th.

MESSRS. Mills and Andrews are extended a hearty invitation to meet the Liberal candidates at any or all the above meetings, and discuss the public issues of the day.

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. 43if

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.

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.*

1886. Letter "A," No. 146.

In the Supreme Court,

Between ELIAS MESSENGER, Plaintiff,
—AND—
ROBERT MINER CLARK, Defendant.

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
Tuesday, February 1st, '87,
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PURSUANT to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein, on the 22nd day of December, 1886, unless before said day of sale the said defendant shall pay to the said Plaintiff, or his solicitor, the amount due herein for principal, interest and costs, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under him in and to all that certain Dwelling House, lot of

LAND,

and Premises formerly owned and occupied by the late James Clark, deceased, at the time of his death, and bounded and described as follows:—

On the north by lands owned by George Russell; on the east by lands belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Ramon; on the south by lands owned by John Z. Benn, and the road leading from Queen Street to his lot, and on the west by Queen Street, so called, together with the appurtenances.

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

J. AVARD MORSE,
Sgd. High Sheriff.

T. D. RUGGLES & SONS,
Solicitors for Plaintiff.
Bridgetown, Dec. 27th, A. D., 1886. 51t43.

The above sale is postponed until
Tuesday, February 7th, '87,
at the same hour and place.

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 she not give anything only the dear little one could be relieved. I advised

OF

HOARHOUND

Keep constantly on hand in a convenient place a bottle of this Balsam. If you cut get it of your dealer, send direct to us in stamps or currency, 50 cents.

AND

ANISE SEED

with your address, and we will forwardpaid, on receipt of price, a bottle of this wonderful remedy, so that you may try it and be convinced.

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

NEW STOCK!
FLOUR AND MEAL,
DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
STONEWARE,
GLASSWARE,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
Lower than ever, for CASH.
T. G. BISHOP,
South Main Road.
Williamston, Jan. 24th, 1887. 4i 15

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

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	97
Dress Checks, from	12½

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

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

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 Cirke. There are sixty apple trees, mostly in bearing; plum, cherry and pear trees, no grape vines. A good house and all necessary out-buildings and two wells of water. The greater part of purchase money to remain on mortgage. Also two riding wagons. For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH B. FELLOWS.
Granville, Jan. 10th, 1887. 8t46.

1886. "A" No. 150.

In the Supreme Court,

Between, ROBERT DELAP, Plaintiff,
...AND...
MILES McMILLAN, and ARTHUR B. CUNNINGHAM, Trustee, etc., Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT
Public Auction,
by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House, Annapolis, on
Saturday, February 19th,
A. D., 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein on the 3rd day of January, A. D., 1887, unless before the day appointed for such sale the amount due to the plaintiff herein upon the mortgage sought to be foreclosed, together with cost of suit, be paid to the plaintiff or his solicitor, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendants, and all persons claiming or entitled by, from, or under them, in, to, and out of the following lot or parcel of

LAND,

and premises, situate in the town of Annapolis in the County of Annapolis, on the western side of Main or St. George Street, described and bounded as follows, namely:—

Commencing on said street at the southern corner of property of Edwin Ryerson, known as the Foster House property, thence running north-westerly along the southern line of said Ryerson property and the extension thereof to low water mark of the Annapolis River, thence running south-westerly along said low water mark one hundred and one feet, more or less, to the extension of the line of the fence on the southern side of the property conveyed by said mortgage, thence south-easterly along the extended line of said fence and said fence to the southern corner thereof, thence easterly along the fence on said property to the point where it now meets the Garrison fence (so called,) thence northerly along the western side of said road to the place of beginning, with the buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

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

J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff.

J. M. OWEN,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Annapolis, January 14th, '87. 5i46

Farm for Sale!

IN the Annapolis Valley, NEAR LAWRENCETOWN. Contains 125 acres, 60 under cultivation, balance in wood and pasture; 150 apple trees, old and young; also pear, plum, cherry and peach trees; cuts 35 tons English hay yearly; thorough good house and new barn with modern improvements; good well of water. Only one mile from railway station, post office, churches, saw and grist mills, and three-fourths of a mile from first-class schools.

Any person wishing a good farm will do well to call immediately.

Also, 1 yoke working oxen, 1 yoke steers 3 years old.

For further information apply to
JOHN E. BOWLBY.
Lawrencetown, Oct. 23rd, 1886. tf

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

General News.

—The *British Medical Journal* reports a case of poisoning from the accidental swallowing of a piece of antline pencil.

Brisbane, Australia, Jan. 29.—Serious floods have occurred in Southern Queensland. Fifty-eight persons have been drowned and much damage has been done to property.

—Consul-general Phelan received advices from Ottawa yesterday stating that the fine of $400 imposed on the American schooner Howard Holbrook would be refunded, less a nominal fine of $25.—*Chron.*

Cleveland, January 21.—A special from Newark, Ohio, says the Baltimore and Ohio paymaster, who visited that place to-day, compelled each employee of the road to sign a pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor before he could draw his pay.

—Sergt. Ballentyne, who died in England the other day at the advanced age of 75, is credited with having received the largest retaining fee ever paid. This was on the occasion of his travelling to India to defend a native prince in the local courts, and the fee was stated at the time to be $250,000.

THE KINGSPORT RAILWAY.—An Ottawa despatch to the Halifax *Herald*, dated Jan. 25th, says: "Dominion government engineers are on their way to King's County to look over route of proposed branch railway from Kingsport westwardly to connect with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. The Dominion government has promised the usual subsidy to aid that road."

London, Jan. 31.—The British ship Kapunda, which left London on December 11 for Fremantle, Australia, with emigrants, came into collision near the coast of Brazil with an unknown vessel and was sunk. Three hundred of those on board were drowned. The remainder were saved and have arrived at Bahia. The Kapunda was an iron ship of 1,084 tons. She was commanded by Captain Mason.

—Physically the Czar of Russia is the strongest man in Europe. When he was Czarewich, he one day took a gold rouble in his hands and by main strength twisted it into a corkscrew. Throwing the mutilated coin at the Prefect of Police, he said: "If you open one of my letters in the future I will treat you as I have this coin." The incident was the outcome of an order on the part of the Czar that all letters should be opened by the police.

NOT A BURGLAR.—A few nights ago Mr. C. Scott was awakened by a noise at his shop door. On going to the window he was greeted by a voice from a man asking him, for pity's sake, to give him an onion, as his child was dying with the croup. Instead of an onion Mr S. gave him a bottle of Sharp's Balsam. Next morning his customer came in, and told him his child was entirely cured, and bought three more bottles to send to his friends in the country.—*St. John Telegraph.*

A SHORT LESSON IN FINANCES.—He is a wise man who opens the new year free of debt. The wisdom of Micawber—not his folly—is most pertinent at present: "Annual income, twenty pounds; annual expenditure, nineteen six; result, happiness. Annual income, twenty pounds; annual expenditure, twenty pounds, nought and six; result, misery." If men would live within their incomes Canada and the prisons would see fewer despairing faces.—*New York World.*

London, January 21.—It is stated that England will not object to enter a congress of the Powers to settle the Bulgarian question. The other Powers, with the exception of Russia, whose position is regarded as tentative, have been found willing to take part in the proposed conference. The question has arisen whether the conference should be held before or after a Bulgarian ruler is chosen. In diplomatic circles it is doubted whether the regents will resign before the Sobranje has accepted a candidate for the throne.

