

LUNENBURG PROGRESS

VOL. 17

LUNENBURG, NOVA SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21st 1894.

NO 8

A CAR LOAD OF FURNITURE

Just arrived from the well known manufacturer of first-class goods E. F. R. Zuelner of Mount Forest, Ont. We paid cash and purchased at a time when trade was slow, therefore secured the lowest prices and largest discounts. And to-day our purpose is to sell better made and finished goods at lowest prices than any house in town Wholesale and Retail. The good talk. Call and see.

THE LUNENBURG FURNITURE CO.

Administrator's Sale

To be sold a Public Auction on the premises of Titus Langille, late of Malbone Bay in the County of Lunenburg, shipbuilder, deceased, on Friday, the 30th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon under a license granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Lunenburg. All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of the said Titus Langille, deceased, being all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being at Malbone Bay, namely the homestead lot 88 feet front and 157 on the N. W. side, 113 on the S. W. side and 283 feet on the South with dwelling house and half of barn thereon, also the shed property bound east by land of New C. Smeater and West by land of Alfred Langille and South by the public street, also lots No. 1, 5, 9, 10, 12 and 17 on 2nd street and back pasture lots No. 25, 27 and 29, on plan which will more fully explain Terms day of sale.

OBEDE LANGILLE, Adm'r.
Malbone Bay, Feb. 28 94. 9-14

Public Notice

Is hereby given that the adjourned Public Meeting of the Town of Lunenburg will be held in the New Court House, on Saturday, the 3rd day of March, 1894, at 9 o'clock in the evening. This meeting is convened by the Town Council, pursuant to 251 of the Towns Incorporation Act of 1888 to consider a proposition for the Council to apply to the Legislature for authority to issue debentures for a sum not exceeding 25 thousand dollars to be expended in erecting a school building in the town on a site, to be determined by vote of the meeting, as herein mentioned. To contain accommodation for the County Academy and the Mill the common school departments of the town, except those already provided for in the New Town School House. A vote upon such proposal will be taken in writing at the meeting and all the electors of the town whose names and taxes are paid up not later than Wednesday, the 22nd day of February, 1894 will have the opportunity of voting, according to section 1, of Chapter 49 of the Acts of 1893. Before the above proposal is submitted a vote of the persons qualified as above, will be taken upon the question of the least site for the proposed school building, such vote to be taken on motion, naming a site and amendments, if any, naming other sites. By order of the Council.

GEO. H. LOVE,
Town Clerk.

Milborn's Quinine Wine is the best tonic for weakness, debility and lack of strength. It is an appetizing tonic of the highest merit.

STOVES

AT
Lindsay's

- New Silver Moon
- Base Burne
- Mayflower
- Our Own
- Economy
- Express
- Royal
- Atlantic
- Range.

New York Life INSURANCE CO.
JANUARY 1, 1894.

ASSETS	\$148,700,181.21
Liabilities, including the Reserve on all existing Policies (4 per cent. Standard)	131,675,151.03
Total Undivided Surplus	\$17,025,030.18
Income	\$3,863,646.95
New Insurance written in 1893	223,848,991.00
Outside Insurance	178,156,678.00

*Not including revived policies, paid-ups, or reversionary additions.

The New-York Life's Accumulation Policy contains no restrictions whatever, and only one condition, namely, the payment of premiums. It is incontestable from any cause after one year, allows a month's grace in payment of premiums. A reinstatement within six months if the insured is in good health, and its non-forfeiture provisions hold, and its non-forfeiture provisions hold, and its non-forfeiture provisions hold, and its non-forfeiture provisions hold.

C. W. LANE,
Agent,
Lunenburg, N. S.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.
DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, MOULDINGS and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS
CHURCH WORKSPECIALTY
Write for prices to RHODES, CURRY & CO., Amherst, N. S. July 1 87 year

THE LATE EDWARD D. DAVIDSON

The death of Edward D. Davidson on Wednesday last, at his residence, Bridgewater, after an illness of only a few days, has removed a figure prominent in the history of Queens and Lunenburg counties during the past half a century. Although it was known that he was very sick, yet it was thought his vigorous constitution would be able to successfully resist the disease, and up to noon of the day on which he died his recovery was looked for. It seems, however, that it was his very energy which in the end hastened his death. The pneumonia had spent its force and Mr. Davidson was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, when about an hour or so before he died he got out of bed and stood up straight as if to reassert his wonted strength of body. This effort taxed his power beyond its ability, and he sank rapidly—the end coming about six o'clock in the evening. And thus passed away a man of great force of character, and of untiring business activity.

The funeral took place on Saturday last. A short service was held at the house at nine o'clock in the morning at which a large number were present, the train bringing many friends from Lunenburg. The cortege then started for Mill Village. It was met by prominent Queens county citizens who had come to see the last of their friend. A service was held in the Methodist church, after which the funeral procession wound its way to the cemetery, where all that was mortal of Edward Doran Davidson was laid to rest in the family vault beside those who had gone before—close by the rushing river and near a grove of stately pines that he loved as a boy and as a man reverted to with pride.

Edward Doran Davidson, the son of the late Samuel Davidson, and of Eleanor, his wife, daughter of the late Patrick Doran; was born at Mill Village, in Queens County, in the month of June, 1819. Patrick Doran came from Waterford, Ireland, and was chief clerk for Samuel Mack (the first of the Macke settling in Nova Scotia), who came to Port Medway about the year 1790. After Mr. Mack's death, he married his widow and continued the business.

Both the parents of the subject of our sketch died while he was but a boy, leaving him in the care of his aunt, Catherine Doran, a maiden lady of rare tact and energy. She carried on the business, and looked after the large property interests, until Mr. Davidson himself took full charge at the early age of eighteen, and became the head of a flourishing lumbering, farming and fishing industry. He made Mill Village the base of operations and persented his affairs with untiring zeal until about 1865, when, owing to destructive forest fires, he removed to the then small village of Bridgewater. Here he founded the well-known firm of E. D. Davidson & Sons, buying out the Glenwood mill property then owned by Capt. Wyman and others.

In 1888 he built his second mill, since then he acquired the Summerside property, the mills at Alpena, Cooks Mills, and Silver's Falls—the firm have also widened their business in Mill Village and Port Medway.

At the time of his death Mr. Davidson had fairly earned the proud distinction of having the largest

lumber business in the province, and one of the largest in the Dominion. The title "Lumber King" was his by merit. He won it by unremitting application and judicious extension of his domains. But now the "King" is dead, and his honors have descended to his three sons, on whom has fallen the mantle of his father's indomitable perseverance and shrewdness.

The death of Mr. Davidson was a great shock to the community, and to the counties of Lunenburg and Queens. Bridgewater in particular grew with the growth of his business and its importance today is, in a great measure, owing to the firm of E. D. Davidson & Sons. Mr. Davidson will be greatly missed in business, in political, and in social circles.

In 1854 he was elected by the liberals to the provincial Parliament as member for Queens county, and sat in the house during the palmy days of Johnstone, Howe and Young. He again offered for re-election, but was defeated on the retrenchment canvass of Dr. Tupper. Had he been returned, the Tupper government would have found him an unflinching opponent of their Confederation scheme. But, though out of parliament, he did not relinquish his hold upon politics, and up to the time of his death the liberal cause in Nova Scotia had no warmer supporter, and none more influential in the two counties.

Socially, Mr. Davidson was an exceedingly interesting person to meet. He always had a fund of anecdotes concerning old times, and the men who helped to build up the province of Nova Scotia. He was a veritable encyclopaedia of reminiscences, and those who had the pleasure of hearing him when he was in the vein, were surprised as well as delighted with his talk. He seemed a link between the old and the new. There was, however, another side of his varied character, which made him respected and liked by all who knew him; and that was his liberality to deserving persons and institutions. No one in need ever went away from him empty handed, and the monuments of his benefactions are numerous. He was most unostentatious in giving, and in fact it was farthest from his thoughts to have his charities heralded; but the good he did lives after him in the grateful remembrance of all who received his generous aid. In person Mr. Davidson was a man of magnificent physique and of distinguished appearance. Even in his later years there seemed to be no lessening of energy. Only the day before he was taken ill, he was out on snow-shoes, exhibiting all the agility of a man in his prime. He was fond of out-door life, and always superintended the management of his mills, having a thorough knowledge and great liking for machinery.

He was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united at the early age of twenty, being Desiah Mack, daughter of Elisha Mack. She died some years ago. By her he had a family of ten children, seven of whom survive him: Henry, Edward and Francis; Mrs. Rogers, of Yarmouth; Mrs. Struthers and Mrs. Brownrigg, of Bridgewater, and Mrs. Parker, of Ontario.

His second wife was Martha, daughter of the late Hon. John Campbell, of Liverpool, N. S. She is now his widow. He was a kind husband and father and a firm friend; he closed a useful life full of years and integrity.

We tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Don't throw away your Stoves because Stove Repairs. Needed Repairs, at Shortest Notice.

Frank Powers

**THE WORLD OF LABOR
ECHOES FROM THE BUSY MILL
AND THE WORKSHOP.**

NEWS AND HAPPENINGS OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE VARIOUS FIELDS WHERE THE MECHANIC AND ARTISAN HOLD SWAY DAY AND NIGHT.

A new gun is worked by liquid gas.

A Cleveland laundry is run by girls.

The south boasts 20,000 negro teachers.

Boulogne now has American ferryboats.

In Holland women tend the railroad switches.

Alabama miners have started a newspaper.

American bread comes from 28,000 flour mills.

Three thousand mines are lighted by electricity.

