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ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1890.

NO. 46.

VOL. VIII.

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WANTED! THERE are good Salesmen, either on salary, or on commission, independent territory given to each.

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late Sarah Ann Royce...

NOTICE. ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Edward Birtaux, late of Annapolis, deceased...

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Selected Story. Trouble on Lost Mountain.

Concluded. Babe had no hesitation in telling her mother the facts.

"Well, my goodness!" was Mrs. Hightower's comment. "I wouldn't go around whinin' about it if I was you—that I wouldn't. Nobody never ketches me whinin' roun' after your pappy, for we was married, and he was lots part-

er that what Tuck Peevy is. "Wimp your pappy got techy, I thes says to myself, 'Ef I'm with havin', I'm with scrampin' an' ter, an' of your pappy had'n't 'er scambled an' scuffled roun' he wouldn't 'a' got me nuther, of I do up and say it myself. I'd a heap druther see you fillin' 'em slays, an' a-fixin' up for to weave your pappy some shirts, than to see you a-whinin, roun' atterny clip on the top side er the yeth let like Tuck Peevy."

There was little consolation even in this, but Babe went about her simple duties with some show of spirit; and when her father and Chichester returned from their trip on Sweetwater, it would have required a sharp eye to discover that Babe regarded herself as "wearing the green willow."

For a few days she avoided Chichester, as if by that means to prove her loyalty to Peevy; but as Peevy was not present to approve her conduct or to take advantage of it, she soon grew tired of playing an unnecessary part. Peevy persisted in staying away, and the result was that Babe's anger—a healthy quality in a young girl—got the better of her grief. Then wonder took the place of anger; but behind it all was the hope that before many days Peevy would saunter into the house, armed with his inscrutable smile, and inquire, as he had done a hundred times before, how long before dinner would be ready. This theory was held by Grandis Hightower, but as it was a very plausible one, Babe adopted it as her own.

Meanwhile it is not to be supposed that two lovers, so sulking and the other sighing, had any influence on the season. The spring had made some delay in the valley before taking complete possession of the mountain, but this delay was not significant. Even on the mountain the days began to suggest the ratio of summer. The air was alternately warm and lazy, and crisp and clear. One day Kenesaw would cast aside its atmospheric trappings and appear to lie within speaking distance of Hightower's door. The next it would withdraw behind its blue veil, and seem far enough away to belong to another world. On Hightower's farm the corn was high enough to whet its green sabers against the wind.

One evening Chichester, Hightower, and Babe sat on the little porch with their faces turned toward Kenesaw. They had been watching a line of blue smoke on the mountain in the distance, and as the twilight deepened into dusk, they saw that the summit of Kenesaw was crowned by a thin fringe of fire. As the darkness gathered, the bright belt of flame projected against the vast expanse of night seemed to belong to the vision of St. John.

"It looks like a picture out of the Bible," suggested Chichester, somewhat vaguely.

"It 'wasn't that, I reckon," said Babe. "Some un's a-lovin' a mighty sight of fencin'; an' a timber's timber these days, lemme tell you."

"May be some un's a-burnin' brush," said Babe.

"Bess you! they don't pile brush in a streak a mile long," said Babe.

"This thin line of fire crept along slowly, and the people on the little porch sat and watched it. Occasionally it would crawl up to the top of a dead pine, and leave a fiery signal flaring in the air.

"What is the matter with Peevy?" asked Chichester after a while. "I met him on the mountain the other day and he seemed not to know me."

"He don't know anybody aroun' here," said Babe with a sigh.

"Hit's thes some er his an' Babe's capers," Hightower remarked with a laugh. "They er bin a-cuttin' up this away now growin' on two year. I reckon ag'in' camp-meetin' time Tuck'll drap in an' make hisself know'd. Gals and boys is mighty funny w' their gwines on."

After a little, Babe went into the house and left the young people to watch the fiery procession in Kenesaw.

"The next time I see Peevy," said Chichester, gaily, "I'll take him by the sleeve and show him the road to Beauty's bower."

"Well, you neap'er pester wi' 'im on account of me," said Babe. Chichester laughed. The fact that so handsome a girl as Babe should deliberately fall in love with so lank and ungainly a person as Tuck Peevy seemed to him to be one of the problems that philoso-

phers might to concern themselves with; but from his point of view, the fact that Babe had not gradually faded away, according to the approved rules of romance, was entirely creditable to humanity on the mountain.

A circle, burning in the room that Chichester occupied, shone through the window faintly and fell on Babe, while Chichester sat in the shadow. As they were talking a mocking-bird in the apple tree awoke and poured into the heart of a blood of delicious melody.

"Chichester, I think I've got some omen in that," said Chichester.

"They say," said Babe, laughing merrily, "that if a gal puts on a man's hat when she hears a mocking-sing at night, she'll get married that year, an' do well."

"Well, I'm sorry I haven't got a bonnet to put on," exclaimed Chichester. "Oh, it don't work that way!" cried Babe.

The mocking-bird continued to sing, and finally brought its concert to a close by giving a most marvellous imitation of the wood-thrush.

There was a silence for one brief moment. Then there was a red flash under the apple trees, followed by the sharp crack of a rifle. There was another brief moment of silence, and then the young girl sighed softly, leaned forward, and fell from her chair.

"What's this?" cried Babe, coming to the door.

"The Lord only knows!" exclaimed Chichester. "Look at your daughter!"

Abe stepped forward and touched the girl on the shoulder. Then he shook her gently, as he had done a thousand times when rousing her from sleep.

"Babe! git up!—Git up, honey, an' go in the house. You ought to 'a' been abed long ago. Git up, honey."

Chichester stood like one paralyzed. For the moment he was incapable of either speech or action.

"I know what she's atter," said Babe tenderly. "You wouldn't believe it skecely, but this yer great big chunk of a girl wants her ole pappy to pick her up, tote her like the babe she was when she er little bit of a pup."

"I think she has been shot," said Chichester. To his own ears his voice seemed to be the voice of some other man.

"Shoot!" exclaimed Babe. "Why who's a-gwine to shoot Babe? Lord, Cap'n! you dunner nothin'! 'tall 'bout Babe of you talk that away. Come on, honey." With that Babe lifted his child in his arms, and carried her into the house. Chichester followed. All his faculties were benumbed, and he seemed to be walking in a dream. It seemed that no such horrible confusion as that by which he was surrounded could have the remotest relation to reality.

Nevertheless, it did not add to his surprise and consternation to find, when Babe had placed the girl on her bed, that she was dead. A little red spot on her forehead, half-hidden by the glossy, curling hair, showed that whoever held the rifle aimed it well.

"Why, honey," said Babe, wiping away the slight blood-stain that showed itself, "you struck your head ag'in' a nail. Git up! you oughtn't to be agwine on this way before com'pny."

"I tell you she is dead!" cried Chichester. "She has been murdered!"

The girl's mother had already realized this fact, and her tearless grief was something pitiful to behold. The gray-haired grandfather had also realized it.