New York, January 21.—A meeting of the Committee in charge of the Queen's jubilee in New York, to be celebrated on June 20th next, was held here to-night. Mr. Erastus Wiman, president of the Canadian club, presided. The Committee resolved that a feature of the day's celebration should consist of a monster parade of English, Irish, Scotch and colonial residents, and that deputation should be invited from other cities and towns to participate. It is stated that at least 25,000 persons would be in line.

HALIFAX MARKETS.—The following quotations are dated 28th ult., and are furnished us by Messrs Mumford Bros., Argyle St. Butter, choice dairy, 17, rolls in boxes 16 to 17; eggs, per doz. 22 to 24; hams and bacon, per ℔ 8 to 10; beef, quarters, 5 to 6; hogs, dressed, 5½ to 6½; mutton, by carcass, 5½ to 6½; lamb, do., 5½ to 6½; turkeys, per ℔ 13 to 14; ducks, pairs, 50 to 70; fowls and chickens, pairs, 35 to 45; 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.

BUSINESS NOTES.—The failure of John P. Smith, grocer, of Windsor, is an outcome of that of Mackintosh & Co., of Halifax, of whom he was a creditor to an amount larger than he could afford to lose. He was only in a small way, and made a bare living.—David Shephard, general storekeeper, of Shelburne, has assigned. Liabilities are placed at $5,000, including preferences to the extent of some $2,000. Assets nominally are worth $3,500. He has been in business for eighteen years, but endorsing for outsiders has brought him down.—*Montreal Journal of Commerce.*

A UNION OF FISHING INTERESTS.—*Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 22.*—The American Fishery Union, by Mr. George Steele, its president, has issued a circular, inviting the attendance of full delegation from all parts of the United States at a convention to be held here, on February 23rd next, for the purpose of uniting all branches of the fishing industry under one working organization, which shall immediately enter upon such work as may be thought best for the advancement of all the various branches of fisheries, including salt and fresh water fish in all branches, cured and fresh oils, fish and whale oysters, fish fertilizers, etc.

—So much stir is being made over military affairs in the various capitals of Europe that there seems to be a pretty general agreement of opinion that war is pending. But the fact is that as long as these great standing armies are maintained war may always be said to be impending. A spark may set the whole of Europe on fire. The armies are not being increased in order to plough the fields or plant the grain, and how the powers manage to bear the great strain put upon their resources in maintaining immense bodies of armed men and constantly adopting the most improved arms and munitions of war that are perfected is not easy to see. This cannot go on for ever, and the day is probably not far off when the cry will be raised "disarm or fight."—*Toronto Telegram.*

—A sewer, a quarter of a mile in length, running under the town of Niagara Falls, forms part of the bed of Muddy Run creek, which, during thaws, is swollen into a rushing river of large volume which empties into the Niagara River over a precipice near the whirlpool rapids. This river was running 15 miles an hour Saturday evening, when Bertha Farrell, aged 4, seated on a hand sled, slid into it. Her sister Blanche, aged 10, jumped into it after her and both were swept into the sewer. A rush was made for the other end of the sewer and men, secured by ropes, jumped into the water and waited for the children to appear. Bertha came first, under the water, and Blanche next on top, and both were secured apparently lifeless, but were resuscitated though with much difficulty. The children were in the water ten minutes, most of the time submerged.

Mother's Smiles are the Sunlight of Home.

There would be fewer clouds and brighter sunshine in many households if every disspirited suffering woman realized what a boon Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is for all weaknesses and maladies to which her sex is liable. No lady who gives this wonderful remedy a trial will be disappointed by the result. It not only acts promptly upon all functional derangements but by its nervine and tonic properties strengthens and repairs the whole feminine system. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The Fishery Dispute.

A SANE VIEW.

As an abstract proposition the recommendation of Senator Edmunds, that the President be given power at any time to retaliate upon the British Government for any unfair or unfriendly action against American citizens by the Canadian authorities, is well enough. The point is to determine what is unjust and unfair. It is held by many New England politicians catering to the fishery vote that the position taken by the Dominion relative to the fisheries is unfair, while by others it is believed that, however vexatious the attitude of the Canadians may be, it is not at all in excess of their own rights in the premises. Retaliation for unquestioned injustice is all right. Retaliation as a response to one nation's defence of its own rights and property is not likely to do any good, and it may do harm. A selfish interest in New England has no right to demand that 60,000,000 of people shall assume a hostile attitude toward Canada because that country is disposed to hold its own against the unfair demands of outsiders. The New Englanders want Canadian fish free; but they also want the monopoly privilege of selling them to other Americans in excess of their value. Demanding the privilege of taking all the fish they want in Canadian waters, they are unwilling to admit the Canadians to our market on an even basis. The dispute is so simple that nothing but the sublime selfishness of the fish ring in New England prevents its immediate solution. Retaliation in such a case would be placing the great republic in the attitude of insisting that a small element in two or three States be given the right to ask such prices for fish as it pleased, all competition being excluded. Unless the American people have lost some of their boasted shrewdness, they will buy their fish where they can get them cheapest, and if the New Englanders cannot compete with the Canadians they will have to go out of the business.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE WESTERN STATES KICK.

Much of the lake traffic from Duluth either employs Canadian vessels for shipment or takes a route partially or wholly through Canadian territory. If Canadian vessels are to be prohibited from ordinary commercial intercourse with this country, then our own lake carriers must be relied upon, with the mischief which would be wrought by the proposed policy of forbidding Canadian railways to run their cars through the territory of the United States. Of course the natural complement of this, to be realized just as quickly as a vote could be taken in any Dominion Parliament, would be a corresponding prohibition upon American roads which might wish to run their cars through the territory of Canada. This would effectually cut off the connections proposed to be made at Sault Ste. Marie, since it would be impossible to break bulk there and tranship freight and passengers from American to Canadian cars, and *vice versa*. And it would be a grand good thing for Chicago, which is alarmed at the certainty that a great part of the commerce of the North-West is soon to be carried on over lines altogether independent of her control. If the interstate commerce bill could be used to push up the through rate, and any possible equalizing tendency be destroyed by crippling the water route and neutralizing the work of the new railway systems rapidly approaching completion, it would be an excellent stroke of business for Chicago. And therein lies the secret of her pugnacity on the fisheries question.