Incandescent lamps now sell for 20 cents apiece.

Chicago possesses 101 1/2 miles of paved streets.

\$40,000,000 ship canal across Ireland is mooted.

Maryland tramps are to be set to work on the roads.

Burnt poker work is being executed successfully in ivory.

The deepest coal shaft in America is at Pottsville, Pa.

Hardware men prophesy a return of the roller-skating craze.

New York letter carriers handle 396 tons of mail every day.

A Western railroad has given an order for 71 locomotives.

France leads Europe in the output, as well as in the frog industry.

Over 65 per cent. of America's school teachers are women.

Cincinnati will spend \$100,000 in giving work to its unemployed.

Over 200,000 pedestrians and 20,000 vehicles.

Brazil has commissioned a corps of engineers to explore her interior with coal.

A Bangor man has invented an unjustible broom for the easy sweeping of corners.

Elijah McCoy, of Detroit, a negro has taken out 28 patents for useful contrivances.

The Paris workmen's cafes sell a cafe cognac for 4 cents, with games and newspapers thrown in.

The biggest saw mill in America, has just sold at Topper Lake, N. Y., contains \$150,000, worth of machinery.

The average daily wage in Mexico is 27 cents. This is probably 10 cents more than it was 20 years ago.

South Carolina expects to make a half million dollars next year on her State Liquor Dispensary business.

The streets of Paris are swept every morning by twenty-six hundred male and six hundred female scavengers, divided into 149 brigades.

The Pennsylvania Railroad locomotives between Jersey City and Pittsburgh burn \$46,000 worth of coal daily.

Four hundred and thirty-five Pekin physicians attended the mother of the Emperor of China during her recent illness.

The Palisades railway tunnel on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River will pierce a mile through the hardest kind of trap-rock.

There are 151,890 street cars, 17,074 electric cars and 5767 cable cars operating on the different street railway lines in the United States.

The Housewife Union, of Berlin, gives prizes to women who have

remained in the service of the same family for terms of 5, 10, 20, and 30 years.

Only four men in the world understand how to operate the geometric lathe, with which the government powder money is so delicately engraved in diamond point.

One of the largest electric plants operated by water-power is that of the aluminum company at Neuchâten, Switzerland, which has a daily capacity of 5500 pounds.

A new steam hammer, said to be the largest in the world, recently put up in the Krupp Gun Foundry, at Essen, is so delicately adjusted that it could be made to beat out a hair spring.

The best known woman drummer is Miss Virginia Poole, of New York, who sells perfumes. Miss M. A. Wilking, of Philadelphia, carries eight large trunks of children's wear and sells \$75,000 worth a year.

Professor W. S. Lytle, of Hickory township, Mercer county, is probably the oldest school teacher in actual service in Pennsylvania. He began teaching in Venango county in 1839, and has taught 60 terms. He is as alert to-day as most men at 45.

In Louisiana the colored population pays 25 per cent. of all the taxes. In Georgia the former slave class owns \$8,000,000 in real property. Even the statistics of South Carolina reveal \$10,000,000 of property in the names of her former bondsmen.

A remarkable record in steam navigation was made when the steamers Britannic and Germania completed their 200th round voyage between Liverpool and New York. 400 trips apiece across the Atlantic, a total distance in each case of 1,500,000 miles. They have carried between the Old and New Worlds over 100,000 saloons and 200,000 steaming passengers.

The manufacture of carpets by an entirely new method has lately been undertaken at Pueblo, Col., imported Irish linen being the competent material, no wool being used. It is asserted that not only are the fast, but the cost of the carpets is only about one-half as much as ingrainings, the wear being also two to one in favor of the new article.

Uncle Sam's supports, according to Professor John J. McCook, 4000 tramps. They dislike the term "tramp," and speak of themselves as "bums." Railroad tramps are "ho-by's." Mr. McCook estimates that 57 per cent. of our American tramps have trades or professions, 41 per cent. are unskilled laborers, one in twenty is under 20 years of age, three out of five are under 35, seventy-five out of one hundred under 40, and one in one hundred and eleven over 70. He believes that industrial causes have little to do with vagabondage, holding that intemperance is chiefly responsible for it. Sixty-three per cent of the tramps with whom he has communicated are confessedly intemperate. Mr. McCook further says that 66 per cent of our tramps are of American nativity; that more than nine-tenths of them are unmarried, and that a like proportion can read and write.

In every case of dyspepsia, where it has been fairly tried, Burdock Blood Bitters has performed a complete cure. B. B. B. cures where other remedies fail.

For Sale or to Let
Shop on Cornwallis Street, 24 stories high with convenient basement, at present occupied by F. McGuire. Possession at once. Rent moderate. Apply to W. T. LINDSAY 28.

DEAR SIRS,—Your Burdock Blood Bitters excels all other medicine that I ever used. I took it for biliousness and it has cured me altogether.
Wm. Wright, Wallaceburg, Ont.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR
Watches, Clocks,
Silverware, Jewellery at**

MOSS
—THE—
JEWELLER.

Bargains:

- Nickle Clock, German, not warranted .55
- " " American, warranted 1.50
- " " Watch " 2.00
- Solid Silver Watch " 9.50
- " Gold Case Watch " 24.00
- Solid Silver Tea Spoons \$2.00 per dozen at

MOSS THE JEWELLER.

A large stock of Silverware on the road that will be sold at bargains.

A Silver Cnet, 5 bottles plated on white metal \$3.25.

A Silver Pickle Dish plated on white metal \$1.25 at

Moss the Jeweler

**Cosman's
XMAS STOCK
JUST
Opened.**

It includes:
Fancy Goods, Sil-
man's Ex-
traits, Prunes,
Dates, Raisins, Or-
anges, Lemons, Cur-
rents, Apples, Con-
fectionery, Syrups,
Lime Juice, etc., etc.

Cosman's General Stock has been replenished. It includes:
Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Buck-
wheat, Perk, Beef, Lard, Herring, Codfish, Flour, Canned Goods. Preserves: In 7 pound pails and small bottles Plum, Rasp berry and Strawberry and Crockeryware: Dinner Sets and Tea Sets. Telephone 65. Goods delivered free.

A. C. REDDEN
Tuner and Repairer
of Pianos and Organs

And Teacher of Music:
Piano, Violin, Harmony
and Advanced Sight
Singing.

RATES FOR PIANO TUNING
Once a year \$2.50
Twice a year 4.00
Three times a year 5.00

RATES FOR LESSONS
Private per quarter of
20 lessons \$12.00
A Reduction to Classes

**Lunen-
burg
Notes**

Fashions come and go. Christmas has dropped out but Valentine is again all over the country. A nice assortment for sale at E. L. Nash's, Lunenburg.

Those German one dollar alarm clocks we talked about last month have sold well. People here recognize a big bargain when they see it. We have still a few on hand.

We have a large stock of vocal and instrumental music books on hand. Will get you any other you want at short notice.

We try to keep on hand all the books used in our schools, but sometimes fall, because the printers do not print them as fast as we can sell them.

There are more violins in use in this town now than ever before. Many of our violinists are becoming wonderfully proficient. Buy one of our fine instruments and get in the swim.

There is not much LaGrippe in Lunenburg yet. Buy our Anti Grippe Pills and keep it a safe distance. Coughs and colds are ripe among those that don't buy our notable cough medicines.

The reflection of our February sun on the snow is very injurious to one's eyes. Buy our colored spectacles or eye glasses and enjoy good eyesight until old age.

**E. L.
Nash
Lunenburg**

**200
ENDS OF PRINT**

Gelderts

BARGAIN

**Skaker
Flannel**

**Extra
Value**

10 CENTS PER YARD

All Wool Serge in
Navy, Cardinal and Brown
AT 28 CENTS.

**LADIES
SACKS**

COST

**AND
ULSTER
CLOTHS
AWAY
BELOW
COST**

DR. WOOD'S

**Norway Pine
Syrup.**
Rich in the life-giving virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other potent herbs and barks.
A PERFECT CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS
Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obtainable coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.
PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



ALL-YEAR-ROUND SERVICE

BETWEEN
HALIFAX AND BOSTON

Canada Atlantic & Plant S. S. Line.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20,

THE FAVORITE STEEL
S. S. "HALIFAX,"

CAPT. S. ROWLAND HILL will sail from PLANT WHARF, Halifax,

Every WEDNESDAY, AT 8 A.M. and will leave the North Side of LEWIS WHARF, Boston, to return EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 P.M.

Baggage Checked Through from all Point Tickets and all information can be obtained of J. J. McLAUGHLIN, or

B. L. CHIPMAN, Agent,
PLANT WHARF, HALIFAX

RICHARDSON & BARNARD,
General Agents,
NORTH SIDE LEWIS WHARF,
BOSTON, MASS.

**PEOPLE'S
BANK OF HALIFAX**

CONDUCTS A GENERAL BANK-
ING BUSINESS AT

LUNENBURG

WHERE STERLING EXCHANGE IS BOUGHT
AND SOLD AND LETTERS ISSUED ON
ALL PARTS OF

CANADA, BOSTON & NEW YORK

— THE —
HIGHEST RATE OF INTEREST

IS ALLOWED ON

MONY ON DEPOSIT.

G. N. C. HAWKINS, . . . AGENT.

**NOVA SCOTIA PERMANENT
Building Society and Savings Fund**

(Established under Act of Provincial Par-
liament, 1850.)

Offices Hollis St., Halifax.

Advances made on Real Estate Security, repayable by Monthly Instalments, covering a term of 11 years and 1 month, with Interest on the Monthly Balances, at the rate of Six per cent per annum.