"I'd druther see her a-lyin' thar dead," he exclaimed, raising his weak and trembling hands heavenward, "than to see her Tuck Peevy's wife."

"Why, gentlemen!" exclaimed Babe, "how she she be dead! I oughter knowed that!"

At this juncture Tuck Peevy walked into the room. There was a strange glitter in his eyes, a new energy in his movements. Chichester sprang at him, seized him by the throat, and dragged him to the bedside.

"You cowardly, skalking murderer!" he exclaimed, "see what you have done!"

Peevy's sallow face grew ashen. He seemed to shrink and collapse under Chichester's hand. His breath came thick and short. His long, bony fingers clutched nervously at his clothes.

"I aimed at the hat!" he exclaimed huskily.

He would have leaped over the girl, but Chichester flung him away from the bedside, and he sank down in a corner, moaning and shaking. Abe took no notice of Peevy's entrance, and paid no attention to the crouching figure mumping in the corner, except, perhaps, so far as he seemed to recognize in Chichester's attack on Peevy a somewhat vigorous protest against his

own theory; for, when there was comparative quiet in the room, Hightower raised himself, and exclaimed in a tone that showed both impatience and excitement:

"Why, great God Almighty, gentlemen, don't go on that way! They hain't no-terro done. Thes let us alone. Me an' Babe's all right. She's bin, as playin' this way er'ry p'p'le, was a little bit of 'em. Don't make her mad, gentlemen, because of we do she'll take plum fell atter to-morrow for to go to the 'gine."

Chichester could see that his face was colorless. His eyes were sunken, but alone with a peculiar brilliancy, and great beads of perspiration stood on his forehead. His whole appearance was that of a man distraught. Here was another tragedy!

Seeking a momentary escape from the confusion and perplexity into which he had been plunged by the horrible events of the night, Chichester passed out into the yard, and stood bareheaded in the cool wind that was faintly stirring among the trees. The stars shone remote and tranquil, and the serenity of the mountain, the awful silence that seemed to be, not the absence of sound, but the presence of some spiritual entity, gave assurance of peace. Out there, in the cold air, or in the wide skies, or in the vast gulf of night, there was nothing to suggest either pity or compassion—only the mysterious tranquility of nature.

This was the end, so far as Chichester knew. He never entered the Hightower house again. Something prompted him to saddle his horse and ride down the mountain. The tragedy and its attendant troubles were never reported in the newspapers. The peace of the mountain remained undisturbed, its silence unbroken.

But should Chichester, who at last accounts was surveying a line of railway in Mexico, ever return to Lost Mountain, he would find Tuck Peevy a gaunt and shrunken creature, working on the Hightower farm and managing such of its small affairs as call for management at all. Sometimes, when the

freedmen, lying nothing, Abe Hightower will raise a paralytic hand and cry out as loud as he can that its almost time for Babe to quit playing 'possum. At such times we may be sure that, so far as Peevy is concerned, there is still trouble on Lost Mountain.

SOMEbody's BOY.

As we were falling back upon Malvern Hill, in the peninsular campaign, the rear-guard fighting back the confederate advance, our brigade was wheeled to the left and another to the right to cover the narrow highway and give the wounded and the stragglers an opportunity to close up. Across the fields, which were broken and wooded, advanced the enemy's skirmishers, followed by a doubled line of battle. We checked them with a volley, but they reformed and charged with a cheer. I could see their faces very plainly under the smoke, and as they rushed forward I noticed that the man directly in front of me was not a man, but a stripling of a boy. He didn't look to be more than 15 years old, and his face was white and scared. I had a dead-race with my musket, and this boy was coming straight upon me. Had he been a man I should have killed him. I could have hit him with my eyes shut. When I saw that it was a boy I couldn't fire upon him. I covered him once, but his scared face turned my gun away.

We let them come charging up until some of the more impetuous were almost over us, and then there was an awful crash of musketry—a great billow of flame—a thousand cries and curses. The flame of death had licked up their lines. I was looking for the boy as the smoke lifted. He stood, motionless in hand, looking about him as if paralyzed. Every man had gone down for ten feet either side of him. As our cheers burst forth the boy faced about with the remnant of the line and retreated to cover. I rejoiced over his escape and I hoped that if another charge was made he would not be with them.

Half an hour passed and now we were the rear-guard—a brigade holding the narrow road. We saw the enemy massing for another charge, and again we made ready to receive them. As they came forward I saw the same white-faced boy, this time a little to the left of me.

"Don't shoot that boy!" I called to the men beyond me.

The third man on the left was in line with the boy. He looked up at me with a sardonic smile and then he rested his musket and covered the boy to kill him when the word came to fire. An enemy was an enemy to him, whether man or boy. He was there to kill. I held my breath as the double line advanced. A little closer and they fired a volley and then charged.

ed. They sought our death—they were following us to destroy—they had no mercy. And yet, as I fired into the smoke, knowing that my bullet must find a human target, I was consoled by the reflection that I was not shooting at the boy—at Somebody's Boy. If he was killed it would be by the men on my left, and he must answer for it.

The enemy could not budge us. They couldn't touch our flanks, and a charge in front was simply slaughter. Our valleys broke their lines—decimated—and they were broken back again. I sprang to my feet and looked for the boy. The powder smoke swirled about—down—down—lifted up—floated away among the tree tops, and my heart bounded as I saw Somebody's Boy again. He stood with two comrades—the remnant, perhaps, of his whole company. Just as I got a glimpse of him the three turned to obey the call to retreat, and I swung my cap and cheered. Our whole line was cheering—the others because they had again repulsed the enemy—I because Somebody's Boy had again escaped.

And when I looked along our line to the left, wondering how the man with the grim face and murderous heart had missed his target, I saw him lying dead on the ground—stone dead. A bullet had struck him fair in the forehead.—Detroit Free Press.

A LIGHT IN THE WINDOW.

Few are probably the persons who have not once or twice heard the Sunday school song, "A Light in the Window." Unless I am mistaken it is founded upon a story told upon the Island of Sylt, but which might easily have its exact counterpart almost any seashore where a mother's heart beats with yearning love for her sailor son, and keeps its fond promise from night to night.

Among the simple fisher folks on the island lived a woman and her son. He was her only child, the pride of her heart as well as the source of constant dread, for the boy loved the sea as his father before had loved it, and nothing

gave him so much pleasure as to watch the incoming tide tumble its curling waves over the sands. No sooner was he strong enough to wield an oar and steer a boat than he joined the men in their fishing expeditions.