She will be seconded in this by great railway interests. The Grand Trunk has been, for many a year, a thorn in the side of the American trunk lines, whose arrangements it has demoralized and whose rates it has forced down by a free competition. The removal of this line from the list of American carriers would be something well worth an effort. It is obvious from this what interests are actively at work to foment the dispute with our Canadian neighbors. It is more than improbable that they, on their part, will now retreat from the policy which they have unwisely chosen. A show of conciliation, or even a willingness on our side to discuss the differences between us, would probably have resulted in some amicable understanding. But the people of Canada, in common with ourselves, are of a race that does not take kindly to attempted coercion. We have more than a general and national interest in the quarrel which is being forced as rapidly as possible to extremes. The interstate commerce bill, coupled with a non-intercourse act, would help Chicago to get out of the losing position in which she has been placed by the superior enterprise and advantages of the North-West.—*St. Paul Free Press.*

THE REASON CONGRESS IS ANGRY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The *World's* Washington special says:—Members of the Senate and House Foreign Committee think the public does not comprehend the real points of difference between the Government, and that of Canada upon the fisheries question. It is not what Canada has done, but what Canada proposed to do which has stirred up Congress to adopt severe retaliatory measures. The fact seems to be generally ignored that Canada, last year, passed a new law, which assumes the right to search all of our vessels entering her ports. All that is necessary under this law is the mere suspicion that any American vessel entering Canadian ports from now on would be subject to examination, and possible condemnation in the event of not satisfying some disagreeable and important official who should not happen to be satisfied with the answers to his inquiries. This act of the Canadian Parliament has received the royal assent. Therefore England is equally responsible for it. The Canadian officials have constructed a fishery treaty with great unkindness, and have shown illiberality during the last year. With such a law as the foregoing, officials will have an endless opportunity to harass and annoy our merchant marine. There is nothing more certain than this: the captains of American vessels will not submit to any such examination where they have complied with the customs regulations. Concerning their entry to Canadian ports undoubtedly a vessel visiting Canadian waters during the coming summer will go armed, prepared to resist any such law. The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee have therefore recommended strong retaliatory legislation, for the purpose of checking Canada and bringing her to terms before the dispute becomes more serious.

DISCUSSED IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.—The subject of dispute between the U. S., and Great Britain in regard to Canadian fisheries was brought up in the house of commons this afternoon. Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, in answer to enquiries, said the government had been conferring with the government of the United States on the question. Canadian fisheries, he said, were very valuable and the government had followed the policy concerning them which had been adopted by the preceding government and would maintain the rights of Canada, with every desire to conciliate the United States. The government were unable at present to narrate the whole course of the negotiations with the United States, but could state that a despatch had been received which was of a pacific character and afforded material ground for the hope of a final settlement of the dispute.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.—United States minister Phelps had an hour's conference with the marquis of Salisbury to-day at the premier's request to discuss the Canadian fisheries question. The conference was most cordial on both sides. Lord Salisbury expressed himself gratified at the general tone of the American press and people in the dispute and he assured Phelps that England and Canada were equally desirous of an amicable adjustment of the whole case.

THE YANKEES LOOKING AFTER THEIR COAST DEFENCES—THE RETALIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the house of representatives to-day, Lawlor, of Illinois, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the belligerent tone of the Canadian press and the announcement that Great Britain will shortly dispatch a fleet of war-ships to cruise in the vicinity of our north-eastern coast line indicate hostility toward the United States, growing out of our position on the fisheries question;

And Whereas, Admiral Porter has directed attention to the fact that twenty-seven of our Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific harbors are absolutely defenceless, eleven of them, to wit: New York, San Francisco, Boston, lake ports, Hampton Roads, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Rhode Island ports of Naragansett Bay are in urgent need of immediate defences,

And Whereas, It is alleged that Great Britain and Canada are in possession of charts and exemplification of all our harbors and coast defence,

Therefore Resolved, That the President be requested, as commander in chief of the army and navy, to inform the house of representatives at an early day, what steps, if any, are necessary, in his judgement, to provide for this emergency.

Bragg, of Wisconsin, suggested that it was unwise to advise to the enemy our unprotected position.

The resolution was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Boutelle, of Maine, introduced a resolution directing the committee on foreign affairs to report back forthwith the senate retaliation bill.

Lovering, of Massachusetts, presented resolutions of the Massachusetts legislature in favor of the retaliation bill.

In the senate Hoar presented the resolutions of the Massachusetts legislature concerning the treatment of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters, declaring itself in favor of retaliation to the extent of denying to Canadian vessels in American ports the right to purchase supplies, and the eventual exclusion of all Canadian products by land or sea, until the offensive legislation and action of the Canadian authorities are discontinued. The matter was referred to the proper committees.

British Politics.

LONDON, Jan 18.—The *Post* this morning referring to the Queen's speech says the speech again exhibits a lamentable proof of the government's want to touch with the country, lack of guidance of party and failure in command. It was a sad error to expose Mr. Goschen to defeat in Liverpool, when a safe seat might have been found for him. The *Post* thinks that the sacrifice of Lord Randolph Churchill might have been avoided and says it is idle to conceal the fact that the session opens under unhappy auspices. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech in the house yesterday was marked by unusual prudence an utter absence of temper, a careful avoidance of everything that might wound the feelings of his late colleagues. The interest of the house centered in the letter in which Lord Salisbury accepted Lord Randolph's resignation. It was dated the 22nd of December. In it Salisbury said: "The outlook on the continent is so very black that it is not too much to say that the chances are in favor of war at an early date. When once it has broken out we will not be secure from being involved therefore we cannot accept the responsibility of refusing supplies which the war and navy ministers have declared necessary. When this portion of the letter was read the house rang with approving cheers. Lord Salisbury's pacific declarations which were given at the same moment in the house of lords were designed to check any alarm that might be caused by the disclosures in the commons. The Parnellites at their meeting re-elected Mr. Parnell, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party and Mr. Justin McCarthy vice chairman. To-day they will again discuss the question of proposed amendments to the address. Gladstone's remarks in the house of commons showed he does not intend to challenge the address although he will support amendments relating to evictions. At a meeting of the Scotch members of parliament yesterday it was resolved to take parliamentary action in favor of home rule in Scotland. Richard Power, a member of parliament for Waterford is about to resign his seat on account of ill-health.

Horrible Tragedy.

IN A CLEVELAND COTTAGE—THE SHOCKING SIGHT THAT MET A FATHER'S GAZE.

CLEVELAND, O., JAN. 20.—A horrible tragedy occurred this morning in a neat brick cottage near the corner of Independence and Petrie streets. The house was occupied by James Cabelek, an industrious Bohemian carpenter, with his family of eight children and his wife. Since the birth of a babe three months ago Mrs. Cabelek has acted strangely. Early this morning Cabelek and a 13-year-old son left the house for their work. The mother then sent two sons, Harry and George, on different errands. Having returned and found the house locked, they notified their father and brother, who returned and entered the house. In the bedroom upon the bed were found the four youngest children covered with blood. Behind the bed on the floor was the daughter, Jennie, aged eight, weltering in her blood but conscious. The mother was found in the basement suspended from the rafters by a clothes line. Life was extinct. Mamie, aged six, is dead with ten gashes in her side. Annie, aged four, is dead with fourteen wounds in the bowels. An infant in the cradle dead with three cuts in the stomach. Jimmie and Terre are living and conscious but terribly lacerated and cannot recover. The result of the tragedy is four dead and two dying. The injuries were inflicted with a pair of long scissors with sharp prongs.

