Welcome to the Digital DIGBY COURIER

1877- 1978

Credits

Timeline

Links

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Credits

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The Municipality of the District of Digby is the lead organization to spearhead this project. The Digital Courier is part of the municipal initiative to preserve the past and develop the future; Council is honoured to be part of the preservation of these significant historical documents.

1800's

- (1810) the first elections were held in the County.
- (1837) the County of Annapolis was divided to include the County of Digby.
- Old Post Road and rural school system improved.
- Weymouth Trading Post established.
- Ship Building is a major industry in the area.
- (1879) the District of Digby was incorporated.
- (1891) the railway (the missing link) between Annapolis and Digby was completed.
- Joshua Slocum sails around the world alone.
- Temperance Movement.
- Summer Tourism Industry develops.
- I.M. Singer invents the sewing machine.
- Canadian Confederation (1867)
- Klondike Gold Rush
- The Supreme Court of Canada is established
- Florence Nightingale takes London nurses to the battlefields of the Crimean War

1900's

- Poor Farm in operation
- Isaiah Wilson's Geography and History of the County of Digby Published.
- Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier visits Digby.
- Marconi transmits wireless message across the Atlantic
- Queen Victoria dies
- The Boxer Rebellion breaks out in China.
- The Boer War in Southern Africa ends

1910's

- (1912) last race of the Brattain Cup in the Annapolis Basin.
- First motorized vehicle in the area.
- Communities collect cloths and money for the war effort.
- Spanish Flue kills many in the area.
- First Calgary Stampede
- Women in Canada get the vote
- Halifax explosion
- WW1
- The Titanic Disaster
- Norwegian Roald Amundsen becomes the first to reach the South Pole.

1920's

- Motorized vehicles becoming more common.
- Last wooden ship built in Bear River.
- Electric lights installed in villages.
- Motorized vehicles becoming more common
- Canadian Schooner "Bluenose" wins the International Fisherman's Trophy
- Agatha Christie launches her career as a mystery writer.
- George Carnarvon and Howard Carter unearth King Tutankhamen's tomb

1930's

- Economic Depression.
- Rural electric lines being installed.
- Electric lights installed in villages.
- Highway paving projects underway.
- First crossing of the Princess Helene Ferry.
- Rum running along the coast.
- Rum running in its heyday
- Dionne quints born in Ontario
- Movie "King Kong" released starring Canadian Fay Wray
- WW II begins

1940's

- Digby home to WWII submarine base.
- CFB Cornwallis largest training base in the Commonwealth.
- Scallop Industry expands.
- Hog farming expands.
- Population decline in rural communities.
- Newfoundland enters confederation
- UN Formed
- U.S. planes drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Orson Welles' film Citizen Kane, premieres

1950's

- Bus service along the Digby Neck.
- Population in villages continue to decline. NORAD formed with USA
- National Ballet of Canada founded
- Bear River Power Plant built
- Korean War
- Smoking linked to lung cancer
- Sputnik launched
- Castro takes over power in Cuba
- Elizabeth II coronation - Queen of England

1960's

- Sissiboo Power Plant built.
- Kejimkujik Park established.
- Conners Brothers Fish Cannery Plant closes in Freeport.
- Fish Meal Plant opens in Mink Cove.
- Weymouth Industries closure.
- Bear River Village Fire.
- Canada celebrates 100th birthday
- Pierre Trudeau sworn in as Prime Minister
- Bay of Pigs invasion
- Thalidomide deformities revealed
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- John F. Kennedy assassinated
- Demonstrations against Vietnam War

1970's

- Evangeline Mall built.
- New CN Ferry Terminal built.
- Ground Hog Day Storm.
- Municipal Airport opens.
- Hwy 101 completed to Digby.
- First Computer used.
- Jones Bottling Plant burns in Weymouth
- War Measures Act invoked
- Pierre Laporte murdered
- Canada-Soviet Summit Series in hockey begins
- Quebec language legislation (Bill 101) passes
- Munich massacre at the Olympics
- Rock stars Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin die.
- At Kent State University in Ohio, protesting students are killed by National Guardsmen

Links

Nova Scotia Museum
Nova Scotia Archives
Canada Archives
Admiral Digby Museum
Islands Historical Society

General Links

Digby County Genweb
The Acadian Odyssey
Digby Neck in Stories
The Elder Transcripts: History You Can't Get from a Book
Isaiah W. Wilson: The Digby County Historian
Maud Lewis
La Nouvelle France "Electric City"
Rootsweb.com
Genealogy
Family Search
Municipality of the District of Digby
Western Counties Regional Library

Contact

- heritage@municipality.digby.ns.ca
- www.digbydistrict.ca
- Municipality of Digby
- P.O. Box 429
- 12548 Highway 217, Seabrook
- Digby, NS, BOV 1A0
- Telephone: 902-245-4777
- Fax: 902-245-5748

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Digby Weekly Courier.

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VOL. XX. DIGBY, N. S., FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1894. NO 17.