The mother with all her fears, and the fate of a long line of sailors in her mind, yet would not have had it otherwise if it would have been deemed dishonor among the hardy coasters to have kept the boy at home or sent him safely at work for some farmer. Whatever the dangers, they must be faced for the sake of the family pride. Had not the boy's grandfather been a Captain when he went away the last time? Had not his father sailed his own ship when he went down in a great storm? The child was the last of his race, but he must not dishonor it by tame and cowardly safety on shore. So the boy grew up, tall of his age, straight as a mast, nimble as the fleetest and handiest boat, blue-eyed fair-haired, true-hearted; a real son of the sea. The fishermen taught him the tricks of his craft until he knew how to sail a boat, slice a rope, or do many little things which a sailor must know. Whenever a ship was in an offing he was soon aboard, learning the rigging and how work was performed upon her. He was a great favorite among the longshore folk and with the sailors, and when at last his thirteenth year came around he obtained the consent of his mother to go to sea, he easily found a good ship and Captain. Then there was parting, and tears shed by the mother while he looked forward into the great wide world with all the joyous eagerness of a boy. But with her last blessing the widowed mother promised that every night a light should burn in the seaward window of her cottage to light him homeward and to show him that she still lived, awaiting his return.

The ship sailed. Six months passed and sailors dropped into the village and told how she had been spoken and all was well, and the neighbors came to the cottage and told the pleasant news to the waiting mother, who nightly trimmed the candle lit it and set in the window to make a bright patch in the sands. Again six months elapsed, and other sailors arrived from far-off lands, but they had no news to tell of the ship. A great storm had happened and she was overdue. She might yet make port, but—and the people shook their heads and carried no tales to the widow, whose candles burned brightly every night and cast long streamers of light out upon the sea. Another year passed, but the sailors going or coming brought no news of the ship, and the neighbors whispered apart and shook their heads whenever any spoke of the widow's son, but no one was cruel enough to cut the slender threads which held the anchor of her hope. And thus the light continued to glow

Those Requiring Spectacles Consult D. HARRIS, English Optician, 53 Germain St. N. B.

out toward the sea every gloaming, and burned steadily through every night.

Years came and went. The children who had played with the sailor had grown to be men and women, her own

was not without her with age, her form was bowed, yet no one dared to cut the cables of her hope. Tender words cheered her and tender hands smoothed her way for her as she patiently waited for the home coming of her fair-haired son. Every night the glow of her candles streamed out to seaward and the memory of the loving heart waiting at home.

How many years did she wait and wait! I do not know. But one day, at eventide there was no gleaming path of light across the sands. The window remained dark and the accustomed beacon failed the fisher folk, and when they wondered and went to the cottage they found that the mother's soul had gone out to seek the son.—Louisville Times.

CONCERNING MEMORY.

Memory is found in all healthy states of the brain, and consists of a revival in the mind of a past condition or act, says the New York Ledger. It is not enough that the original impression be renewed on the brain and comprehended; it must be registered, so as to produce a permanent modification of brain structure or action, or otherwise it passes from the mind and can only be vaguely recalled. A good memory depends on various considerations; one is healthy brain structure, another is nutrition, and a third is training and culture. The young remember more easily than the old. Their brains are active and there is an enormous amount of new healthy blood coursing through them at rapid rate, and nutrition is active. Each bit of nutrition languish-

ing—it is that there is a healthful course; but that is not the condition, and then the power of memory comes back again. As old age comes on nutrition is less perfect and the cells of the brain in which memory takes place become filled up with debris of decay, become yellow and actually lose their organized structure and are no longer capable of action.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

George William Curtis said, in his recent article at Vassar:

This debate of the sphere of the sexes as determining the character and limits of education is very amusing. For, if the sexes have spheres, there really seems to be no more reason to apprehend that women will desert their sphere than men. I have not observed any general anxiety lest men should steal away from their workshops and offices; they darn the family stockings, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will be necessary to prevent their insisting upon running locomotives or shipping before the mast. We may be very sure that we shall never know the sphere of any responsible human being until he has perfect freedom of choice and liberty of growth. All we can clearly see is that the intellectual capacity of women is an inexplicable waste of reserved power, if its utmost education is justly to be deprecated as useless or undesirable.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

The first book ever printed was the Bible. The salary of a New York Alderman is \$2,000 a year.

Indiana claims to be the greatest egg-producing State in the Union.

The estimates of population by the new census range from 63,000,000 to 67,000,000.

The population of the United States in 1870 was 38,559,983. In 1880 it was 50,155,783.

Berlin in 1886-87 spent \$375,000 on street-cleaning. In 1887 Philadelphia spent \$314,672.

The largest tree in the State of Washington is a hollow pine, thirty feet in diameter at the base.

New York's taxable wealth is put at \$2,000,000,000. The city's property is estimated at \$300,000,000.

An ordinary Police Court Recorder in New York City gets \$12,000 salary. The Governor of the State gets \$10,000.

There are 2,700 courts in the United States engaged in granting divorces, and one marriage of every twenty-eight is thus annulled.

It is beyond question that narcotics are a more prolific source of insanity than all other causes combined.

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ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

R. C. HAMILTON & CO., (LIMITED).

TERMS.—One year, \$1.50; if paid in advance \$1.25.

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Address all communications to R. C. HAMILTON & CO., (LTD.)

Annapolis Spectator.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1890.

SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

As our town readers may notice by posters and by advertisement in another column, a Special School Meeting has been called by the Board of Trustees and is to be held in the School House on the evening of Monday, the 21st inst.

The object of the meeting is to take into consideration the voting of a sum of money to put the school buildings in a proper state of repair, and to consider any other matters which may be brought forward.

As many may not be aware, the interior of the building as well as the roof is in a very bad state and it is imperatively necessary that the building should be repaired at once, as well for the comfort and convenience of the pupils who attend the school as for the credit of the town, and it is to be hoped that the rate payers will look at the matter in the proper light and attend the meeting on Monday night and give the Trustees their support in the work which they propose to undertake.

This section pays a large amount for the support of the school, and from experience as well as the report of the Teachers at present, we know that the parents generally do not give the Teachers their support by visiting the schools or making even a respectable trip-out at the time of an examination. This is grossly wrong, and with full encouragement of the parents the pupils would be more enthusiastic in their work and the Teachers would be able to gain greater results, thereby giving the section a greater return for the money paid.

We feel also that it is the same with the people and the Trustees.

The Trustees are appointed to do their duty. At the end of each year they call the annual school meeting as required by law and they find that only some half dozen rate-payers attend, and we have been informed that at the last meeting not one parent of any pupil attending school took the trouble to be there. This marks either of two things,—that the people of the section are totally careless as to school matters, or that they put exceedingly great confidence in their Trustees. The Board would of course be pleased to know that it is the latter, but we are very much afraid that, admitting that as true, the former is the main reason for non attendance. It is not what the Trustees want, it is not business and it is not right, and therefore should not occur. As the places of business, are closed on Monday evening the Trustees hope to see every rate-payer in the section present at the meeting. Let every one bear in mind that important business, in which there is a financial interest, is to be transacted and be on hand to find time and inclination to attend.

THE DARTMOUTH CATASTROPHE.

An Old Man, a boy, and two Young ladies Drowned within Sight of Hundreds of their Fellow Beings who were unable to save them.—A Chain breaks and Scams are precipitated into the Ferry Dock.