The Hudson Bay Route.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—Mr. C. S. Drummond, who recently returned from England, whither he had been in connection with the Hudson's Bay Railway enterprise, states that before leaving England he witnessed the launching of the first steamship for the new route, the "Port Augusta." She was built by Milburns and was launched at Newcastle. She carries 3,000 tons and makes sixteen knots an hour. She is specially built for the trade and is steel plated with teak-lining. Accomodation is provided for 1,000 passengers. Her sister ship is the "Port Nelson," which will be launched in March and is similar in every respect to the "Augusta." Besides these, two steamers are being fitted out in Newcastle, the "Maharajah" and "Sir Richard Coey." The first carries 1,900 tons and the second 3,000 tons. The first voyage will be made in the early part of June, either as an experiment or to carry rails. There are two thousand tons awaiting shipment. Mr. Drummond says that another and larger section of the road will be built this summer. The precise number of miles will depend largely upon the action of the Legislature in adopting the provincial guarantee to suit the requirements of English financiers. If this guarantee is made satisfactory to them, as much, probably, as two hundred miles will be completed before the fall.

DROWNED IN A PUNCHEON.—Last Friday morning the little daughter of Mrs. Fraser of Indiantown, went to the well a short distance from the house for a pail of water. The well was one of those sunken punchcons commonly used for collecting running water and the approach to it had been rendered slippery by the ice that had accumulated around it. A short time afterward a neighbor going to the well found the child lying in it, only the lower portion of her body being out of the water. She had apparently slipped on the ice while stooping to fill her pail and fallen head foremost into the well, from which position she was unable to extricate herself. When found life was extinct. Dr. Pedolan was called, but all attempts at resuscitation were in vain. The unfortunate child was a bright little girl of seven years, and much sympathy was expressed for the widowed mother in her bereavement.—*Newcastle Advocate.*

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.

Correspondence.

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

DEAR MONITOR:—

I accept the kind offer of a space in your columns, and will endeavor in a short article and in the kindest manner, to give my views of the present Federal Government of Canada, and why I think it should be superseded by something better.

Driven, as the members and supporters of the government are, in reference to taxation and increased expenditure, they boldly throw of all disguise and actually assume the responsibility of our enormous public debt, and boast of it as a master piece of financial skill, and executive, and administrative ability. There happens to be a very large class of people in the several provinces of this so called Dominion of Canada, who are of a different opinion, and actually believe, that as light taxation as possible, compatible with the public service; economy in each and every department of the administration, ability and integrity, on the part of ministers, and well founded confidence in all officials, are of far higher value, more conducive to the happiness and prosperity of every individual and better calculated to advance the interests of *every one*, than the foolish boasting of gigantic public debts, great deficits, and as a consequence, a suffering people. It is not at all fair to draw a comparison between this Dominion and our neighbors of the United States, as they have for the last one hundred and ten years, taken their place among the nations of the earth, and as such have to bear the weight of all national debts, expenditures, &c., &c., nearly all of which we as a dependency of Great Britain, are exempt from. But for the benefit of at least, some of your readers, I will mention a few points, which I believe will more forcibly illustrate our position. President Munroe, in his message to Congress in 1820, gave an accurate statement of the public debt. He called attention to the fact:—"That during the last five years the expenses of the government were defrayed in the civil, military and naval establishments; the public edifices in Washington had been rebuilt, with large additions; extensive fortification had been commenced and were rapidly approaching completion, permanent arsenals and magazines had been erected in various parts of the union. The navy had been augmented, and all the ordinance, munitions of war, military and naval stores replenished; and with much pride, he called attention to the fact, that the public expenditure for the year had been less than seventeen millions of dollars, with a substantial balance in the treasury." I will also add that as late as 1851 the receipts into the treasury of the United States amounted to forty-seven millions of dollars, and the expenditure for the same time was forty-three millions, with a large reduction of the public debt. The most casual observer cannot fail to see the difference between the views held and the principles carried out by the rulers of the two different countries. Our infant Dominion, not yet twenty-one years old with a debt of nearly three hundred millions of dollars! It is really monstrous, and I often wonder how it can be handled even by the most economical and well regulated governments. For the present I am willing to rest my charges against our present rulers, on their unscrupulous expenditure of the public money, and I would like to ask every person before he deposits his ballot on the 22nd of February, if he feels that he has discharged his duty to his County, by continuing to support a party, whose great boast is that they can and have fabulously increased the public debt, without any corresponding benefit. I will only add, that the national debt of England, at the close of the year 1697, and at the termination of the fearful continental war, with Louis XIV, of France, was only fifty millions of pounds sterling—a great deal less than our liabilities at the present time, whose only war was a petty rebellion of Indians and half-breeds. I may have something to say on repeal, free trade and commercial prosperity, in another letter.

WARD NO. ONE.

Wilmot, Jan. 27th, 1886.

For the Monitor.

Weather, Politics, etc., in Amherst.

Though winter's snows were long in coming when they came this section of the country received an unusual abundance, as stone time "the beautiful" lay about three feet deep on the level. Recent thaws, however, have taken most of it off. With the snow came extremely cold weather, as the thermometer marked 32° below the cipher here on one occasion.

The chief topic of general interest in Amherst is the approaching elections. The Cumberland County ticket is a three cornered one. The Prohibitionists have nominated Mr. J. T. Bates, Barrister, of Halifax, to contest the county in their interests. The Liberals have ex-Premier Pipes in the field. The unanimous choice of the Liberal-Conservative party was Sir Charles Tupper who has accepted the nomination. The campaign promises to be a hotly contested one. The questions before the public to decide are of vital importance, especially to Nova Scotia, and every elector should consider well how his vote is cast.

Knowing that your columns are always open to general political discussions, I beg leave to place before your readers what appears to me some of the most important matters for the electors of our province to consider. The Liberal party are largely running on the "Repeal" issue, therefore, I ask attention to the following. There is interested in manufacturing interests in Nova Scotia about $12,000,000 of capital. These industries give employment to from 15,000 to 18,000 persons, thus keeping a large amount of money and a large element of our population in the province. A large proportion of our manufactured goods find markets in the other provinces of the Dominion, therefore, it is plainly evident that the policy which fosters these industries should be upheld. Some urge that the N. P. protects capital rather than labor. Its protectors do not deny that it protects capital, but they further contend that it protects labor. Even though it might not protect labor the fact, that capital must be protected and industries fostered before we can have the labor to protect, must be considered, I contend that labor is protected even though a mechanic can earn but little more in one of our factories today than he could eight years ago on the ground that the ruling prices are so much lower now, and that our manufacturing industries employ a great many more laborers now than they did then. These low prices are to quite an extent the result of general low prices throughout the world, but not altogether, as there is no other country in the world in which during the last eight years, there has been such a marked decrease in the cost of the necessaries of life as in the Dominion of Canada. Home manufacture and local competition arising therefrom have given us the low prices, therefore the government which fosters these industries should receive your support.

On Tuesday evening 25th inst., a large meeting was held in Amherst by the Prohibition party. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Bulmer, the candidate and others. This party is pledged to support which-ever party will take hold of this great temperance question. This is an important movement and certainly indicates the direction in which the temperance sentiment of the country is setting. In the course of his remarks Mr. Bulmer paid a high tribute to the worth of our late esteemed representative, Avard Longley, as a temperance worker. Considerable preparations are being made here for building operations next season. Sir Charles Tupper is expected here to-day and will be given a public reception. More anon from

YOUR AMHERST CORRESPONDENT.