Balance of loan repayable at any time with an entire freedom from the liability to have the principal called in, which exists in the case of an ordinary mortgage.)

Liberal advances to persons purchasing property for their own occupation.

Mode of obtaining loans explained and terms of application therefor and all necessary information furnished on application to
D. M. OWEN, Barrister,
Agent, Lunenburg
W. E. OWEN, Barrister,
Agent, Bridgewater
Lunenburg, July 16th 1888.

Artizans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful colds, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagar's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure, for outward and eternal use.

STALACTITE CAVES

Two of the most wonderful stalactite caves of the world are located within the territory of Utah—one five miles south of Toquerville and the other 25 miles west of St. George. Neither is remarkable on account of size, and, according to the Jc. Louis Republic, the dignifying title of "cavern" has never been bestowed upon either of the two. They simply come within the category of the wonderful because of the immense number of stalactites of various sizes and colors which depend from their roofs. The first, the one near Toquerville, is known as "La Virgin," and the other by the name of the "Black Warrior." The Virgin was discovered a few years ago by the contractor of an irrigating company, who was engaged in driving a tunnel through a mountain called La Virgin Bench for the purpose of tapping the river beyond. When the light was first let into this wonderful underground chamber the effect is said to have been startling, the roof and floor glittering with cubes and points of crystal alum and the roof studded with millions of rain-colored stalactites.

The Black Warrior cave is a counterpart of the Virgin and was discovered by miners at a point where their tunnel was 365 feet beneath the surface.

MASSES OF LIVELY ATOMS

Sir R. Ball, who is fond of revealing the marvelous, has been studying the mysterious action of molecules, and what he has to say concerning the movements of the molecules of a diamond is as truly surprising as anything he has told us about the sun and the planets. Everybody is composed of a multitude of extremely, but not infinitely small molecules, and it might be thought, says Sir Robert, according to a contributor in the Newcastle (England) Chronicle, that in a solid, at all events, the little particles must be clustered together in a compact mass. But the truth is far more wonderful. Were the sensibility of our eyes increased so as to make them a few million times more powerful, it would be seen that the diamond atoms when aggregated in the perfect gem when aggregated in sufficient myriads are each in a condition of rapid movement of the most complex description. Each molecule would be seen swinging to and fro with the utmost violence among the neighboring molecules, and quivering from the shocks it receives from encounters with other molecules, which occur millions of times in each second. The hardness and impenetrability so characteristic would at first seem to refute the supposition that it is no more than a cluster of rapidly moving particles; but the well-known impenetrability of the gem arises from the fact that, when attempt is made to press a steel point into the stone, it falls because the rapidly moving molecules of the stone batter the metal with such extraordinary vehemence that they refuse to allow it to penetrate or even mark the crystallized surface. When glass is cut with a diamond the edge which seems so hard is really composed of rapidly moving atoms. The glass which is cut is also merely a mass of moving molecules, and what seems to happen is that as the diamond is pressed forward its several particles, by their superior vigor, drive the little particles of glass out of the way.

Wanted—For City
A girl as cook in small family. References required. Apply to MISS GOUGH, 39 South Park St., Halifax.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER

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

For Sale by all Dealers.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

To my Customers.

Having placed a larger meat wagon on the streets for the accommodation of customers and the public in general, I would ask that all orders be sent in at an early hour (any time before or up to 10 o'clock in the morning) as it will be more convenient to housekeepers to have their meat delivered at an early hour and in a very short time after the arrangement will meet the approval of all and thanking you for past patronage, I am yours to serve.

James Naas.

GENTLEMEN,—I had a very bad cough which I could not get rid of, but by using Haysard's Pectoral Balsam I was cured in two or three days. It is the best and surest cough medicine I know of.

Joseph Garaick, Goderich, Ont.

Building Lots.

BUILDING LOTS for sale above Smith's ship yard as well as the cricket ground lots. Apply to Jas. A. Hirtle.

The pine forests yield up their healing virtues for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and sore throat in the pleasant preparation known as Dr. Norway's Pine Syrup. 25 and 50c. at druggists.

Notice TO RATEPAYERS. All Taxes due the town up to the end of 1893, not paid on or before the 20th day of February inst. will be collected under warrant.

By order, GEO. H. LOVE, Town Clerk, Lunenburg, N. S., Feb. 14, 1894.

Engine House for Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 3rd day of March, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon the Engine House, situated on the old jail property in the town of Lunenburg on the corner of Prince and Cumberland streets. Terms made known at time of sale.

By order, GEO. H. LOVE, Town Clerk, P. McGUIRE, Auctioneer, Feb. 20, 1894, Lunenburg.

Cheaper than Daylight

No. 1 Family Oil, 25 cents per gallon. The same oil by the cask at 19 cents per gallon. Sold only by Standard Imperial Co.



Notice

MESSES GORDON & KEITH have on hand a large assortment of COFFINS, CASKETS AND FUNERAL REQUISITES

Orders left at the Furniture Store, Duke St., or with Mr. Spencer, the undertaker, will receive prompt attention Telephone 68, Lunenburg.

1896-Telephone 31-1894
THE FAMOUS

Springwood Tea

in one quarter, one half and one pound packages

Fresh Dates and Prunes

GOLDEN SYRUPS

By the Gallon.

All kinds of Feed: Cornmeal and Flour.

A nice variety of Tea and Chamber Sets.

P. H. ROSS

FIRE INSURANCE

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824

Capital \$9,000,000

Total Funds Available for

Fire Losses Exceed \$1,750,000.

TRANSACTS FIRE BUSINESS ONLY

Claims paid within a week after settlement.

For rates and other information apply to

R. H. GRIFFITHS, AGENT, 1-13 Lunenburg, N. S.

LUNENBURG & HALIFAX STEAM PACKET CO., LTD

LUNENBURG SAILINGS

THE FAST STEAMER

LUNENBURG



LEAVES

BLACK'S WHARF Halifax

LUNENBURG

EVERY Wednesday and Saturday

MORNING at 9 O'CLOCK

Returning leaves LUNENBURG

EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY

MORNING at SAME HOUR

Through tickets issued to Mahone Bay and Bridgewater.

BLACK BROS. & CO., Agents, Halifax

J. J. McLACHLAN, Agent, Lunenburg

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, MOULDINGS and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS

CHURCH WORKSPECIALTY

Write for prices to RHODES, CURRY & CO., Amherst, N. S. July 1 87 year

Do you want to buy a good article and save from 10 to 25 per cent? Yes, that is just what you are looking for, and at G. W. SILVER'S you will find it. A variety of Sattins in Flannelette Goods value at 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 cts per yard, less 10 per cent discount.

25 pieces dress goods reduced to 20 and 30c per yard double fold, all wool. 5 or 6 yds will make a dress. See the goods and you will buy because they are cheap.

I have a few ends of ulster cloth containing from 2 to 6 yds, these goods are remarkable cheap, you are losing a bargain if you don't secure an end or two at once.

Ladies and children's Jackets, Mantles, Ulsters at clearance sale prices, just a small assortment remaining, and no reasonable offer refused.

Ladies fur edged cloaks at \$3.00. Fur collars and muffs at a big reduction at

G. W. SILVER'S
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

GO TO
J. A. Hirtle & Co.
FOR A
CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES

50 SUITS at \$4.75
50 do at 5.00
50 do at 6.00
50 do at 6.50

PANTS
\$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2
\$18.00

Suits made to order during this month at

\$12.00

LUNENBURG PROGRESS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Lunenburg News Co.

\$1.00 Per Annum

ADDRESS: PROGRESS NEWS CO. Box 22, Lunenburg, N.S.

LUNENBURG PROGRESS

LUNENBURG, N. S. FEB 21 1894

VOTE FOR

Church & Sperry

The Liberal Candidates

LIBERAL CANDIDATES

At the liberal convention held yesterday at Mahone Bay, Hon. Charles D. Church and John D. Sperry, Esq., were unanimously selected as the liberal candidates for the coming local election. It is unnecessary for us to make any lengthy remarks concerning these gentlemen for they have been before the electorate of this county on several occasions. Both are gentlemen of recognized ability and honor. As representatives in the last and preceding parliaments they honorably discharged their onerous duties and in every respect did honor to their positions. Now that Messrs Church and Sperry have been selected as the liberal standard bearers it behooves the liberal party to unite in a determined effort to elect them. While we think that there is little doubt about the election of the liberal candidates, we should nevertheless work as if defeat seemed probable. The object of the liberal party on this occasion should be to elect their candidates with as large a majority as possible. The larger the majority the greater will be the vindication of the liberal government and its policy. The time at the disposal of the candidates is very limited and it will be impossible for them to visit every section of the county and we trust that our friends all over the county will at once bestir themselves and fight with that determination and vigor that has carried us to victory in times past.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES

The Tory party of this county have selected Mr. James A. McLean of Bridgewater and Mr. James A. Hirtle for the coming election. Mr. McLean contested the county at the last local election and was defeated and for the sake of the party has again consented to be nominated without the slightest hope of election. Mr. Hirtle is an untried man, and if he contests the county it will give him the pleasure of two weeks vacation from business and on the fifteenth day of March will be elected to stay at home. We trust that Messrs McLean and Hirtle will not refuse to be nominated on the 5th day of March as is rumored by many of their friends but that they will stand up like men and receive defeat manfully the great defeat in store for them on the 6th of March next.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The opposition are continuously howling concerning the provincial debt and audaciously asserting that the province is almost bankrupt. We do not deny that the province has a debt but it must be remembered that this debt was incurred because the ordinary annual revenue was not sufficient to carry on public affairs. The question which concerns electors is: whether the money borrowed (which makes our debt) was actually required or not? A complete answer to this question is the fact that the opposition voted for every borrowing bill passed by the Fielding government. The gross debt of the province on the 31st December, 1893 was \$3,141,043.17, but the province has to its credit in Ottawa \$1,056,280.19 in cash earning five per cent interest, which virtually reduces our debt but \$2,000,000.00 in round figures. Taking the whole debt of the province without deducting the cash at Ottawa, or any other asset, we find that the gross debt of the province (\$3,141,043.17) amounts to \$6.97 per head of the population. Let us compare this with the following other gross debts:

Table with 2 columns: PROVINCE and PER HEAD. Rows include Nova Scotia (\$ 6.97), New Brunswick (7.76), Quebec (17.35), British Columbia (18.09), Manitoba (23.50), City of Halifax (26.75), Dominion of Canada (64.00).