On Friday evening last the new Ferry steamer, "Annex No. 2," arrived at Dartmouth and a great crowd of people, who could not be persuaded to keep off the wharf, crowded there to see her and be the first to get on board. A number (probably fifty) were standing on a float, the outer end of which was suspended by chains, which raised or lowered it to the level of the steamer, when suddenly the chain broke and they were precipitated into the dock. Every effort was made to save them, but the result was that four lives were lost. It is supposed the chain gear may have been tampered with whether accidentally or not, however, no one can now tell. One thing is very evident from the reports current, that too large a number of people were crowded on the wharf, and that they were very much excited, each wishing to be the first on board the new boat, as the ferry crossing has been one of great moment with the people of Dartmouth for months back. A new ferry company had been organized and this was the new boat. Our Halifax exchanges of Saturday gave extended reports of the accident which are too long for quotation. The following is taken from the Herald of Tuesday:—

"The terrible fatality at Dartmouth on Friday night, the details of which were fully reported in Saturday's Her-

ald, has been the talk of the city and province for forty-eight hours. The loss of life is not as large as was feared, and it is now almost certain that only four were drowned. The water in the vicinity of the accident has been thoroughly searched, with no sign of further bodies. And there are no reports of any others being missing. The sad accident threw the whole town into mourning and drew out universal expressions of sympathy for the bereaved. Among those rescued from the water, in addition to the names mentioned in Saturday's Herald, were Mrs. James Warner, Arthur Pyke, H. M. Walker, William Drake, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Alex. Hodgson, Annie Martin, and Gertrude and Maimie Lawlor. This makes a total of thirty who are known to have been rescued and coincides with the more conservative estimates of the number on the gangway at the time of the accident. Many of those rescued were bruised and wounded while in the water by being struck by planks, pieces of wood, life preservers, etc., thrown to their relief. It is now generally believed that the cause of the death was in this way. It is thought that she was struck on the head and stunned, if not killed by the blow, and immediately thereafter sank. This would account for the wound on her head and the swelling of her face, which caused the delay in her identification. A number of others who were injured in this way are still confined to their houses. Miss Foster's death was peculiarly sad. She had been playing tennis during the afternoon with some friends, and was on her way home when she met her father. Mr. Foster had been an enthusiastic advocate of the town taking over the ferry and took a great interest in the arrival of the Annex No. 2. He was over in Halifax during the day and took dinner with some friends here. They joked him about the ferry and told him to be sure and be on hand when the Annex arrived. He remarked that that there was no need to urge that invitation on him. Mr. Foster met his daughter on the wharf, accompanied him down to the boat. She was anxious to get home and hesitated. He pressed her, said he would only stay a short time and that she would be company for him back, and his daughter, who was very fond of her father, stood by his side and went over-board together. Mr. Foster, who is an old man, received a severe shock to his nervous system, which, added to his grief over the death of his daughter, has completely prostrated him and last night he was in such a precarious condition that his life was despaired of.

The funeral of three of the victims, Miss Foster, Miss Sinnott, and Little Johnnie Bandy, took place yesterday afternoon. The services were of a very impressive character. Thousands of people went over from Halifax to view the scene of the accident and attend the funerals. The remains of the victims were viewed by large numbers and expressions of sympathy were sincerely shown. The funeral of Peter Doyle, the Crimean veteran, will take place this afternoon, and will be attended by the members of the Royal British Veteran Society."

THE NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

Receipts for Modus Vivendi Licenses.—The Cultivation of Flax in Canada.

OTTAWA, July 14.—Total value of the licenses issued under the modus vivendi to United States fishing vessels to date amounts to \$11,403. During the whole of last season the licenses numbered 78 and the receipts were \$9,989. Reports received at the fisheries department continue to show the character of a most satisfactory trade in the fishery. A confidential circular of the Boston fish bureau indicates that mackerel importations at that port to date are double the same per cent last year.

C. W. Vincent, representing an English company, interviewed Mr. Carling today relative to the growing of flax in Canada. It is proposed to establish certain working centres at which the flax will be received from our farmers. Many parts of Canada are well adapted for flax growing and it is thought that a profitable crop for export to England can be raised.

Commander Wakeham strongly urges the customs to locate an office at Pleasant Bay, Magdalen Island.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland has of late claimed much public attention in the Mother Country, owing to the difficulties which have arisen, in connection with the French Fishery claims upon certain portions of the coast of that important island. Two centuries ago, France possessed, at least nominally, a large portion of the North American Continent. Her troops took possession of Canada, penetrated far westward to wild regions of the Mississippi Valley, planted Colonies all along the Great West, as far southward as Louisiana, and appeared to have established the sovereignty of France over all the territories north and west of the early British Colonies, on the Atlantic coast of what are now the United States. The progress of such shrewdness. They looked upon the Indians, and took care not to interfere harshly, or abruptly, with their prejudices and customs; they encouraged intermarriages between them and the Europeans, and in various ways honoured the natives, and played upon the vanity and rivalry of the chiefs. The Roman Catholic Church sent out many of her priests and nuns with the fishermen, and their system of an easily accommodating creed met with much acceptance amongst the Indian tribes. In short, it seemed, at one period, as if the permanent domination of the Court of Versailles over most of North America was reasonably secure.

But the advent of the young British General Wolfe changed all this. His victory, on the height of Abraham, outside Quebec, although it cost him his life, also inflicted a fatal blow on French colonization in North America. French colonization in North America, the British took the place, both of the Frenchman and of the Indian. The campaigns of General Washington, on the Upper Ohio, with the subsequent War of Independence, still further diminished the power of France beyond

the Atlantic; and the purchase of Louisiana, by the United States, early in the present century, completed the process of expelling France from all her ancient possessions on that great Continent.

Yet there was just one little remnant of her Western influence, which she managed to retain. By some strange oversight, or ignorance, on the part of Great Britain, the Treaty of Utrecht and by the subsequent Treaty of Versailles, to retain a right of fishing along a certain strip of western Newfoundland, commonly called "The French Shore."

The sanction, by England, of this arrangement, probably partly arose from the usual geographical ignorance of the English statesmen of the last century. For example, it is recorded that the Duke of Newcastle, when Colonial Minister, was so acquainted with Colonial geography that he did not know that Cape Breton was an island, and on being informed it was such, he exclaimed—"Cape Breton an island? Really, I must go and tell His Majesty of that interesting fact."

This local right of fishery and of fish storage is all which remains to France of her once vast American dominion, and it is greatly prized by her, both for its actual value and its old associations. It has become an exceedingly important element to the Mother Country of late, owing to several circumstances.

The chief root of the difficulty is that the fisheries are of little use without bait. But the bait which the French fishers use can only be obtained, in general in the bays and harbours of those parts of Newfoundland over which the French rights at all. Until recently, their Newfoundlanders used to sell bait to their French neighbours; and so long as that was done there was little difficulty. But the French Government, in pursuance of its policy of Protection, of late years placed obstacles on the importation of cod-fish caught by others than its own subjects.

Consequently, the British Colonists of Newfoundland have found their market for fish in the Mediterranean practically closed. This has greatly irritated them, and, partly in revenge and partly in self-interest, they have therefore prohibited the sale of bait to the French fishers. Hence much annoyance has been occasioned to the latter, and these, in retaliation, have exercised their claims on the "French Shore" in a manner purposely meant to vex the Newfoundlanders. Practically the fisheries of the latter, over seven hundred miles of coast, have been greatly restricted by this recent action of the French.