Jan. 29th, 1887.

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.

Lynched in Court.

A WRETCH HAD HIS NECK STRETCHED WHILE HIS TRIAL IS GOING ON.

DETROIT MICH., Jan. 18.—On January 11th George Hazard, a worthless negro, broke into the St. Alphonsus School, in Greenfield, six miles from here, and late at night crept into the room occupied by the two Catholic Sisters, Miss Mary Hoefler, aged twenty-five, and Miss Maggie Quint, aged seventeen. He had a club with him, and attempted to assault Miss Hoefler. She screamed, and both Sisters jumped from the second-story window and in their nightclothes walked through the snow to the neighbors. They suffered greatly from the shock and exposure.

Last evening Hazard, who was caught the day after the attemped assault, had his examination in a justice's court in Spring Wells. Adjoining the court-room is a saloon, and before the case was called, over 500 people were in and about the house, and all showed a great deal of bitter feeling against Hazard. As soon as his identity was established, five young fellows produced a rope fifty feet long, and while the prosecuting attorney's head was turned threw a slip-noose over Hazard's head. The rope was then passed around the railing in front of the platform on which the justice's desk stood, and a quick pull was given it by the five men. Hazard was drawn across the room through the crowd as though shot by a gun, his tongue hanging out and eyes protruding. Instantly the court room was the scene of great excitement. The prosecuting attorney and the justice sprang to save Hazard, whose neck was in danger of breaking on the iron rail, up to which he had been violently drawn. Others pulled at the rope, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the prosecuting attorney cut the nose and released the negro, who had almost lost consciousness.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

There could be no offer more fair than that of the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow 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.

An Innocent Man Hanged.

SPROULE'S GUILT BEING DISPROVEN, HIS ADMINISTRATOR SUES FOR $50,000.

OTTAWA.—Some few months ago there was great interest felt in the case of Robt Evan Sproule, an American citizen who was tried for murder in British Columbia and after a short trial found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. His conviction was based purely upon circumstantial evidence. After conviction certain legal objections were raised, one being that the court which tried him had no jurisdiction. The provincial supreme court refused this objection and the case then came before the bench of the supreme court here when the objection was held to be good and the discharge of the accused was ordered unconditionally.

This order the sheriff refused to recognize and on the 28th of September last, Sproule was executed in spite of the protestation of Secretary Bayard. Since then certain evidence has come to light which proves conclusively that Sproule was innocent, and a larger number of sworn affidavits to this effect have been furnished. Frank Sproule brother of the deceased and administrator of his estate, has begun suit against the province of British Columbia for $50,000 damages on account of the illegal hanging of the accused. Eminent counsel have been engaged and it appears as though the Attorney-general and the sheriff of that province will soon regret the hasty and cold-blooded action they took.

One strange thing in connection with the case is that on the very day that Sproule was executed a gentleman residing in Boston died and bequeathed him $80,000. This fact was made known to the prisoner just before he went to the gallows.

The mine which Sproule owned was recently sold for $35,000. The affair creates some little interest through Dominion legal circles.

FREE TRADE.

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

Births.

BANKS.—On the 20th ult., at Clarence, the wife of Milledge Banks, of a daughter.

DEYDALE.—At Bridgetown, January 31st the wife of A. J. Dryadale of a son.

POTTER.—At Annapolis Royal, Jan. 26th, the wife of E. W. Potter, of a son.

BAKER.—At Aylesford, Jan. 21st, 1887, wife of L. R. Baker, of a daughter.

Marriages.

SAUNDERS—ROOP.—At Falkland Ridge, Springfield, Jan. 19th, by Rev. W. J. Blakeny, Elton H. Saunders, of East Dalhousie, to Ettie M. Roop, of Falkland Ridge, Springfield.

Deaths.

DODGE.—At Aylesford, 23rd ult., Benjamin Dodge, aged 80 years.

DODGE.—At Aylesford, Kings County, N. S., Jan. 23rd, E. H. Dodge, aged 60 years.

SPIERS.—At Lequille, January 24th, Wm. Spiers, a native of Scotland, and a soldier in Her Majesty's 96th Regiment.

TWINING.—At Halifax, on the 23rd ult., aged 70 years, Henry C. D. Twining, Barrister.

MORRISON.—At Fresno City, Cal., Robert Morrison, beloved husband of Carrie Carter Morrison, a native of Nova Scotia, aged 57 years.

NICHOLS.—At Hill Grove, Digby Co., on the 25th ult., Hannah, aged 84 years, relict of the late George Nichols.

DAKIN.—At Digby, on the 28th ult., Rebecca, beloved wife of Jacob Dakin, Esq., aged 73 years.

TURNER.—At Williamston, Jan. 25th, 1887, of consumption, Adelia, daughter of William Turner, aged 18 years.

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

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 bowels 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. Hardware.

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 realize 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, n81y.

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

For Sale!

FARM! FARM! FARM!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, formerly owned by WILLIAM CHUTE. Within ¼ of a mile from Bridgetown.

$3000 of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

T. D. RUGGLES.

Bridgetown, 10th January, 1887. 2m

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE!

THE Subscriber having disposed of a large part of her goods in the last few months, offers the remainder VERY LOW, to close the business. The shop will be to rent, and is one of the best stands in the village. The Stock is in GOOD CONDITION, and with the extensive patronage enjoyed for many years, offers such an opportunity for entering into business as is seldom found. For particulars enquire of MRS. H. FRASER.

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON!

Sleigh Robes, Colored Blankets, White Blankets, Pulman Rugs, A FRESH STOCK —OF— NEW DRESS GOODS, FANCY WOOLLEN GOODS, BOYS' WOOL KNICKER-BOCKER HOSE; MISSES' AND LADIES' WOOL HOSE; GENTS' ONE-HALF HOSE; GLOVES, KID MITTS, GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES, Gents' & Boys' Wool Inside Shirts; Gents' & Boys' Wool Outside Shirts; Gents' & Boys' Wool Drawers.

New Goods RECEIVED EVERY WEEK —AT— Runciman, Randolph & Co.

Bridgetown, N. S., Nov. 17th, 1886.

FOR SALE At the BRIDGETOWN DRUG STORE.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS & Gold Rings, —ALSO— LAZARUS' and MORRIS' SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, all sold VERY CHEAP. Also SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES of all sizes and kinds, a new and approved lot of PATENT MEDICINE, Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES, MONEY PURSES, CARD CASES, SHAVING BRUSHES, COMBS and BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, BIRTHDAY CARDS, PHOTO and AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FLESH, HAIR and HAT BRUSHES, in great variety.

Notice of Removal.

TO accommodate his large and increasing business MR. A. J. MORRISON, —OF— MIDDLETON, has removed to the large and commodious store, formerly occupied by Mr. S. I. FREEMAN, where he has just op

(Concluded from first page)

Quick as I was, before I could take advantage of her admission, the momentary softness was gone.

'Sit where you are,' she went on; 'you have a good deal to hear yet.'