TIME OF THE ELECTIONS

The Halifax Herald in particular and the Tory party generally are finding fault with the government for fixing the date of the election prior to the revision of the electoral lists this year. It is very funny to hear Tories complain about running elections on old lists. The Dominion Election of 1891 was run on lists two and half years old, which was certainly open to objection. Under the Nova Scotia law there cannot be such a thing as old lists, for there is a revision every year. The lists under which the coming election will be run were completed last April. The new lists cannot be completed until April next and if the writs were delayed till then the election could not take place till May. More votes will likely be polled on March 15th than if the elections were delayed until May for then the fishermen would be absent, and the farmers would be busy. The Tories of this county have always been complaining that the elections took place when the fishermen were away, now they are complaining because the elections were not delayed until the month of May, when the fishermen would be absent. As a proof that they possess an atom of reason, and a spark of consistency, we trust we shall not hear another word from them about running the election on lists completed last April.

RAILWAYS

Nothing tends to open up and develop the resources of a country more than the building of railways. The Local government has very liberally assisted in the build-

ings of Railways in the province and a large portion of our debt has been incurred thereby. Down to Sept. 30th 1893, as shown by the financial returns on page 196, the amounts paid by the province to the several railroads were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Railway Name and Amount. Includes Western Counties R'y (\$ 50,000.00), N. S. Central R'y (309,711.20), Gambelton Coal & R'y Co (34,000.00), Joggins R'y Co (44,800.00), Cornwallis Valley R'y Co (55,000.00), N. G. Gov. In Coal R'y Co (3,000.00).

Total \$ 57,111.20. It will thus be seen that over a half million of dollars has been paid by the province in aid of railways.

During the present year the government have granted a subsidy to the proposed Nova Scotia Southern Railway from Shelburne to New Germany in our own country. There is no doubt but that this road will be built through to Halifax, and the government will doubtless subsidize that portion of the road also. Now this is a very important matter to this county, particularly to Chester Township as the proposed road would pass wholly through this county until it reached Halifax county.

The opposition by various ways have shown that they are opposed to subsidizing provincial railways while the Fielding government have practically shown that they are strongly in favor of such a policy. Now that the policies of both parties respecting railroads are clearly distinguishable it behooves the electors of this county, interested in the extension of the Nova Scotia Southern Railway through to Halifax, to see that they support the government that has shown a practical interest in railway matters in Nova Scotia. We particularly call upon the electors of Chester Township to protect their own interests by supporting the Fielding government, and its railway policy.

TEACHERS' GRANT

The Tory party for the past six years have been attempting to show that the Fielding government cut down the teachers' grants. Figures will prove that the contention is unfair and false. Below we give the annual grants paid to teachers by the Holmes-Thompson government and the present administration.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. Rows include 1879 (\$151,655.00), 1880 (148,493.00), 1881 (148,173.00), 1882 (149,000.00), 1883 (149,791.00), 1884 (153,000.00), 1885 (160,000.00), 1886 (167,184.00), 1887 (167,500.00), 1888 (167,500.00), 1889 (167,500.00), 1890 (167,500.00), 1891 (167,500.00), 1892 (167,500.00), 1893 (167,500.00), 1894 (167,500.00).

Average annual grants to teachers \$148,080.00. GRANTS TO TEACHERS—LIBERAL GOVERNMENT. Average annual grants to teachers \$164,162.00. Fielding government average annual grants to teachers \$164,162.00. Holmes-Thompson government average annual grants to teachers \$148,082.00. Average annual difference in favor of Fielding government \$16,082.00. By this calculation the grants for

1894 are placed at the same sum authorized by the law of the past few years. Actually the grants will be larger as at the beginning of the new school year in August the additional grant of \$15,000.00 voted this year will take effect.

THE SESSIONAL INDEMNITY.

There is probably no political party in the world capable of such mean and contemptible tactics as the Tory party of Nova Scotia. As an instance of this we would like to call the attention of the electors to the matter of the sessional indemnity. In the last parliament the sessional indemnity was increased to \$500.00. The motion to increase the indemnity was made by a Tory member, and every opposition member signed a memorandum in favor of such increase. That memorandum is now in the hands of Premier Fielding. At the last election the opposition howled against this increase of sessional indemnity, but when the new house met not a single member of the opposition moved to reduce the amount of the sessional indemnity. They are again attempting to raise the same cry, but we have sufficient confidence in the electors of Nova Scotia to feel that such contemptible conduct on the part of the Tory opposition will meet with the condemnation it deserves. For the opposition to originate for an increase, sign a memorandum to that effect, vote for it in the house, pocket the money and then go out and attack the government on account of it, is too contemptible for anything.

THE TEACHERS SALARIES

In order that there may be no doubt on the minds of the Electors of the county as to the effect of the extra \$15,000.00 placed in the estimates of this year for teachers' grants, we publish the following letter from Dr. A. H. McKay, Supt. of Education and who is also a prominent conservative.

To the Editor of the Chronicle: Sir, I have had so many enquiries for the exact amounts necessary to supplement the fixed annual grant of \$167,500 on the basis of the past few years in order to give our teachers the full original grants of \$220, \$180, \$120, \$80 and \$60 respectively, that I hope you will pardon this brief statement of figures: Whole year ended 1891 \$11,857, 1892 10,284, 1893 12,712. The increased estimate of \$182,500 for the year 1894-5 will bring the grants up most probably to a little beyond the original scale above quoted, as the rate of diminution shown in the grants of 1893 (due partly to the new legislation) will not be continued into the years immediately succeeding.

A. H. MACKAY, Supt. of Education. February 7, 1894.

Miss E. E. Ernst, Optician. Will be at the Jewelry Store of Simon Ernst, Bridgewater, N. S. from January 25th to Feb. 24th. All eye reading glasses can be scientifically fitted by her. No charge for testing eyes. Glasses only charged for.

Wanted to Rent. From 1st of May, a house within 3 minutes walk of Post Office. Apply to J. A. Munroe, Gordon & Keith's branch furniture ware rooms.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL.

The Thoroughbred Brute Never Lays Hold of His Runaway Victim.

Some time ago I had the privilege, in company with Dr. S. Turner, the well known authority on horses and judge for the principal shows in England, and Edwin Hough, the foremost breeder of bloodhounds in the world, to accompany an exhibition of trailing in the afternoon in the valley. It was a fine day in the valley, and the breath of air which might have been supposed to be blowing from the north, did not feel the sun's rays, which was in favor of the occasion. A runner having been dispatched over an intricate and circuitous route, we witnessed a view of the whole field. We watched him threading his way through pastures and swamp and across a stream over fences and stone walls and through cover, leaving no device untried for throwing off the trail of his expected pursuer. Half an hour having elapsed, he granted him, the signal was waved from the hill and the hound released from the kennel. It was Claspnet, a Boon, one of the dogs entered at London against the trial of Clippier. He came down the hill in an easy trot, having found the task which had been prepared for him an affair of perfect walking, he was not undertaking it with any less having removed his collar, gave him the word and laid him on.

The conclusion which the writer had made from accounts of these men traders was that their work was slow and laborious. Judge of his surprise when he saw the dog start as though shot out of a catapult, with as determined a gallop as a thoroughbred and as the pace of a bound.

This was maintained over the entire course, checked only when the dog gave out at the stream. One or two came up and down the valley, and then, with the assurance of a man reasoning from the two judgments to the immediate information of the syllogism, plunged in and found the dog on the opposite side. The hound ranged with great freedom, giving himself, while at top speed, a laudable somersault of 40 yards in leeward of the trial. At fences and stone walls he was particularly to crowd directly at the spot marked by the runner, and having caught the scent on the other side gave himself up to the careless curvetting of a skater. A flock of sheep which had crossed the trail and entirely obliterated it, brought him down to hard work, and for a time he did some serious thinking and a deal of most comestible interesting experimentation. At last, having picked up the scent again, he let out a long, wild cry of triumph, which came floating to us through the quiet valley for a mile and a half. Shortly after this the dog was lost to sight, but in due time pursued and pursued together, the boy and his friend on the road who had detained him and was overtaken while in his stride, also was not aware of the hound's approach until he felt his collar in his hand. This is as much satisfaction as the St. Hubert's hound demands. He never under any circumstances lays hold of his man. Having thus designated him, he fulfils his duties as over, and if his services are valuable others must develop results from this point.—Pulsifer Times.

Kitchen Conscience.