There is naturally a loud outcry raised by the Colonists, and the situation has been critical, and unless dealt with in a friendly and conciliatory spirit by the British and French Governments, it may involve great results.

Various modes of settling the difficulty have been suggested. In one quarter it has been proposed to offer the French a large portion of the Labrador Coast, instead of the Newfoundland district. But this would only shift the difficulty to another locality, and possibly with still greater ultimate disadvantages than those which attend the existing arrangement.

It is evident that something must be yielded on both sides. The Newfoundlanders should be willing to resume their sale of bait to the French. In short, the old state of things should be renewed—as might easily be done if a little common-sense and good feeling were to prevail on each side.

This would probably be a more practicable solution of the difficulty than the attempt, on the part of England, to purchase the French rights in the island. No one denies that such rights do exist, under the Treaties; and they must be duly respected, both by Britain and Newfoundland. But it is doubtful whether France would be willing to sell them for any reasonable consideration.

Altogether, however, it is a matter peculiarly suitable to be referred to the Arbitration of some impartial umpire, provided only that such can be obtained. This, indeed, is admittedly a great difficulty, in view of the actual hostilities in which British interests are concerned. Nevertheless, the attempt should be made, subject to due precautions and conditions.—Herald of Peace and International Arbitration.

A NOTABLE NOVA SCOTIA WOMAN.

On Friday last at Earltown, Colchester county, there was laid to rest in the old churchyard one of the most notable of Nova Scotia's women, the widow of John McKay. She was born at Galaspie, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in March, 1803, and came to this province in 1822. In the following year she was married to John McKay, who came from the same place in Scotland, and who died at Earltown in 1869. They now rest side by side, and over their native hills, which was presented to the family by his grace, the Duke of Sutherland shortly after Mr. McKay's death. There are six sons and one daughter still living. Of these Dr. William McKay, ex-M. P. P., Rev. Neil McKay, Dr. D. G. McKay, are well known throughout the province. The late Alexander McKay, M. P. P. for Pictou county, married her only daughter, with whom the deceased's last days were spent. Neil McKay, one of Delmonico's most prominent shipwreckers, was a grand son, and Eben and Henry McKay who gained high distinction at Dalhousie, were sons of her brother Henry McKay of Pleasantville, Pictou county. She was a highly cultivated woman whose friendship was prized by many prominent in church and state in this province for at least a half a century past. She died on Tuesday last at Lavat, Pictou county, after a long and painful illness, resulting from a cancer. She was a highly personable woman, and was beloved by all who knew her.

The easy quiet way in which T. A. SLO-CUMBS OXGENIZED PURE COD LIVER OIL won its way into public favor speaks volumes for its merits. It is seen in several of valuable testimonials which our druggists will tell you of all preliminary difficulties it stands unrivalled.

K. D. C. is Guaranteed To Cure Dyspepsia And Indigestion Or Money Refunded.

THE STRIKE AT SPRINGHILL.

The Cumberland Leader of last issue has the following explanation, equally, on the strike at Springhill.

"The strike is taking a more decided every day. The men will go to work unless the company do something with the docking system. The company held a meeting with the men Thursday and it was supposed by some that some kind of a settlement could be arrived at, but to the astonishment of all the company would make any change in the stone work, but for short measure would only suit half a box. This however did not please the men and the strike now is a harder position than ever to be in. The probable result will be what the manager wishes to meet the men, but the men will not meet the manager. As the docking system has been in force before our readers before we saw any news about it, it is to give some examples.

Says one of our lumber merchants contracted with a lumberman to get him 1650 feet of lumber from the woods and after toiling and getting the merchant to pay for it, he found the lumber in the dock. He then got a good round figure and you did not get nothing or if you did, it was not worth the trouble of getting it.

The chief root of the difficulty is that the fisheries are of little use without bait. But the bait which the French fishers use can only be obtained, in general in the bays and harbours of those parts of Newfoundland over which the French rights at all. Until recently, their Newfoundlanders used to sell bait to their French neighbours; and so long as that was done there was little difficulty. But the French Government, in pursuance of its policy of Protection, of late years placed obstacles on the importation of cod-fish caught by others than its own subjects.

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A Monster Parade Through the Streets of St. John.

(Clipped from St. John Sun extended report.)

The operation in St. John of the 200th Anniversary of the ever-famous battle of the Boyne will long be remembered as one of the most successful Orange demonstrations ever made on the North American continent. All conditions favored the display. The weather was such as at this season of the year can be found nowhere but in St. John; the streets were in splendid order for marching; the crowd was large, well dressed and good-natured. The police arrangements were well ordered, and the escort only served to add to the extent of the pageant. Not an accident took place from sunrise till midnight to mar the harmony of the scene, and the thousands of visitors who were home delighted with the day and the management of the vast demonstration were congratulated by hundreds on the success that had attended their efforts, and they have likewise the consciousness of knowing that what they did was well done from start to finish.

True, there was some considerable delay in starting the procession, but it was no greater than might be expected when it is remembered that all outside points was contingent on the movements of trains, steamboats, the ferry, etc., and that a departure from the scheduled time table in one of these modes of transit meant a delay for the whole body. On this occasion, the late arrival of the St. Stephen del was the chief cause of the delay, and for this the St. John management can in no wise be held responsible.

As soon as the Charlotte county men arrived the ranks were formed, and the parade was headed by Lt. Col. Blaine and Major A. J. Armstrong, aided by a score of marshals, in correct marching order. A squad of police stationed outside the barracks bounds kept off the crowd and this gave the Orange men ample room in which to march when the gates were thrown open, and the bands struck up, and headed by Chief Clark and inspectors Weatherhead and Rawlings, mounted in file horses, the procession, moving forth in all its glory. It was just 11.45 when the advance was made, quickest time. From the advance accounts published in the press, the spectators had been led to expect a grand display, but the beauty of the regalia and uniforms, especially those of the Black Knights, surpassed all expectations. The members wore the re-

gala of their several lodges, and some of the scarlet and orange sashes looked very pretty. A great many of the members who did not wear a high silk hat wore a soft felt one, which in shape and style was a fac simile of the head gear worn by the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States, the only difference being the decoration. It looked very well. Others wore the tri-colored conical hats of the last century, but decorated with feathers. All had on white gloves.

A glance at the crowded streets showed at once that all business had been practically suspended and that the day was a genuine holiday. Bunting floated from hundreds of flagstaffs throughout the city and a string of flags extended across King street from Orange hall to the opposite corner. Every window, as well as every available foot of ground along the route of the procession, was occupied as early as 10 o'clock in the morning by a throng made up in about equal proportions of citizens and visitors. The ladies turned out in unusual force, and many wore orange colors, many doing so being the suggestion of the members of visiting members.