Hotel and Business Cards.

Steamboats, etc.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.

FALL ARRANGEMENT

Time Table, No. 43, Commencing Monday, 2nd Oct., 1894.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	1 Express daily	3 Passengers and Fr'ht Mo.We.Fr.
	A. M.	Noon
YARMOUTH Lv	8 10	12 00
HEBRON	8 23	12 17
OHIO	8 28	12 24
PATMAN ROAD		12 35
BRAZIL LAKE	8 43	12 46
LAKE ANNIS	8 53	1 01
HECTANOOGA	9 03	1 15
METEGHAN	9 20	1 50
SAULNIERVILLE		2 03
LITTLE BROOK	9 35	2 10
CHURCH POINT	9 40	2 16
BELLIVEAU	9 45	2 29
WEYMOUTH ......a	9 55	2 45
d	10 07	2 57
PORT GILBERT	10 27	3 20
PLYMPTON	10 32	3 25
NORTH RANGE	10 40	3 35
BLOOMFIELD	10 45	3 41
JORDANTOWN	10 55	3 55
DIGBY	11 10	4 08
SMITH'S COVE	11 25	4 22
BEAR RIVER	11 32	4 32
DEEP BROOK	11 42	4 46
CLEMENTSPORT	11 51	4 58
UPPER CLEMENTS	11 57	5 08
ANNAPOLIS	12 10	5 25

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Passengers and Fr't Tu.Th.Sat.	4 Express Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.
ANNAPOLIS Lv	7 30	12 55
UPPER CLEMENTS	7 46	1 08
CLEMENTSPORT	7 56	1 15
DEEP BROOK	8 07	1 25
BEAR RIVER	8 18	1 35
SMITH'S COVE	8 28	1 43
DIGBY	8 43	1 55
JORDANTOWN	9 03	2 07
BLOOMFIELD	9 17	2 21
NORTH RANGE	9 23	2 26
PLYMPTON	9 32	2 34
PORT GILBERT	9 38	2 39
WEYMOUTH ......a	9 50	2 51
d	10 7	3 08
BELLIVEAU	10 21	3 18
CHURCH POINT	10 30	3 23
LITTLE BROOK	10 42	3 28
SAULNIERVILLE	10 48	3 37
METEGHAN	11 03	
HECTANOOGA	11 31	4 00
LAKE ANNIS	11 49	4 10
BRAZIL LAKE	12 03	4 20
PITMAN ROAD	12 16	
OHIO	12 27	4 37
HEBRON	12 34	4 42
YARMOUTH ......Ar	12 50	4 55

N. B.—Trains are run on Standard Railroad time (seventy fifth meridian).

Flag Stations—trains stop only when signalled.

Steamer Bridgewater leaves Digby for St. John every Wednesday and Saturday.

Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway leave Annapolis: Express at 12.45 p.m. Passengers and Freight every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 a. m.

Steamers of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday, and Saturday evening.

International steamers leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday.

Canadian Pacific Railway Trains leave St. John at 7 30 a.m. daily (Sunday excepted) and 8 30 p.m. daily for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and 10 40 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted) for Montreal and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Trains of Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton for Lunenburg daily at 2 05 p.m.

Davison's Mail Coaches leave Yarmouth daily (Sunday excepted), after the arrival of No 4 train from Annapolis for Barrington Shelburne and Liverpool.

J. BRIG LL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S., 21st Sept., 93.

Digby Weekly Courier.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FROM THE "COURIER" BUILDING (ONE DOOR EAST OF ROYAL HOTEL).

Water Street, Digby, N. S.

All letters, communications and payments for arrears due this paper must be forwarded to
COURIER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. (LTD).

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year,	$1.00
Six months,	.50
Three months,	.30
Single copies,	.03

These terms are strictly in Advance

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion,	$1.00
Two inches, one insertion,	1.60
Each additional inch, one insertion,	.03

Each continuation one fourth of first insertion. Legal advertising 8c. per line for first insertion., and 2c per line for each continuance.

Government rate 8c per line for first insertion, and 4c. for each continuance.

Special notices in local column, 15c. per line; special notice column, 10c. per line.

In order to secure insertion, advertisements should be in the office not later than Thursday noon.

Special arrangements made with parties wishing to occupy more than half a column space. Liberal terms made with yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence to the COURIER will not appear in the columns unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

OUR AGENTS.

The following is a list of our authorized agents in the county, who have authority to receive monies due us, and give receipts for same:

BEAR RIVER	V. T. Hardwick.
BRIGHTON	Jones Morehouse.
FREEPORT	B. Havey.
GILBERT'S COVE	John Kinney.
METEGHAN	Capt. Geo. German.
TIVERTON	St. Clair Ruggles.
WESTPORT	B. H. Ruggles.
WEYMOUTH BRIDGE	Edward Hegan.
LOWER GRANVILLE	D. J. Riordan.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church,
Rev. H. A. Harley, M. A.,
Rector.