Any convenience in a house is appreciated by the busy housewife, in a house where there is no hall, a closet adjoining a kitchen is a great convenience. If it is large enough, have a window, have hooks for coats, hats, etc., and boxes for shoes, rubbers, and such articles; a workstand, or shelf, with looking-glass hanging over it, also a washbowl, towel, comb, and brush, an umbrella stand, chair, and a large paper holder, for holding paper sacks and wrapping papers that come from the stores. If there is no other suitable place, the clothes-basket, clothes-rins, and ironing-board may be stored away in the closet. Of course, such a closet would be convenient in a house where there was a hall, but in such a case there would not need to be an umbrella stand, nor many hooks for coats, etc. There could be a door, or a curtain made of cotton flannel, or denim, instead. If the kitchen is large enough, have some kind of a couch, with a paper rack close by, with the latest magazine or paper in it; likewise have a letter holder somewhere in the kitchen. A closed cupboard for lamps, a clock, and calendar should always find space in the kitchen. A box for holders is more convenient than nails or a shelf. Do not turn every bit of waste paper that comes into the house, and every time you want a piece of paper have to hunt an hour for it. If the sacks and large pieces of paper are stored neatly and laid away, they are useful for good many purposes, and the pieces that are torn can be used to kindle fires, size poultry, etc.

Another convenient appendage to a kitchen is a steady porch, with a coat seat, where the tired housewife may sit and rest on a warm day. Vines may be trained over it, and ever roses may be near by; and I dare say it will be appreciated equally as well as though it were placed at the sitting-room door.—The Housekeeper.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE

The thirty-sixth annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Orange Lodge of Nova Scotia was called to order here on Tuesday afternoon of last week, by Grand Master Gass.

The annual address of the Grand Master was an able effort treating the various questions in which the society is today interested and encouraging the brethren to still greater efforts in the work assigned to them.

Grand Secretary Forbes reported the past one of the most prosperous years in the history of the order in this province and showed that Nova Scotia now had fifty seven primary, six county and five district lodges and ten scarlet chapters in good working order, the property of these lodges being valued at \$20,580 and insured for over \$13,000. During the past year 410 new members have been received and 95 lost through death, expulsion and withdrawal, leaving an increase of 335.

On the following day—Wednesday, the undermentioned officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year:

- Grand Master—John C. Gass, Shubenacadie.
- S. D. Grand Master—Lewis Church, Chester.
- J. D. Grand Master—Alex Nicholson, Cow Bay, C. B.
- Grand Chaplain—W. R. Fraser, Trenton.
- Grand Treasurer—James Miller, Shubenacadie.
- Grand Secretary—George Forbes, Shubenacadie.
- Grand Lecturer—John M. Humphreys, Trenton.
- Grand D. of C.—John W. Cumming, New Glasgow.
- Deputy Grand Secretary—C. L. Miller, Truro.

Also a number of deputy grand chaplains. Grand Master Gass was elected delegate to the imperial orange council which meets in the city of London, Eng., in July next. The provincial demonstration on the 12th of July next will be held at Trenton. The next meeting of the grand lodge will be held in the town of Truro.

At eight o'clock Wednesday evening the 75th band drew up in front of the lodge room and the arrangements at once formed in procession marching by way of Lincoln street to the drill shed headed by the band. The sashes and regalia worn were simply rich, the men well mated and the marching equal to that of well drilled soldiers. The procession was one of the best we have ever had the pleasure of seeing and other secret society men could well look upon it with envy. The procession was followed to the hall by a large number of people where another great body had already assembled itself nearly filling the large shed. Grand Master Gass presided and made the opening speech, followed by such other well known platform speakers as Messrs. G. A. Parker, N. R. Fraser, Hugh Fraser, and Rev. J. B. Laird, Rev. Mr. Baty, Rev. Mr. McGillivray, Rev. Mr. Archibald and Mr. Letson. In the matter of supplying good music, the band was more than successful. The delegates in attendance at lodge sessions were:

- John C. Gass, Grand Master, Shubenacadie
- Lewis Church, D. Grand Master, Chester
- W. R. Fraser, Grand Chaplain, New Glasgow
- James Miller, Grand Treas., Shubenacadie
- G. O. Forbes, Grand Secy., "
- John M. Humphreys, Grand Lecturer, Trenton
- J. W. Cumming, G. D. of Cor., New Glasgow
- C. L. Miller, D. Grand Secy., Truro
- J. J. Murray, D. Grand Chap., Trenton
- A. D. Ross, " " " " New Glasgow
- Jos. Cleveland, " " " " Bayswater
- Thomas Hanna, " " " " Lunenburg
- C. A. Smith, " " " " Lunenburg
- Mr. W. A. Garrison Past G. Master, Halifax
- Capt. C. C. Church " " " " Chester
- Hugh Fraser " " " " Elmdale

- Geo. W. McCully, County Master, Truro
- S. R. Bigney, " " " " River John
- A. W. McMillen, " " " " Spring Hill
- J. M. Anderson, " " " " Lunenburg
- H. C. Gass, Past " " " " Shubenacadie
- C. W. Anderson " " " " Mahone Bay
- Alex. Nicholson " " " " Cow Bay, C. B.
- Jas. D. Maxwell, Dist. Master, Westville
- Addison Miller, " " " " Shubenacadie
- H. H. Elliott " " " " Halifax
- Frank H. Reeves, Wor. Master, Oldham
- W. J. Wentzel " " " " Bridgewater
- John S. Evans " " " " New Glasgow
- Augustus Joadley " " " " Mahone Bay
- Elas Cleveland, " " " " Chester
- Wm. Fraser " " " " Eureka
- Caleb Backman " " " " Bayswater
- John D. Fraser, " " " " Trenton
- John A. Kog " " " " Westville
- Angus & Ferguson " " " " Cow Bay, C. B.
- John Cook " " " " Dartmouth
- John H. McViear " " " " Spring Hill
- A. Worgor " " " " French Village
- Thos. Crowe " " " " Torbrook
- R. J. Harrison " " " " Macaan
- Jas. D. Selig " " " " Lunenburg
- Enoch Mason, Dep. Master, Mahone Bay
- John P. Massey " " " " Halifax
- E. H. Hall, Primary Proxy, Shubenacadie
- Rupert D. Aubin " " " " Halifax
- Elias R. Covey " " " " Peggy's Cove
- C. S. Sisson " " " " Gay River Road

A large number of visitors from various parts of the province were also present.

On Tuesday evening of last week the Union church at Lunenburg was completely filled to witness the presentation by Col. C. E. Kaulbach, M. P. of a silver watch from the Dominion government and the Humane society's medal and velum certificate to Mr. Rufus Parks, for heroic conduct in the rescue of the Hilda Maude on the 17th Oct. 1891; also the presentation to Capt. Chas. Rafuse, of the schooner Amelia Corkum, of a very handsome binocular glass from the imperial government in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to survivors of the barge Hope, of Alengstivith, wrecked in the North Atlantic on the 22nd of August, 1892.

LUNENBURG PIGEONS

A correspondent writing in the Boston Globe, in asking cannot Carrier Pigeons be successfully used on fishing vessels, says:

"The fact that the secret of the seas, the story of the wreck of the schooner Robert J. Edwards and the loss of her crew on the treacherous Sable Island, was given to the world by a homing pigeon, has given rise to much speculation as to the possibilities of the employment of these brave little winged messengers in the fishing business. "Serg't Mulholland, the trainer of the bird, says that had it not been for the exceptionally high winds prevailing, the bird would have accomplished the distance, some 240 miles, from Sable Island to Halifax in a day and a night."

Very often if a master of a fishing vessel could communicate with his owners or fish buyers great pecuniary gain would follow.

For instance in the fresh halibut business. Supposing a regular outfit of carrier pigeons were taken on board these, trained to fly direct to a home-cote in Gloucester, and released within 500 miles of home.

A pigeon so released would convey information of the greatest value to the owners and also to buyers concerning the amount of the catch, whether or not there are other fares immediately following from the banks, or whether the vessel would probably be the only one in port for several days.

Owing to the uncertainties of the arrival of fairs of halibut, haddock and other fresh fish the prices paid fluctuate appreciably, and the buyers and crews often suffer thereby.

Another point of great value in the employment of these birds is in the mackerel fishery, especially along the New England coast. The great fickleness of mackerel

schools, during the past decade especially, has been after alluded to. At times great schools of these fish appear in certain sections, where but one or two vessels happen to be. If some of the fleet were present good hauls could be made and the difference between a losing and a profitable season be the result.

There are always numerous of the sailing fleet coming and going from port, and a "tip" brought to port by one of these feathered messengers from a chance vessel that mackerel were schooling off Monhegan, Mt. Desert, or in the vicinity of Block Island, could be quickly availed of by numerous schooners.

The possibilities of this thing can be realized when it is stated that there are birds on Cape Ann that can fly from 200 to 400 miles and be in their coop on the same night of the day in which they are liberated.

Further than this it is asserted that the birds can be used to communicate with vessels at sea, although this would seem to be a most difficult feat in the case of a fishing vessel.

As going to confirm this, the fact is brought forward that a fancier presented the cruiser New York with five pairs of birds, for which the Cramps built a fine coop in which they were confined until they had become thoroughly familiarized with their surroundings. In order to test the capacities of the birds during a recent spate of the cruiser, these birds were held ashore, and after the war-ship had steamed well to sea and miles out of sight the birds were liberated. In a few hours afterwards they were in their coops.

Of course in this instance the conditions were quite favorable. The great high-sided milk-white steamer with its three distinctive stacks could not be easily mis-

taken for any other form of marine shipping.