There were about 2000 men in line, but that by no means represented the number of Orangemen present, as many of the older members did not feel equal to the task, and in addition the necessary regalia, the demand for which far exceeded the supply in several districts. A prominent member of the order informed a Sun reporter that he had during the marching there were as many as 3,000 Orangemen on hand, and that if it had not been for the unusual lateness of the spring, which had greatly delayed farming operations, particularly along the St. John river, there would have been more present in procession. By order of the grand master the bands did not play any party tunes. Seventeen banners were carried in the procession.

The marching of the men, particularly by the Black Knights, came in for much favorable comment.

The St. Stephen band gave a concert on King street, opposite the Donville building, from 5.30 to 6 p. m., before marching to the train.

Every one who rode horse ridden by King William was furnished for the occasion by A. W. Vanwart, of the North end.

King square presented the appearance of a picnic ground in the middle of the day and early afternoon. Probably a thousand persons, divided up into little groups, were at one time resting there and eating their luncheon, etc.

In the eyes of the ladies George I. Gunter, chief marshal of the York Co. delegation, was the finest looking horseman in the procession.

Moncton lodge, No. 39, carried a splendid red and blue banner, one side of which displayed a life-like portrait of Major A. J. Armstrong, painted by John C. Miles, R. C. A.

It was originally intended to organize the procession on Charlotte street in the vicinity of the Lansdowne rink, but so great was the response to invitations to take part, that at the last moment the authorities were obliged to resort to the present route. The only available spot large enough for the purpose.

The Pisarino Orangemen are made of sturdy stuff. They walked all the way to the city, went over the full route of procession, and marched home again in the evening.

The Black Knights wore chapeaux with white ostrich plumes. Their dark sashes were embellished with appropriate emblems, and in addition, swords were worn. The men carried swords.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Thirteen Hundred Kegs of Powder Blown Up by a Railway Collision.—Ten Killed, Thirty Injured.

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True, there was some considerable delay in starting the procession, but it was no greater than might be expected when it is remembered that all outside points was contingent on the movements of trains, steamboats, the ferry, etc., and that a departure from the scheduled time table in one of these modes of transit meant a delay for the whole body. On this occasion, the late arrival of the St. Stephen del was the chief cause of the delay, and for this the St. John management can in no wise be held responsible.

As soon as the Charlotte county men arrived the ranks were formed, and the parade was headed by Lt. Col. Blaine and Major A. J. Armstrong, aided by a score of marshals, in correct marching order. A squad of police stationed outside the barracks bounds kept off the crowd and this gave the Orange men ample room in which to march when the gates were thrown open, and the bands struck up, and headed by Chief Clark and inspectors Weatherhead and Rawlings, mounted in file horses, the procession, moving forth in all its glory. It was just 11.45 when the advance was made, quickest time. From the advance accounts published in the press, the spectators had been led to expect a grand display, but the beauty of the regalia and uniforms, especially those of the Black Knights, surpassed all expectations. The members wore the re-

gala of their several lodges, and some of the scarlet and orange sashes looked very pretty. A great many of the members who did not wear a high silk hat wore a soft felt one, which in shape and style was a fac simile of the head gear worn by the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States, the only difference being the decoration. It looked very well. Others wore the tri-colored

Local Items.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1890.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Lumberman's Friend. SCHOOL closes to-day for the summer holidays.

MISS R. A. MOSSBERY and Mrs. A. D. Munro and families returned on Friday last from a week's vacation across the mountain.

THE Tea Soiree given by the ladies of Belleisle last week was a grand success. About fifty dollars was raised towards paying for the new bell.

DAVID EXCURSION.—The Boat's excursion to Bear River was a financial success as nearly every ticket was sold. Their music at Bear River was highly appreciated.

BOAT, "EDMUND," of St. John, N. B., C. W. Burns, of Digby, master, arrived at Annapolis on the 13th inst., with 130 M white pine, which sold at \$25 per M.

ELECTRIC SEMAPHORES.—The Nova Scotia Central, Western Counties, and Windsor and Annapolis Railways are adopting the electric semaphores.—Headlight.

A SOCIAL will be held at the Rectory, Granville Ferry, on Monday evening, July 21st. Music and refreshments. Cake and ice cream. 8 o'clock. 25 cents.

QUITE a large number from Annapolis and Granville attended the Greywood and Lake La Rose tea meetings. They reporting having a good time. At Lake La Rose \$100 was realized.

TOWN INCORPORATION.—The third election on the question of the incorporation of the town of Yarmouth, under the "Town" Incorporation Act, was held on the 15th, with the following result:—For Incorporation, 271; against, 247; majority for, 24.

EXCURSION.—Steamer "City of Monticello" runs an excursion to Bear River to-day from St. John, N. B. Digby the steamer "Evangeline" will take excursionists to Bear River where they will be able to spend three hours among the cherry orchard in that picturesque village.

REV. J. H. BOYD, of Toronto, is now in town and will visit the principal places in this county. He is passing for the sale of a book by Blaise Pascal entitled "The Provincial Letters," which deals with the moral teachings of the Jesuit Fathers as opposed to the church of Rome and the Latin Vulgate. Toronto price—\$1.50.

CYCLONE.—Quite a cyclone struck here about the middle of the afternoon on Wednesday, and for about five minutes made the dust fly and the windows rattle. It struck the "Evangeline" on her way down to Digby and there was quite a scare for a moment. One lady lost her hat, is the only casualty reported.

The Engineer of Public Works, J. C. M., is coming with Mr. J. B. Mills, to make a visit to this county to inspect the work being done on Port George pier. They also visited Round Hill where the Engineer will take soundings and make a survey preparatory to putting in the breakwater, for which the Dominion government made an appropriation last session.

The members of the Civilian Band are profuse in their praise of the reception given them during their visit to Annapolis. They were led and driven to all the points of interest in the old historic town, and speak in glowing terms of the attractions of our sister county, and many of them express the hope that on next Dominion day they will be permitted the opportunity to extend to the citizens of Annapolis a similar reception.—Lunenburg Argus.

PROFESSOR EDMUNDS, the great Australian wizard, gave an entertainment here on Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings. His tricks were performed in a marvellously easy manner and his ventriloquist efforts were amusing. Quite a number of presents were given away, all of which was done in a perfectly fair and open manner. On Saturday evening Mrs. C. Sanford Bishop drew a gold watch, and on Monday evening Mrs. Alex. Blackie drew another.