I obeyed with what grace and patience I might.

'To burden yourself with a wife when all your thought and energy were wanted to make a fresh start would have been madness. In a few weeks I should have been numbered among your other anxieties. I cared for you even then too much to run such a risk. Some day I will tell you how much money I had left when I obtained my first engagement. Madame Mendoza fell ill very suddenly, and I took her place, with what result you see. From that time things have gone very easily with me.'

'But up to that time?'

'Up to that time? We will not talk of it,' she replied. 'It is over.'

Again my comment was interrupted by an abrupt movement on her part—my lips only brushed her cheeks; but even that was enough to arouse my retrospective jealousy.

'I wish to Heaven I had come first in your life?' I exclaimed.

She laughed; something bright was held for a second close to my eyes—the next it was tossed out of the window. Then she laid a soft, ringless left hand in mine.

'You shall sacrifice nothing for me, Mr. Stretton, not even a prejudice. I was never——You are the first——'

For some time we arrived at nothing more coherent than the last sentence; but before the journey ended she had told me all her story.

'I answered your advertisement addressed, I assure you, in very ordinary mourning; it was you and your friend the waiter who insisted on my being a widow. By accepting that character I felt I could make the voyage more comfortably, and perhaps escape the charge of husband-hunting, always thrown at an educated woman who emigrates. By the time I would have confessed to you, I had learnt your antipathy to widows; and I did want to see which was your strongest sentiment.'

'You know now?'

She nodded, the little smile that I had ever found so fascinating creeping about her lips.

I wonder were ever two people more satisfied with each other? As we neared our destination, she looked down in amazement at her hands.

'What will people say? I have no rings on!'

'You had better not see people till you have,' I responded gravely.

My meaning did not at once dawn on her; when it did, a decided 'Impossible!' broke from her lips. But my view of the question prevailed, and on our arrival I scoured the town diligently till I found myself armed with the necessary papers. Then May Somers became my wife. For the first and last time I heard her play in public; then we left for my farm-house and a solitude *a deux* neither is as yet inclined to break.

Miscellanous.

Table Manners.

BY MRS. S. O. JOHNSTON.

(In Ladies Home Journal.)

Good manners at the table are of the greatest importance, for one can, at a glance, discern whether a person has been trained to eat well, i. e., to hold the knife and fork properly, to eat without the slightest sound of the lips, to drink quietly, and not as a horse or cow drinks; to use the napkin rightly; to make no noise with any of the implements of the table, and last, but not least, to eat slowly, and masticate the food thoroughly. All these points should be most carefully taught to children and then they will always feel at their ease at the grandest table in the land. There is no position where the innate refinement of a person is more fully exhibited, than at the table, and nowhere, that those who have not been trained in table etiquette feel more keenly their deficiencies. The knife should never be used to carry food to the mouth, but only to cut it up in small mouthfuls, then place it upon the plate at one side, and take the fork in the right hand and eat all the food with it. Sometimes a bit of bread can be held in the left hand, and employed to push the food upon the fork. But adults do not need such assistance, yet for children it comes into good play. Be careful to keep the mouth shut closely while masticating the food. It is the opening of the lips which causes the smacking which is so disgusting, and reminds one of the eating of animals in the pig sty. Chew your food well, but do it silently, and be careful to take small mouthfuls. The knife can be used to cut the meat finely, as large pieces of meat are not healthful if swallowed as the dog swallows them. At many tables, two, three, or more knives and forks are placed on the table, the knives at the right hand of the plate, and forks at the left. A knife and a fork for each course, so that there need be no replacing of them after the breakfast, or dinner is served. The smaller ones which are for game, dessert, or for hot cakes at breakfast, can be tucked under the edges of the plate, and the large ones for the meat and vegetables are placed outside of them. Be very careful not to clatter your knives and forks upon your plate, but use them without noise. When passing the plate for a second helping, lay them together at one side of the plate. Soup is always served for the first course, and it should be eaten with dessert spoons, and taken from the tips of them, without any sound of the lips, and not sucked into the mouth audibly from the side of the spoon. Never ask to be helped to soup the second time. The hostess may ask you to take a second plate, but you will politely decline. Fish chowder which is served in soup plates, is said to be the exception which proves this rule, and when eating of that, it is correct to take the second plateful if desired.

Drink sparingly while eating. It is far better for the digestion, not to drink tea or coffee until the meal is finished. Drink gently, and do not pour it down your throat like water turned out of a pitcher.

When seating yourself at the table, unfold your napkin, and lay it across your lap in such a manner that it will not slide off upon the floor. Do not tuck it into your neck like a child's bib. For an old person, however, it is well to attach the napkin to a napkin hook and slip it into the vest, or dress buttonholes, to protect their garments. Or, sew a broad tape at two places on the napkin and pass it over the head. When the soup is eaten, wipe the mouth carefully, with the napkin, and use it to wipe the hands after meals. Finger bowls are not a general institution, and yet they seem to be quite as needful as the napkin, for the fingers are also liable to become a little soiled in eating. They can be had quite cheaply, and should be half filled with water and and placed upon the side table, or butler's tray, with the dessert, bread and cheese, etc. They are passed to each person when the dessert is placed upon the table. A lady for two of sweet verbena, an orange flower, or a small slice of lemon, is usually put into each bowl, to rub upon the fingers. The slice of lemon is most commonly used. The finger tips are slightly dipped into the bowl, the lemon juice is squeezed upon them, and then they are dried softly upon the napkin. At dinner parties and luncheons, they are indispensible. The mouth is never wetted from the finger bowl in society, but in one's own home, where the finger bowls are used for the children, there is no breach of etiquette in washing the child's mouth, at the same time that its fingers are cleansed; while for adults the finger bowls will also be found most useful, as many a housekeeper rises from the table with fingers that would be greatly benefitted by a dip into one of these pretty glass bowls. No noise should be made at the table, such as drumming on the cloth with the handle of spoon or fork, or hitting the chair with the feet, or any way disturbing the harmony of meals. Yet no one would desire that meals should be eaten in silence. The old maxim says that 'chatted food is half digested,' and like most old saws, it is full of wisdom, and pleasing conversation is of the greatest benefit to digestion, and will prevent dyspepsia. A dinner eaten in sullen silence, or accompanied by the bitter sauce of fault finding, can never be of the service to the brain, blood, bones, nerves, muscles, etc., that a dinner eaten amid:

'Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,'

such as Milton tells us accompany mirth and good humor.

Therefore, study, my fair friends, to make the conversation of our table jolly and mirthful. Strive to keep from it all things that would distress or annoy your husbands, and beg of them not to relate any occurrances that would startle or disquiet yourselves. If there is any fault finding to be made with the cookery, it had better be passed over until later in the day. If there is any ill news to communicate, let the table not be the place for its announcement.

Another old proverb states that: 'a man's body and his mind are like a jerkin, and a jerkin's lining, rumple the one and you rumple the other.' So we must take care that the brain receives no shock while the stomach is receiving food, else we shall surely suffer accordingly.