In the case of a fishing vessel the conditions would be different as craft, if this description bears the same general resemblance and identification would be a matter of some difficulty. Yet by some peculiarity such as a peculiar design or ornament on the track, it is reasonable to assume that the intelligence of the birds would be sufficient to enable them to reach their destination again on a vessel fishing generally on the same banks, as a halibut catcher, pigeons would get the "lay" of the land sufficiently to enable them to carry and fetch news with tolerable certainty.

The uses above outlined are not impractical or visionary. Contrary to the general impression, the homing pigeons are not of delicate physique, but are endowed with a characteristic which makes them especially valuable—endurance—for they never give up their quest until their powers fail. This point will be seen when it is remembered that the pigeon that brought the news of the Edwards' fate, was according to the record of the government official on Sable Island, released in a gale of from 75 to 80 miles per hour. For the commercial purposes of the fishing business no such severe conditions would be required. Rather, ordinary weather.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

LIBERAL STANDARD-BEARERS IN THE COUNTIES.

- ANTIGONISH—Hon. C. F. McIsaac and Christopher Chisholm.
 - ANNAPOLIS—Hon. J. W. Longley and Jos. Bancroft.
 - COLCHESTER—F. A. Lawrence and A. Dickle.
 - CUMBERLAND—T. R. Black and A. E. Fraser.
 - DIGBY—E. E. Topper and A. F. Corbett.
 - CAPE BRETON—Jos. McPherson and A. J. McDonald.
 - GUYSBORO—D. H. McKinnon and J. H. Sinclair.
 - HALIFAX—Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. M. J. Power and Wm. Roche.
 - HANTS—Arthur Drysdale and W. H. Guild.
 - INVERNESS—John McKinnon and S. McDonnell.
 - KINGS—B. H. Dodge and H. H. Wiekwire.
 - PICTOU—Jas. D. McGregor, E. M. McDonald and J. F. Oliver.
 - QUEENS—A. M. Hemeon and R. Hunt.
 - RICHMOND—Jos. Matheson and Capt. Joyce.
 - SHELBURNE—Hon. Thomas Johnson and Thomas Robertson.
 - VICTORIA—John A. Fraser and John G. Morrison.
 - YARMOUTH—Wm. Law and Forman Ho field.
 - LUNenburg.—Hon. C. E. Church and J. D. Sperry, Esq.
- In three or four counties the conservatives have no candidates as yet.
- Mr. W. E. Delaney, son-in-law of P. McGuire, Esq., and, one time, leader of the 75th band of this town, has of late been passing along other than pleasant paths, as will be seen by reading the following from the Halifax Chronicle of Friday last—The family of W. E. Delaney have been sorely affected by scarlet fever. Three of Mr. and Mrs. Delaney's four children had the disease. One, the eldest, was left deaf and suffering with dropsy; another died on Tuesday, after 48 hours illness, and was buried Wednesday; and the third very low and fears are entertained for his recovery. Mr. and Mrs. Delaney have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

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New Dress Goods:

Our stock of Dress Goods bring low. We hand them ship early. We never opened up such values

SEE

- Our Range at 20 cents Double Fold
- Our Range at 27 cents All Wool
- Our Range at 30 cents " " " "
- " " " " 40 " " "
- " " " " 50 " " "
- " " " " 55 " " "
- " " " " 60 " " "
- " Handsome Dress Lengths.

The above are all double fold and full assortment of shades.

Black Dress Goods Plain and Fancy

FROM 20c. PER YD. DOUBLE FOLD TO \$1.50.

Plain Black Goods are lower this year and fortunately for ever we only had about six dress lengths on hand. We bought largely of new make in Henricette and Fashionable Merino. We guarantee the best and cheapest range of Black Dress Goods ever found in the town.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

New White Wear.

A full assortment of Corset Covers, Night Gowns, Chemise, Drawers, etc. about 20 per cent. lower than last year.

See our new embroideries. See our new Print, Gingham, Grey Cottons, Flannellette, Can. Tweeds, Osna-bergs, Cotton Towels. Extra Values.

New Roller Blinds, Curtain Poles and our first shipment of Handsome Moquette Carpet.

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Fall and Winter Stock Complete
 REEFERS FROM \$10.00 TO \$16.00. OVERCOATS FROM \$14 TO \$25
 FALL SUIT FROM \$16 TO \$20
 Good Cloths, Good Trimmings, Good Workmanship
 A perfect fit or order cancelled.
 No second-class work turned out.

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And before going home buy a pair of boots from

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120 PAIRS

FALL and WINTER BOOTS
 For the Ladies

120 PAIRS

60 Pairs Buttoned at \$1.10.
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 Lincoln Street.

HYPNOTIC WONDERS
STARTLING EXPERIMENTS
AND CURES PERFORMED
BY PARIS PHYSICIANS.

The hypnotic experiments practiced by Dr. Luys and Dr. Encausse at La Charite Hospital may be roughly divided into two classes. The first are experiments of a speculative kind, that is to say, such as do not produce practical effects. The second class includes such as do produce such results. To the latter class may be assigned the researches now practised at the hospital, which both Dr. Luys and Dr. Encausse believe to be amongst 'the most interesting which they have yet pursued. These experiments are mainly the diagnosis of patients by subjects in the hypnotic state; the cure of nervous disorders by the transfer of the same from patients to subjects in the hypnotic state, and the cure of moral and physical maladies by the power of suggestion.

The hypnotic state is divided by Dr. Luys into five phases of intensity, somnambulism, fascination, catalepsy, lethargy and hypolethargy with various intermediary phases which have not yet been tabulated. The hypnotic that in one or the other of its phases is produced in the subject or patient in two ways, by word of command or by the use of the rotative mirror. The rotative mirror is used in all cases where hypnotic influence is first applied to an individual, that is to say, when a man or woman is put to sleep for the first time. This mirror much resembles that used by bird catchers for snaring larks. It is composed of four arms at right angles to each other, overlaid with bright polished metal. The arms revolve by clockwork on a pivot, at a rapid rate of speed. The patient is seated in a high-backed chair with his back to the light, which shines full on the mirrors, and is bidden to keep his eyes fixed upon it, and simultaneously to desire to be sent to sleep. The clock work sets the mirror in rotary motion with a dazzling effect.

The eyes are first attracted by the rays of light which flash from the wings of the mirror, then little by little, and at the end of a period which varies according to the temperament of the patient, a kind of fascination is produced, the lids get tired and imperceptibly close, the head falls back and the patient sleeps a sleep which seems natural, but which is really one of the first phases of hypnosis. In other cases, that is to say, in the case of patients who are more predisposed, a slight shock is manifested during the state of fascination, due, no doubt, to the sudden contraction of some muscle or system of muscles, and the patient rolls into a deep sleep, breathing hard. He is then completely insensible, and apt for the reception of suggestion. He is in the deepest phase of hypnosis. In most cases, however, the simple word of command, without passes or gestures of any kind, suffices, at least where the doctor has to do with subjects who have often been hypnotised.

The person in this artificially induced trance, however effected, is, according to the hypnotic school apt to receive suggestion. Though apparently asleep, his mind is intensely receptive and can understand and remember commands, which, received in this state, he will consider so imperative, as to strain every atom of his will power to execute, either at once, or at the exact time at which the command was to take action. The person in the hypnotic state is endowed with a vastly increased power of perception; that is to say, he hears, feels and sees much better than in his ordinary state; but

at the same time his will power and even his intelligence are totally surrendered to the operator.

From the social point of view these new states of instantaneous loss of consciousness into which hypnotic or merely fascinated subjects may be made to pass deserve to be considered with interest. As I shall have to explain to you later, the individual in these novel conditions no longer belongs to himself; he is surrendered, an inert being, to the enterprise of those who surround him. At one moment in the passive stage in this lepsy, he is absolutely defenseless and exposed to any criminal attempt on the part of those who surround him. He can be poisoned and mutilated. Where a woman is concerned, she may be subjected to cruel or even criminal treatment without having the smallest recollection of what has passed after she has awakened. Sometimes, in the active condition, the state of lucid somnambulism, and even in the condition of simple fascination, the subject may be exposed to the influence directing his actions. He may be induced to become a homicide, an incendiary or suicide, and all these impulses become forces stored up silently, which will burst forth at a given moment with the precision accuracy of performance and automatic impetuosity of acts performed by the really insane. Gentlemen, bear this well in mind; all these acts, all these phenomena unconsciously accomplished, are no more vague apprehensions and vain suppositions; they are real facts which you may meet with this very day in ordinary life.

This is indeed one of the most dangerous features of hypnotism. Fortunately for the science of hypnotism, the same energy towards useful acts can be stimulated, and it is just this entire obedience of which the professors take advantage for the practice of their healing art. Thus the concious habits, the lepsy child, the epileptic, the homicidal or suicidal maniac, can be cured, and in numerous cases they have been cured of their propensities, natural or acquired, by the substitution of another will-power for their own. More wonderful things even have been achieved. The patient's will-power can be so intensified as to enable him to assume mastery of parts of the body which, as the result of such nervous disorders as paralysis, he may have entirely lost.

The cures may be divided into two classes, the first effected by auto-suggestion, that is to say, by inspiring the patient with the determination to get the better of his disorder, and those effected by the transfer of the disorder from the patient in his ordinary state into a subject in the hypnotic state. Examples of both can be observed at Dr. Luys' consulting rooms at the Charite Hospital at present.