NEW TIME TABLE.—The attention of travellers is called to the fact that a change of time table comes into operation on the Western Counties Railway on Monday, July 21st. The "Daily Express" leaves Yarmouth 7.15, Railway time, and arrives at Digby at 10.00, returning, leaves Digby at 2.45. The Passenger and Freight, daily, leaves Yarmouth at 2.30 p. m., arriving at Digby at 6.15. A. P. & F. daily leaves Digby at 6.30 a. m., table will appear next week.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce to-day the death of a widely known and public spirited citizen of Yarmouth Mr. T. B. Dane. Mr. Dane's illness was a very short one but a crisis occurred two or three days ago which rendered recovery impossible and his death was hourly expected. He passed away early yesterday morning. Mr. Dane though but 67 years old was one of our oldest business men, and one who ever took an active part in forwarding the interests of his native town. He was especially enthusiastic in musical matters and in managing and conducting musical festivals of any kind and he was ever ready to sacrifice time and talents. There was no better known or more successful musical leader in the maritime provinces, though the deceased was never at any period a "professional," as he engaged in the work from pure love of music.—Yar. Times.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS.—Among the many presents received by Mrs. Harry Ruggles, was an elegant large silver salver and stand, beautifully designed and appropriately inscribed, from the Halifax Ontario Society, accompanied by a note in which the members of the society tendered congratulations to the recipient and expressed wishes for her future happiness and welfare; a beautiful lace-water pitcher with goblets and staff of elegant design, given by the congregation of St. Mark's; and many other numerous and costly presents from personal friends. The gift of the groom was a handsome horse and carriage (not a piano as stated in some of the city papers). A congratulatory telegram, largely signed by our leading citizens, was forwarded to the happy couple early in the afternoon, and received by them at a most opportune moment, viz., immediately after the luncheon hour.—Monitor.

Local Items.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is used by Physicians.

The dry weather is having a telling effect on the crops. The strawberry crop (cultivated) is almost ruined.

PICNIC.—The members of the I. O. G. T., intend holding a picnic at Goat Island on or about the 29th inst. Particulars next week.

CRICKET.—On Saturday last, the small boys of Annapolis and the Ferry had another match, and the former were again victorious. Yesterday the A. A. Club went to Windsor to try conclusions with a team there.

BISHOP COURTNEY and Mrs. Courtney celebrated their silver wedding at their residence, Halifax, on Friday last. Among the presents of which they were the recipients on the occasion were two cheques for \$1000 each from Boston friends.—Ez.

We are informed that after August 1st the W. & A. Railway will adopt a new schedule of rates which will be more a change of classification than a change in charges, and is almost identical with the Canadian Joint Freight classification in use by most of the Canadian roads. Agents will now be able to quote rates on any other Canadian route which will be of great convenience to freight shippers.

BEAR RIVER.

ON Tuesday last the Bear River Cherry Festival came off advertised and drew from the surrounding districts a crowd of people which must have numbered from 1500 to 2000. The "W. H. Weatherston" went from Annapolis with the Hillsdale Cornet Band and the "Evangeline" and "Madd" brought their quota from Digby besides those who drove from both places by carriage.

THE PROCESSION.—At seven o'clock, early enough to suit the earliest riser, the grand polyphonic procession numbering some twenty teams of various sorts, started from the old Walsh Mills and made a circuit of the streets. The procession made no attempt at fancy turns but was altogether one of horribles and take offs and was one of the best we have witnessed for some years.

They were led by the Hillsburg Brass Band in a four horse team driven by Robt. McClelland proprietor of Bear River Hotel. Among the teams worthy of special notice were "Bear River Fire-Brigade," the "Barber Shop," the "Hunting Team," returning from a moose hunt, and "Out for an airing." The former was a four-ox team on the rear of which was placed a small house, which, from the smoke that issued from it, one would judge to be on fire. The "Fire Bells" were ringing, and two or three streams of water from the "Bear River Water System" were being poured on the building, while one solitary fireman was perched on the roof doing his best to extinguish the fire. The parties who got up the take-off were, Arthur Rice, Geo. Henshaw, G. L. Brooks, and Alden Long. The mounted marshals were Chas. F. Dunn, Easley Henshaw, Wm. Morgan, Fred Morse, and G. A. Martell. At least 600 people must have witnessed the procession though held at such an early hour.

At eleven o'clock the boat and canoe races came off and were witnessed by a large crowd at Clarke's Marsh, a short distance below the bridge. The four oared race, ship's boat, was won by the following crew:—A. W. Dunn, steerman, Will Cousins, Lon. Morgan, Wesley Millary, and George Langley. The canoe race, birch bark, was won by Louis Luxey, John Luxey, and John Peters.

THE ATHLETICS.—In the running and jumping races there were only two entries (the 1 mile) from local contestants so that the Annapolis boys got all their own way. The races were taken as follows:—100 Yards.—K. D. Leavitt, 1st, G. K. Thomson, 2nd. 200 Yards.—K. D. Leavitt, 1st, R. Huges, 2nd. Quarter Mile.—L. M. Mitchell, 1st, G. K. Thomson, 2nd. Half Mile.—L. M. Mitchell, 1st, Judson Berry, 2nd. High Jump.—G. K. Thomson. Boys Race, 100 Yards.—Orie Robbins, 1st, Oscar McClelland, 2nd.

HORSE RACES.—At three o'clock an immense number of people assembled on the Digby road to see the horse races. The road was quite rough and very dusty but everything was done, the sprinkling water from an impromptu road watering cart, to make the races a success. The first race was between Ed. Dunn's horse, driven by G. L. Brooks, and George Tupper's horse, the former winning two straight heats. The next was between R. E. Felton's "Bell Boy" and W. Shaw's (Clementport) "Charlie." Charlie made the dust fly, but Bell Boy was quite forgotten the days when he would like to have seen him travel in his palmy days. The dust and heat through the day was something terrible in the lower part of the village, but all seemed to enjoy themselves wonderfully though the cherries were not as ripe nor as plentiful as they would have liked.

The boys of Bear River are to be congratulated on the success of the day, and they should have the thanks of their large number of visitors that they provided for the whole of the sports, there being no entrance fee to any of the grounds, and the money for prizes etc., being paid out of their own pockets.

It was expected that the new barquette would have been launched, but that will not take place until the 28th or 30th. She is a fine model and will register near 500 tons. She is being built by A. Marshall, John H. Bouson and others in Bear River, and parties in New York.

The day closed with a concert at Temperance Hall which was a grand success.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Gout in Cows.

Local Items.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Lumberman's Friend.

ROUND HILL.—A few days ago a party of 15 American young ladies with Mrs. Nelson, formerly Mrs. Gordon, as chaperone arrived at Round Hill. They have rented Mr. Norman Dargie's house and intend to have a good time. Round Hill society is in comfortable mood for the event, and lively social times for the next few weeks may be expected.—Our sporting reporter is absent at present and we should send him up to have an interview and take a few notes.

LOWER GRANVILLE.

HAYING has commenced in good earnest. The crop promises to be very good. Rain is very much needed and the growing crops are suffering as a consequence. From appearances the fruit crop will be very light.

The milk maid supper and strawberry festival at Granville Hall, on N. S. Friday, ended nearly \$21 to the funds of the Union Sabbath School. This Sabbath School has been very successful and the interest does not in the least diminish.

Up to this date no herring have been taken in the waters, and Digby chickens are a thing unknown. In former years thousands of herring were put up, but the failure which has been gradual since 1870.

The Grange Lodge at Winchester Hall is increasing in membership. Several summer visitors from the States have arrived and are enjoying our cool breezes and invigorating air.

THE BAND'S VISIT TO ANNAPOLIS.