It is an excellent plan for a family to have an understanding that each member shall relate something he or she may have learned that day. Some pleasant incident, or some anecdote connected with history, science, or art. Or, if nothing better can be obtained, let each child repeat some item of news or of events from the daily, or even weekly newspaper.

In a certain village school, the teacher told her pupils to commit to memory some short sentences from the news of the day, and repeat it after prayers, every morning. It was the most excellent training in memory, and whether it were prose or poetry, the child who learned it, would never forget it. She let the selection to the children, and they chose historical events, items of politics, scraps of poetry, and also of nonsense, but as

'A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the best of men,'

she never reproved the repeater of it.

So parents can educate both themselves and their children at the table, and while table etiquette is strictly maintained, the mind can be fed as well as the body.

Do not let your children reach across the table for food, but make them ask politely for what they desire, and not talk while their mouths are filled with food.

In many families there is no waitress, then everything should be placed upon the table before the family are called, and the dessert can be put on a little table at your right. Always make your eldest daughter set the table, and do it neatly. Lay the cloth straight, and put the salt cellar and the butter plate, with the tumbler or cup, at the right hand of each person. Have crocheted macrame twine mats to keep the table cloth from being soiled, and at the head and foot of the table place a napkin cornerwise to the centre, or straight as one prefers. This will prove a great saving of table cloths, and the napkins can be renewed often. Then tell her to look carefully over the table to see that not one thing is omitted. Look at your plate, and see that there are enough cups and saucers placed neatly at the left hand, for breakfast or tea, and that the sugar bowl is well filled, and the cream and milk pitchers are prepared for use. Have a stand of metal at the right hand, to hold the coffee or tea pot, and water pot, and a spoon cup should be placed beside the sugar bowl, with the tea spoons and sugar spoon in it. Also see that the carving knife, fork and steel are laid beyond the plates at your husband's seat. And have these plates well heated, and all the food as hot as possible. It is a decided annoyance to have this child, or that child, asked to leave the table to procure needed appliances, that ought to have been upon it. No child should be permitted to rise from its chair without asking:—'May I be excused.'

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.

TREATMENT OF BURNS.—In a serious burn as soon as the fire is extinguished the clothes must be removed. If not already thoroughly wet the injured part should be drenched with water and the clothes cut away. Everything must be sacrificed to getting them off without pulling, as the slightest dragging, brings the skin too. If patches of the clothing adhere and will not drop off they must be allowed to remain. Dip cloths in a thick solution of common baking powder in water and lay them over the burnt surface, bandaging lightly to keep them in place. As soon as a dry spot appears on this dressing wet it with the soda and water by squeezing some on it. There will be no smarting while it is saturated and excludes the air. If a rubber sheet is not at hand a piece of oil cloth, a gossamer cloak, or any waterproof article can be spread on the bed with a blanket over it to receive the sufferer. If the feet are cold heat should be applied to them and a little stimulant given if the pulse is weak. The bed covering should be warm and light. A doctor should be sent for as soon as possible. The gravity of a burn is in proportion to the surface involved. A deep burn is much less serious than a superficial one twice the size. Pain is a good sign in severe burns; it shows that there is still vitality to suffer. Scalds can be treated in the same way. In slight cases painting the surface with thick mucilage will sometimes give relief, or pouring oil over it and then covering it with a coating of flour. Anything that effectually excludes the air will relieve the pain. Persons suffering from these accidents should have concentrated nourishing food and as much of it as they can take with ease. Nature has large repairs to make and must be provided with material to carry them on. The doctor will prescribe opiates as needed; it is not safe for an unprofessional person to meddle with them.—*Good Housekeeping.*

HE SHOOK IT.

'I was subject to gout 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.

—An old lady of Hampshire who recently celebrated her eightieth birthday by giving an elaborate supper at which every article, including the cheese and butter was made with her own hands, thus explained the secret of her vigour and health: "I never fret over things I cannot help; I take a nap, and sometimes two every day of my life; I never take my work to bed with me; and I oil the many wheels of a busy life by an implicit faith that there is a brain and a heart to this great universe, and that I can trust them both."

For the Babies

It is not necessary to buy corn cures. Men and women should remember that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only safe, sure and painless corn remover extant. It does its work quickly and with certainty. See that the signature N. C. Poison & Co, appears on each bottle. Beware of poisonous imitations.

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.

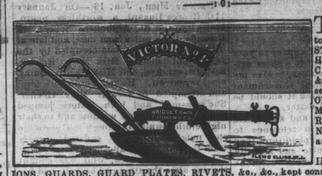
I am also selling the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine

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.)

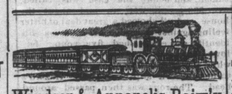


THE above Foundry Company in addition to their general stock of STOVES, PLOUGHS, HAY-CUTTERS, MILL CASTINGS, TINWARE, &c., &c., are prepared to sell the Celebrated TORONTO and MASSEY MOWER, also the genuine RICHARDSON and CANADIAN BUCKEYE and other improved Rakes.

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.	Pas. and Freight Tu., Thurs. and Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Mon., Wed. and Fri.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 35	6 00	.....
6	Round Hill	1 55	6 25	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 15	6 55	.....
19	Paradise	2 30	7 15	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 40	7 30	.....
28	Middleton	2 55	7 55	.....
33	Wilmot	3 07	8 11	.....
35	Kingston	3 16	8 25	.....
42	Aylesford	3 34	9 00	.....
47	Berwick	3 52	9 20	.....
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 04
130	Halifax—arrive	8 10	4 10	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Passengers and Freight daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00	.....	2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 40	6 55	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 32	.....
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. Windsor Junction Trains 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. INNES, 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 Plain Type, 15 cts. (stamps.) Fancy Type, 25 cts. 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.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

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

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO

CORN IN EGYPT!

Roop & Shaw

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

CARRIAGES

of the latest styles, made from

First Class Stock,

which will be sold on easy terms and reasonable prices.

Middleton, April 20th 1885. n2tf.

1887. "A," No. 149.

In the SUPREME COURT.

Between, EDWIN RUGGLES, Plaintiff,

—AND—

FLETCHER CHUTE, Defd.

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 12th 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. 5it46.

GOOD NEWS!

First Class GOODS will Find a Market.

After 16 years' test, none deny that the celebrated

AVERILL PAINT,

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

Full stock at the FURNITURE ROOMS of

JOHN Z. BENT,

BRIDGETOWN and at the General Agency Clarence.

S. N. JACKSON, General Agent.

Clarence, Sept. 12th, 1886.

GEORGE WHITMAN,

REAL ESTATE & COMMISSION AGENT,

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

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

Every attention given to the purchase and sale of Farms. Descriptions forwarded by Mail on receipt of Postage Stamps. n6ly.

AUCTION SALES!

The subscriber will attend

AUCTION SALES

throughout Wilmot Township, as Auctioneer. TERMS.—$3.00 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

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To Rent.

THE house owned and occupied by C. C. Spinney, of Nictaux. Any person desiring the same apply to the subscriber

ABNER H. MORSE,

Nictaux, April 12th, '86. 1tf.

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ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of William H. Faint 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.

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

A Remarkable Man.