In the first class, for instance, may be mentioned the very extraordinary case of a girl affected with a very large and hideous cicatrix birthmark which extends over the right side of the cheek, reaching down to the neck and covering the whole of the right ear. This patient is put to sleep before the rotative mirror, and, while in the hypnotic state, is commanded by Dr. Luys or Dr. Encausse to rid herself of the disgusting blotch. After remaining asleep for about 10 minutes, the duration of the daily cure, she is aroused and sent about her business, to return again next day. It is formally declared by Dr. Luys and Dr. Encausse that already very marked diminution of the stain has been effected. Patches of white are be-

gunning to show in parts which were entirely stained with red, whilst the whole of the back of the ear, which was formerly disfigured is now of its natural color. It is believed by Dr. Encausse that, although the cure will be a very long one, it will eventually succeed, if only the patient have the patience and the courage necessary to continue it.

The second class of cures are, however, by far the most interesting and the most wonderful. These are what are known as cures by transfer. This is the method used. One of the subjects attached to Dr. Luys' clinic—such subjects being persons who have proved themselves very susceptible—is sent to sleep by the word of command from the doctor, and in this state grasps the hands of the patient who desires to be cured. In some cases the hand of the subject are laid upon the patient's head. The subject is now described as "tapping" the patient of the nervous disorder that effects him. During the process of the transfer an assistant passes a magnetic iron bar over the arms and bodies of both patient and subject. The transfer usually lasts about three minutes. During this period both patient and subject retain absolute lucidity of spirit; but with this difference, that the subject or the person in the hypnotic state assume the individuality of the patient for the nonce, and can answer the doctor's questions as to the patient's state and progress. Thus it is the former and not the latter whom the case is progressing and what alterations may be felt, and the subject will answer.

For some time past, the doctor had established that when a magnet is presented to a hypnotic subject in one of the phases of trance, the effect produced varies, according as the north or south pole, that is to say, the negative or the positive end of the magnet is offered. The north pole in all cases produces a state of intense delight expressed by gestures and outcries of pleasure, which it is hard to fancy were merely feigned. The subjects in this case declare that they are at the end of the magnet emanations of a beautiful blue light, which fill them with entrancing pleasure. Their faces are suffused with joy, and one can scarcely believe this vivid expression of delight mere imposture. When the bar is reversed the greatest horror and disgust at once effect the subject. With contracted mouth and frantic eyes they throw out their hands and turn away their faces as from a terrifying vision. If asked what it is that causes this dismay the subject will answer that it is the sight of a horrible red light playing around the end of the magnet.

Investigating further in this direction, the doctor has discovered that the same subjects can detect in the human face emanations corresponding to those seen at the end of the magnetic bar. Thus from the left eye and left ear and the left corner of the mouth in persons in a good state of health blue emanations can be seen by the hypnotised person, according to the declarations of such subjects. From the right side red emanations are similarly noticed. Dividing the face into two parts, which Dr. Luys calls respectively the blue and red side of the human body or the negative and the positive side, is seen by the subjects a broad yellow band.

In cases of persons, however, suffering from nervous disorders or from the result of diseases or accidents the cases vary. Thus, according to one of the subjects, the red light proceeding from the right eye of a person affected with short-sightedness and fatigue of

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the organ was largely spotted with violet. Violet is the characteristic color in all cases of great nervous fatigue. Black, green and multi-colored flames have been described by the subjects as showing from persons suffering with various forms of nervous disorder. A man who had been wounded in the eye with a rapier was characterized at an interval of three months by two different subjects, who, according to Dr. Luys, had no means of intercommunication, as emitting a green light from the injured organ. The same ascertainment have, moreover, been made when photographs have been presented to the hypnotic subjects, shining from the pictures of human beings not drawn from life. Thus Dr. Luys will present a plate of fashion drawings to a subject, who will at once assert that he sees nothing. The same answer has invariably been made by the subjects when they have been asked to examine a dead body, which, according to their report, emits, in animals, however, the identical phenomena have been verified.

ROBERT H. SHERARD.

THE WORK OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

[Alice H. Rhine in the Forum.]

A somewhat silent but active revolution is in progress among the women of the U. S., by which the old conditions that consigned them to inferiority and subjection to men, are gradually being changed. American women are leading their sex throughout the world to a higher life by their work in every state of the Union. One of the principal means by which this revolution, or "reformation" as some call it, is to be finally effected will be through the women's clubs that are becoming so numerous.

To whatever extent women's clubs may grow, there need be no fear that they will be used for anything but good. The distinction that nature has made between the dispositions of women and men, together with the treatment to which women have been subjected throughout the ages, has acted upon their habits of thought in such manner that now, when women band themselves together to achieve some common end, their impulses lead them so strongly to be helpful that their united work takes on an entirely different character in many ways from the associated work of their brethren. In nothing is this divergence shown so plainly as in the clubs of the two sexes. While the clubs of men consist usually of luxuriously appointed apartments with card rooms, bars, restaurants, bowling alleys and billiard rooms for the comfort and enjoyment of members only, women's clubs always have a basis of philanthropy, even when instituted for merely social purposes.

An illustration of the comprehensive view taken by the "gentler sex" of the power obtained by mutual co-operation, was exhibited in the International Council of Women held at Washington in 1888. At this conference, 53 different organizations were represented by 80 speakers, sent as delegates from England, France, Norway, Denmark, Finland, India, Canada and the United States. All but four of these organizations were of national scope, and those four were of national value. One of the great purposes in calling this council together was, as its leaders said, "that it might result in an international association that should henceforth hold itself in readiness to communicate with every possible organization in every possible country on the face of the

globe." Following this international council was a national one, held also in Washington, in 1891. In both these, among other demands, was one that there should be as general and liberal provision for the professional and industrial training of women as for men; that women should receive equal endeavor to be made to secure legislative rights to a higher standard of wages.

The calling together of these councils, with much of the radical thought expressed in them, was the work of the woman's suffrage bands. These formerly despised social section of New England, have spread, until there is scarcely a State in the Union without its woman's right organizations, in which its members meet on the end club idea of uniting for the purpose of gaining one common

In later years the woman suffrage societies have had their power still further strengthened by the support of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. This organization, which is the largest incorporated society of the United States, soon saw the policy of helping to gain the franchise for the sex. "Only," said they, "America be delivered nationally from the dram-shops."

Outside of national organizations which count their millions of adherents, the largest union of clubs is the Federation of Working Girl's Societies. This is an alliance of working girls, which had its origin in a small club started some seven years ago by Miss Grace Dodge, a woman of wealth and shop girls, whom she termed her "friends." So successful was this little club, that ten similar ones were formed within a year, each one of which represented from 20 to 250 women. These ten clubs were organized into an association, as they took in other clubs as they were formed. When other cities followed suit, all these were grouped into a federation. The objects of these societies are to secure by mutual co-operation advantages not possible to individual effort, and to influence the bringing of them into intimate relations with the cultured and refined by a sisterly union between women of all degrees in the scale; by practical talks, lectures, entertainments, educational classes, and a club journal, to which all are expected to contribute, and give their views on the debatable topics of the industrial, domestic and political world. The topics discussed in this way by working women are of a range broad enough fairly to indicate that the sex is taking an interest in the events of the time without losing any of its womanliness. One of the most valuable things connected with these clubs, and common to all in this country, is the adherence they give to the doctrine of temperance. In no woman's club is liquor allowed; even on fete days, nothing stronger than lemonade is permitted, and on the Sorosis banquet toasts are drunk with water not with wine. Who may estimate the moral influence that even this one protest may have on the future destinies of the human race?

It is through this dominant thought of doing something active for bettering the condition of woman, and consequently the rest of mankind that—after many years of struggle, first by the woman suffrage societies, then by the woman's Christian Temperance Union, and later by the agitation

in the clubs—the sex has gained the right to vote on school matters in 28 States in the Union; that women can serve in hospitals as physicians and nurses; that women have been allowed to protect as matrons in police stations, or in Chicago, in the city jails. In two States the right of equal suffrage has been granted, and in several others permission to vote on matters connected with municipal reform. Colleges which in former times denied them the privilege of entrance have opened their doors to let them gain the knowledge they desire. These are some of the actual gains of a class of beings to whom was denied the right, at one time, to learn the alphabet.

ABOUT ADVERTISING

We cannot expect every advertiser to derive equal results.—Denver Commercial Tribune. That's it. No publisher can expect every advertiser to reap equal benefits from his advertisement. But, the advertisers very often seem to think so. Direct returns to an advertisement depend upon so many things that the advertiser who thinks all there is in advertising is to "run the ad," and he will enjoy imaging benefits is likely to find many discouraging features in his advertising investments.

In the first place, there is how to do the thing you advertise; next, there is, how to do it; and finally, there is, how to do it so that you can make something that nobody cares anything about having, and you and your advertisement will be known of all men, but they won't be the right thing to do for you. The man who happens to be looking for that particular man, make inquiries. That's the way you run that kind of an advertisement. If you have no right to expect the best results. On the other hand, if you will study how to attract the attention and to interest the trade in your advertisement, you will get the returns frequently said, the best and simplest way to do the matter is a question of individual taste advertising, we think are more than the success of Of course, the attractive announcement has its own advantages, but more attractiveness of an advertisement in itself will not sell a dollar's worth of goods. It is having something and when you have something to sell, what better method can there be than to tell the price? Now, the question of when to advertise is: Always, in the field where you are doing business, keep everlastingly at it. Don't stop advertising till you take down your sign Northwest Trade.

That Pie

I had for dinner
was the best I ever ate.
Thanks to COTTOLENE, the
new and successful shortening.

ASK YOUR
GROCER
FOR
IT.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

BUSINESS CARDS JOB WORK.