(From the Lunenburg Argus.) The Civilian Band which played at Annapolis on the 1st inst., returned to Windsor evening last on the N. S. C., and report having had a good time. The boys were very much interested in seeing the ancient capital, and especially the fortifications, of which they had heard so much, and greatly pleased with the beautiful scenery. From the top of the hill where the original fort was we got a full view of the surrounding country, and when the tide is nearly up the sight is simply grand, reminding one of the fairy land we read about.

The old magazine built by the French in 1642 or thereabouts, is still standing as well as the old by which was used as the officers' quarters, as is also the old arch over which we passed on our way to the Magazine. All of these old land marks are well preserved, even after stemming the years of 250 years. It was certainly very amusing to the boys as well as to the band-leader to listen to the remarks of the old soldier and Mr. Ritchie who so kindly accompanied us and furnished us with the information asked. We also visited the old dingy prison which was formerly used by the French but now by the tourists for a different purpose.

The celebration on the whole was a great success, and much credit is due to the A. A. Association, which with the kind assistance of some of the principal merchants and citizens were foremost in carrying out the programme.

During the latter part of the day we were treated to an exhibition by the men running the water works, and were very much pleased with performance given. A stream from the hydrants—through some 100 feet or more of hose—was thrown over the highest building on main street and with force sufficient to tear the shingles from a new building. The town is now supplied with water at a very moderate cost—some \$25,000 payable in 20, 40, and 60 years.

The day's celebration closed with a rendition of H. M. S. "Puffins" by Prof. Barnaby and club but the rank, the building was very tastefully arranged, the seating comfortable, the scenery good, and the character fairly well peppy. Our land favourite of the club as well as the large audience, with a fine programme of good music between acts I and II, and after the performance, all of which were vociferously cheered.

The morning following, the boys were treated to a carriage drive by the members of the A. A. Association which was very much enjoyed. After dinner our band gave another concert, and at 2.30 again took train for home, arriving in the evening and playing up to their room.

The leader and band, tender most hearty thanks to Mr. Hamilton, editor of Annapolis SPECTATOR; the members of A. A. Association; Mr. Carver, agent of International S. C. Co.; Mr. McLoughlin; town boys' ladies who furnished dinner at the grounds; hotel proprietors who kindly accommodated them; Mr. Ritchie, and who were so kind in giving them a hearty welcome, and who did all in their power to make it pleasant for them, and trust that this, which was the first time we had the pleasure of visiting your beautiful town, may not be the last. L. C. B.

C. C. RICHARD & CO. Sirs,—I was formerly a resident of Port La Tour and have always used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my household, and know it to be the best remedy for emergencies of ordinary character. JOSEPH A. SNOG, Norway, Me.

The Gracie.

At Lower Granville, July 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. George H. McCrae, a son.

The Gracie.

At Lower Granville, July 13th, Mrs. Lizie Green, aged 19 years, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Woods.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., of Kewborough Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the ailments which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, make it standard authority. Send for this paper when sending for "Fruitful Sin."

MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Gout in Cows.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON'S LECTURE.

Interesting and Practical Addresses in Nova Scotia by FRANK ROBERTSON, of the Central Experimental Farm—What the Work is Doing.

(From the Monitor.) Professor Robertson, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, announced to lecture in the Court House, on Tuesday afternoon last, arrived in town somewhat after the appointed hour, in the company of Benj. Starratt, Esq., of Paradise, and immediately retired to the building, where he was welcomed, we are sorry to report, by a small, but much interested audience, who listened attentively to the instructed economy in feeding, manuring, and farm products, with which he is so thoroughly conversant, and upon which he is a recognized authority. The lecturer dealt with dairymen, dairy stock, and the feeding of beef cattle in the beginning of his remarks.

Continuing his address largely on the chemical constituents of plant food and soil, he varied out in a plain, comprehensive manner the various plants in which these chemicals predominated, and the most suitable for the feeding and fattening of beef cattle and milk cows. He advocated the building of silos and the increased economy in feeding, manuring, and farm products, with which he is so thoroughly conversant, and upon which he is a recognized authority. The lecturer dealt with dairymen, dairy stock, and the feeding of beef cattle in the beginning of his remarks.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the rate payers of School Section No. 19, in the County of Annapolis, will be held in the School House at Annapolis, on Monday, the 21st day of July, 1890, at eight o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of voting money for the repairing of the school property, and for such other purposes as may properly come before the meeting. This special meeting called in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided. Trustees: AUG. FULLERTON, R. J. UNICK, J. J. KITCHIE. Annapolis, July 16th, 1890.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of John M. Card and Caroline M. Card, deceased: ALL persons having any legal claims against said Estate are required to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to: JOHN R. AMBROSE, Atty. for Executors, Digby, N. S. Emma A. Ambrose, R. W. Ambrose, Executors.

SEA BEACH GRAVEL.

Sea Beach Gravel for garden walks, avenues and sidewalks will be delivered in any part of Annapolis Town at 75 Cents per load (not exceeding a ton, or 50 cents per ton at the wharf. Apply to 46-5 Thos. S. Whitman.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

DURING the Summer months my team will deliver Ice every morning, (Sunday excepted) in any quantity from one pound upwards to all who may require the same. H. M. MORRAN, Annapolis, Feb. 7th, 1890.

Close at 6 O'Clock.

WE the undersigned Merchants of Annapolis agree to close our stores at SIX o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, Commencing the 1st day of June; the same to be duly advertised in the ANNAPO LIS SPECTATOR.

F. T. WITCOMBE,

Watchmaker & Jeweller, Annapolis Royal, N. S. Special attention paid to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Engraving, etc. NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORK DONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. SOLE AGENT IN ANNAPOLIS FOR D. HARRIS' (ENGLISH OPTICIAN), CELEBRATED Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. Sure Fit Guaranteed.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. J. K. McDonald, Managing Director. JANUARY 1st, 1890. Assets, \$2,894,502.41 Liabilities, \$2,664,253.75 Surplus, \$230,248.66

JUSTICE SOAP.

HAS For Purity in Make. No For Washing Qualities. No For Retaining its Color. EQUAL For Healing Chapped Hands. EQUAL For Full Weight. EQUAL For Delicacy of Perfume.

Results of Business, 1889.

Increase in Assurance \$948,467 " Assets 341,140 " Premiums 51,190 " Surplus 51,664 Surplus Earned, \$115,659

Rates Low, Profits Unequalled.

E. W. GREEN, Manager for Maritime Provinces, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, 46th Dec 1890

FOR SASE OR TO LET.

The subscriber offers to sell or to let what is known as the Parly Hotel. On the premises are two good barns, and a well of good old water. It is pleasantly situated near the Bear River Bridge, and is the only Hotel of the place, the premises have been occupied by Robt. McClelland for a number of years. Possession given on or about the 17th of September, 1890. JOHN V. PURDY, Bear-River, July 16th, 1890.

Globe Flour

GLOBE FLOUR. Mills a Long-Felt Want. Sold at WHOLESALE by Geo. S. deForest & Sons, St. John, N. B.