Charles King, of Middleton, celebrated his one hundred and sixth birthday on Saturday. He enjoys excellent health, is very cheerful, was out on a visit with a party of friends until mid-night week before last, and went in bathing unaided at Nahant last summer. He is a native of Canada, and was one of a family of fourteen children; three of his brothers died at the age of 107, 104 and 89 respectively. When he was 30 years old he married a Canadian girl of fifteen years. She bore him fourteen children, eight boys and six girls, and seven of them are living to-day. His wife died in 1870, having lived a happy and contented married life of sixty-five years. His son, John King, with whom the centenarian lives, is 68 years old, and is the father of 20 children, 14 being now living, the oldest being 40 and the youngest 15. Eleven are married and three are yet single. The centenarian served in the war of 1812 on the British side and draws an annual pension from the Canadian government. He can talk English or French, but has never learned to read or write. He is always pleased to show his military record in French, and visits John W. Porter, of Danvers, regularly to make oath to his pension papers. The last time he visited Danvers he walked a distance of five miles and reached there at 6 o'clock in the morning in a rain storm. He visited Canada last winter, and spent several weeks among scenes of his youth. King is still hale and hearty, and without doubt is the oldest person in New England.—*Gloucester Advertiser.*

A TRIUMPH OF FRENCH COOKERY.—Many wonderful stories have been told about the perfection to which the culinary art has attained among our neighbors across the channel, but the following, which we have every reason to believe has never before appeared in print, is worthy a place in the collection. It was related to the writer by a gentleman who had it from the lips of one of the chief actors in the story.

During the Crimean war an English officer high in rank sauntered one quiet afternoon to the French lines, and accepted an invitation to dine with some officers of the allied army. The repast consisted of several courses, each one in the opinion of the English officer being more tempting and delicious than the last. On leaving he asked as a favor it might be informed of what dishes he had partaken, particularly the two last ones.

The cook was sent for, and was much embarrassed when told of the Englishmen's request. On being pressed he replied, with some hesitation, that the last two dishes were compounded of fragments of meat and poultry which had been discarded as offal by the English cooks, and which were collected day by day at the rear of the English officers' tents.

Margaret Fuller as a Flower Girl.

The following anecdote of Margaret Fuller, which I believe has not before been printed, comes from a correspondent in Boston, says the *Critic's* "Lounger;" One evening Miss Fuller, with a young friend took a suburban train to attend a small social gathering. She had dressed with unusual care, the finishing touch being a beautiful bunch of hothouse flowers which she wore in her corsage. When the conductor came into the car to collect the fares Margaret Fuller suddenly remembered that her pocketbook was in the dress she had left at home! Her companion was in the same plight; and there was nothing to do but explain matters to the conductor. That official was obdurate, however; the ladies were both strangers to him, and their excuse hackneyed and transparent; he would be obliged to leave them at the next way station. Scatching the bouquet from beneath her cloak, Margaret rose to her feet with queen-like dignity and exclaimed: "Is there no one in this car who will purchase these flowers?" A gentleman instantly came forward and paid the fares of the two ladies, but it is needless to say, refused to take the bouquet. The card which Margaret exchanged with him, however, he keeps to this day, and the incident was the beginning of a pleasant acquaintance between them.

—It outrivals all—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

SERVED HER RIGHT.—The New York *Herald* says:—Members of the societies that aim at abolishing the custom which nerves women to employ birds and their plumage for the purposes of ornament will be delighted to read a story communicated from Nice to the *Pesther Lloyd*. It runs thus:—The Marquis Canino recently fell in love with a young English millionaire, Miss Ada Rutland, and arrangements were made for the marriage of the pair on the 10th inst. The day came, the guests were all gathered, the clergyman was ready. All at once the bride appeared. A thrill of excitement, mingled with admiration, ran through the party. The white dress worn by the lady was seen to be decorated by garlands of white doves too numerous to be counted. The face of the marquis darkened as he asked, 'Where did you get these?' 'Oh,' was the quick response, 'I hit upon this splendid idea myself and gave instructions to the farmers on my English estates months ago to catch all the doves they could and send them to me.' 'And you suppose,' coldly said the marquis, 'that I can take you to my arms with that murderer's dress about you? Never! I despise you!' Thus speaking the horrified bridegroom darted from the room and took the next train to Paris.

Florida, 'The Land of Flowers,' is a paradise for the invalid, and the 'Fountain of Youth' was once thought to be hid in one of its glades. It is now the haven of many consumptives, who find benefit in her genial warmth and fragrant flowers. The consumptive invalid need not necessarily go so far from home and friends to get relief. For if not in the last stages of the disease, Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' will restore to perfect health. For all chronic, throat, bronchial and lung diseases it is a most reliable specific. By druggists.

NO USE FOR THE MONEY.—Fifteen years ago that portion of Washington which is now the centre of fashionable residences was the favorite camping ground of negro squatters. Some of the more frugal squatters purchased bits of ground at a mere nominal sum, which they cling to yet. What cost $100 at the time mentioned can now be sold for prices ranging from $15,000 to $20,000, according to location. One aged negro woman, who still works by the day when she can get work, has been offered $14,000 for her little cabin and bit of ground. As she would not know what to do with that amount of money, should she accept the offer, she declines to part with her property.

—The Rev. Dr. Hill, Rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, writes, 'I think it but just that I should say publicly, what I have often said privately, that Excelsior PHOSPHOLEINE has been the means of restoring to health a friend of mine who was in an advanced state of CONSUMPTION.'

—A woman in Mercer County, Cal., buried $2,500 in gold in the cellar for safe keeping. Her seven year-old boy discovered the hoard and distributed $700 of it among his playmates before he was found out.

—Scarey's East India Liniment is acknowledged by all who have used it, to be the best in use. For sale by dealers and druggists. See advertisement.

—Corduroy tailor made suits, trimmed with fur to match the corduroy, are fashionable. Many of them are very stylish.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

THE BEST TAKEN.

—Indigestion and 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.

Joker's Corner.

A HITCH IN THE PROCEEDINGS.—In a back-country town, where funerals serve much the same purpose that the theatre does in cities, there chanced to die one of the members of the community, and one of the neighbors was asked to 'take charge' of the funeral, says *Harper's Magazine*. On the day appointed the community assembled and stood in groups discussing either the departed or the condition of the crops, while the neighbors in charge bustled from one room to another making the last arrangements. The hour for the funeral arrived and passed, and yet the services did not begin. Still more time passed, and the manager of affairs was seen hurrying from room to room, looking anxiously about as if in search of something. As time passed the audience began to show signs of impatience, and also of curiosity as the perplexed face of the man in charge appeared again before them. There was evidently a hitch in the proceedings somewhere and an explanation was necessary. Mounting a chair the impromptu undertaker said: 'My friends, we are—are very sorry to cause any delay in the—ah—last rites of the departed, but the—ah—truth is, we have mislaid the corpse.' It transpired that the coffin had been brought down to the lower entry, or hall, from a chamber, and through some misunderstanding placed beside the stairway in the shadow. Those coming in from the bright sunlight had thrown their wraps upon it, not realizing what it was, and thus made it invisible.

—A country parson, in encountering a storm the past season in the voyage across the Atlantic, was reminded of the following:

A clergyman was