I AM prepared to execute all sorts of jobs in carpentering with readiness and to the satisfaction of all demanding my services. Please remember that I am

SPECIALLY QUALIFIED
to repair Mahogany, Rose Wood, Walnut or other valuable goods, and will do so either on the premises of owner, or at my shop, Pelham Street.

M. A. MCKINNON,
BUILD R. AND CONTRACTOR,
Estimates Furnished free of Charge

GRIFFIN & KELTIE,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
244 BARRINGTON STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

AND IMPORTERS OF
ENGLISH TILE HEARTHSTONES
AND MARBLE FLOORS.

—AGENTS—
W. A. Gault, Lunenburg; Mont
Zwickler, Mahone Bay; Jas. H. Wentzel,
Kittico's Cove; A. G. Carder, New Germany.

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

DESIRE to inform the public that I constantly keep in stock a full line of COFFINS, CASKETS, and SHROUDS of all other materials used in burying the dead. EMBALMING and SHAVING executed at circumstances and wants of all favoring me with orders.

12-12 ELL HOPPS,
Undertaker.

ALBION HOTEL

22 Sackville St., - Halifax, N. S.
James Grant, Proprietor.
The Albion is large and airy, and the most central hotel in the city, near the Post Office, Custom House and principal banks.

TERMS MODERATE

THE
EISENHAEUER
AND
KAULBACH
PICTURES ARE ALL THE RAGE.

BOLLIVER is framing them...
...can frame any other picture as short...
...notice. Remember, Bolliver makes...
...picture framing a business and he...
...as enable him to do work on the...
...shortest notice and do it cheap and...
...well. When you want a picture...
...framed
...Remember Bolliver's the Man.

Second-hand Pianos Any person having a second-hand piano for sale, can find a cash purchaser by addressing A. C. Redden, Lunenburg.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Sole agency for the two oldest and finest piano houses in America, viz:



ALSO THE CELEBRATED BEHR, WHELOCK, BELL, NEWCOMBE, MINION AND OTHERS. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MARQUIS
Bell and Dominion Organs
which are recognized as the standard of excellence the world over. Don't fail to write or call for prices and you will save from
25 TO 50 DOLLARS
and be sure of a first class article. State whether you wish to purchase for cash or on instalment plan.

W. H. JOHNSON--121 & 123 Hollis St. Halifax

C. W. LANE,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.,
Lunenburg, N. S.
OFFICE - Over Merchant's Bank,
Wilson's Building.
TELEPHONE, No. 20.

DR. AITKEN
PELHAM STREET,
LUNENBURG, N. S.

DR. DESBRISAY
KING STREET,
LUNENBURG, N. S.

Dr. J. G. ROSS
Physician and Surgeon,
Of Bellevue Hospital Medical College,
Lincoln Street, Lunenburg.

DR. J. N. MACK,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR
Residence, Pelham St., Lunenburg.
Telephone, No. 4; Office, above Whalley's
Store.

S. A. CHESLEY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
OFFICES IN NEW COURT HOUSE,
LUNENBURG, N. S.

Fire Insurance effected in first-class English Company.

A. K. MacLEAN, L. L. B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
OFFICE LATELY OCCUPIED BY JOHN D. McLEOD, HIRTLES BLOK, LUNENBURG, N. S.

JAMES A. McLEAN, Q. C.
(LATE OF OWEN & McLEAN)
JUMBO BUILDING - BRIDGE-WATER, N. S.
Money to loan in large and small quantities. Fire and Life Insurance.

OWEN & RUGGLES,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, ETC., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENTS, TRUGATELANS CONSULAR AGENTS,
Agent of the N. S. Building Society,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, COLLECTIONS MADE THROUGHOUT CANADA AND U. S.
LUNENBURG, - NOVA SCOTIA.

JAS. H. BROWN,
STONE MASON, PLASTERER,
Bricklayer, Stucco Worker
LIME, PLASTER & CEMENT, always in stock at lowest market prices. Address JAMES H. BROWN, Lunenburg, N. S.



G. A. POLLEY, SURGEON-DENTIST.
Office over Whalley's store, Lincoln Street.
Teeth filled with all kinds of material, also carefully extracted. The manufacture of artificial teeth will receive particular attention. Lunenburg, N. S.

NATURE'S WEAPONS.

SOME INTERESTING THINGS REVEALED BY THE MICROSCOPE.

A Fly Possesses a Keen Saw-The Spider Uses a Comb and the Humble Caterpillar is a Dangerous Enemy.



HE wonders of the miniature world that surrounds us are an inexhaustible store to the microscope.



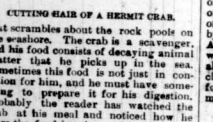
STINGING HAIRS OF A CATERPILLAR.

With tools and weapons more delicate than human skill can produce, and which he uses far beyond man is in the manufacture of some of the everyday implements.



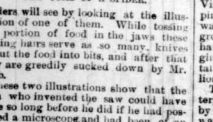
STING OF MOSQUITO.

Another saw which rivals the one of the fly in delicacy is furnished, not by an insect, but by the little hermit crab.



CUTTING HAIR OF A HERMIT CRAB.

That scurries about on a rock pool or the seashore. The crab is a scavenger, and his food consists of decaying animal matter that he picks up in the sea.



THE COMB OF A SPIDER.

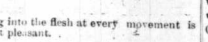
Readers will see by looking at the illustration of one of them. While toasting the portion of food in the jaws those cutting hairs serve as so many knives to cut the food into bits, and after that they are greedily sucked down by the crab.

But nature as often provides a weapon also does a tool. All know of the sharp pointed sting of the bee, and while the majority have perhaps felt it, very few know how it looks. The pic-



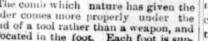
SAW OF THE SAND FLY.

ture shows a good sharp one from a honey bee. The original from which the illustration is taken is a little less than one-eighth of an inch long.



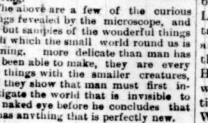
AN UNBARBED STING.

The sting of the mosquito which is shown in this illustration is a little less than one-eighth of an inch long.



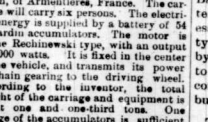
STING OF A BEE.

They are chosen and they went into an adjoining room from which they in a few moments emerged and reported that Messrs. McLean and Hirtle were the choice of the committee, and the convention unanimously adopted the report of the committee.



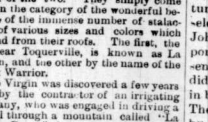
THE CRAB'S SAW.

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That scurries about on a rock pool or the seashore. The crab is a scavenger, and his food consists of decaying animal matter that he picks up in the sea.



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These two illustrations show that the same who invented the saw could have done so long before he did if he had possessed a microscope and had been of an investigating turn of mind.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED

On Monday of this week the Conservatives held their Convention at Mahone Bay. It was patronized by some 50 or 60 Lunenburg town men, four members from Bridgewater, one or two of the faithful from Chester and between 75 and 100 others, mostly citizens from Mahone and adjoining sections.

On the evening of the twentieth inst., the Band of Hope gave an excellent entertainment in the Methodist church, Ritey's Cove. This entertainment, which consisted of readings, recitations and music, both vocal and instrumental, was given in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Cheerful's golden wedding.

PETITE RIVIERE ITEMS

The P. R. Brass Band has regular practice in Mr. J. D. Sperry's hall on Saturday and Monday evenings on the latter of which Mr. William Hebb band master has been giving instruction.

MARRIAGES

At Mahone Bay on the 21st inst by the Rev. J. W. Crawford, Cornelius and Emma Mosher, both of Mahone Bay.

DEATHS

At Fuxburgh, Feb. 14th, Regina Elizabeth, beloved wife of Alexander Hughes, in the 65th year of her age, leaving a husband five daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss her last pleasure copy.

MR AND MRS CHEERFUL

On the evening of the twentieth inst., the Band of Hope gave an excellent entertainment in the Methodist church, Ritey's Cove. This entertainment, which consisted of readings, recitations and music, both vocal and instrumental, was given in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Cheerful's golden wedding.

Wanted

A girl to do general house work. Apply at this office.

Wanted

The pharmacopoeia set and recommended iron wire as material for iron preparations. Medical, being steel and therefore pure, is also often applied and yields sufficiently pure preparations.

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Visit to our Neighborhood

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY. REPUTED AND DEFORMED.

THE success in relieving or overcoming the above is in knowing the difference between the various causes and in adjusting a suitable instrument to meet the case. Charles Clute, of Toronto has been established for years and has treated 27 patients in thousands of his trusses have been sold and its praise of curing rupture entirely is borne from case to case.

Truss, N. S. Parker House, Tues. March 20. New Glasgow, N. S. Vendome Hotel, Wed. March 21.

Halifax, N. S. Parker House, Thurs. March 22. Antigonish, N. S. Union House, Mon. Tues. March 23 and 24.

See C. & W. Whitney's celebrated 115 English-Print, 32 inches wide, 14-1/2 See Can. Print 6 & 8 & 10c, pattern choice, Quality Extra.

See C. & W. Whitney's White Sheet, 42 x 36, 10c, 45c. White Cotton at 10c. Great Cotton at 8c. All Special Values.

Several of the presidents have remained in active politics after retirement from the White House. Buchanan was elected president at 66 and retired at the age of 70.

Those who take an orange every morning may like to try the manner of eating them that prevails in the land of oranges. Take a thin-skinned orange, thrust a fork through it from the stem end, and with a sharp knife cut the rind away, beginning at the fork and cutting downward.

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