Sunday services, 11 p. m., Fridays, 7 30 p. m. Saints days, Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 8 a. m. fifth Sunday, Children's service, 2 30 p. m. All seats free.

Baptist Church.
Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Pastor.

Sunday services: Morning at 11, evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 30. Young peoples' prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 30.

Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to provide seats.

Grace Methodist Church.
Rev. J. W. Prestwood Pastor.

Sunday services: Forenoon at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close: evening, at 7 o'clock. Week night services, Y. P. S. C. E. Tuesday, 8 p. m. General prayer meeting—Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church.
W. H. Smith, Student in charge.

Sunday services at Bay View. Morning at 11, evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Digby Sunday service at 3 15, p. m.
All are welcome.

"Guess you're right. That's the way four or five tenants got ahead of me last week."

The tramp had been so well treated that he was becoming a trifle careless.

"Can you give me some meat?" he asked, with a loaf of bread under his arm, at the back door.

"What kind of meat?" inquired the cook, willing to please.

"Oh, any kind, mem, I ain't perticklar in the morning."

"Very well; just step around the corner of the kitchen there and meet the dog," and she laughed such a coarse cruel laugh that the tramp hastened out of the gate quite crestfallen.

She—You see all this talk about hoop skirts coming back again has died out. He—Yes. The women have compromised by putting the hoops in their sleeves.

Poetry

Cling to Thy Mother.

Oh, little ones, cling to your mother
With kisses pure and sweet!
For life's golden sands are falling,
And weary may be her feet;
And a near the golden street
Already may be her feet.

Oh, little ones, cling to your mother
With loving look and tone!
For when the fields are ripened
The harvester claims his own,
And you may stand alone
When the Reaper claims his own.

Oh, little ones, cling to your mother,
And strive to lighten her cares;
For your hearts and lives are richer
For a mother's earnest prayers.
When she climbs the golden stairs,
You will miss her bedside prayers.

Oh, little ones, cling to your mother;
No love can be half so dear.
As the love that crowds with blessings
Each blissful, priceless year.
But the evening may be near—
The eve of life's best year!

Oh, little ones, cling to your mother
Ere the gathering shadows fall
And only echoes mock you
When her precious name you call.
Oh, the darkness over all
When her name in vain you call.

Oh, little ones, cling to your mother
With kisses prue and sweet;
For the light of her loving counsel
Will be a lamp to your feet,
On, on to the golden street,
To light your timid feet.

Select Serial.

What Gold cannot Buy.

BY MRS ALEXANDER.

Author of "The Wooing O't," "A Life Interest," "A Crooked Path," "Maid, Wife or Widow," "Beaton's Bargain," "Mona's Choice," "A Woman's Heart," Etc., Etc.

(Continued)

That young lady who had been sweeping the house with her opera glass, suddenly started, and exclaimed, "Why there is George Lumley in the balcony opposite! He is with Lord Everton. Is it not extraordinary?—as soon as I come to Paris he appears. Stay! he sees us; they are coming over. I don't know how it is but I felt I should meet him here."

In a few minutes the door of the box opened to admit Lord Everton and his young nephew.

"Well, Miss Dacre, this is an unexpected pleasure," said the gallant old peer. "I met Castleton a couple of hours ago and he told me you were coming here to night. Then this young scapegrace called at my eyry au quatrieme, and we agreed to look you up."

"I saw Richard in town the day before yesterday," said Captain Lumley as he shook hands with Miss Desmond. "He told me you were in Paris and—here I am."

"It is the best time for Paris, eveything looks so bright and gay," she returned with some slight embarrassment. "Rather different from Dresden."

"I hope there may be a change from the Dresden tone," he said with some significance. Then he turned to greet Miss Dacre with great cordiality, and while they talked with much animation Lord Everton addressed Miss Desmond.

"Delighted to see you! So glad you have not deserted my distinguished sister-in-law. You remind me of Una and the Lion, or I might say the Tiger. The softening power you have exercised is amazing. I only wish the process extended in widening circles to embrace a few more than your favored self.

"I wish I possessed the power you credit me with," returned Hope smiling, as she made room for him beside her. She was always amused with the boyish old peer, who showed her a degree of kindly attention which touched her.

"And how are you getting on?" he continued, in a confidential tone. "I know that good fellow Rawson counted on you as an ally in the cause of Madame's prodigal son."

"I do not get on at all. I have had but one chance of pleading for him, and I am afraid I made little or no impression. Mrs Saville has been profoundly offended. Naturally she will find it hard to forgive."

"She is somewhat adamantine. If you succeed with her I shall say you are a deucedly clever young woman. Still, I am inclined to back you. I must tell Hugh what a first-rate advocate he has. I had a letter from him a few days ago. His ship will be out of commission—let me see, in less than five months. The present First Lord is an old school-fellow of mine and he wants a lift with him. He must keep up, you know, now he is a married man,—poor beggar! Then in a way I am responsible for his sins."

"Oh, indeed!" said Hope, looking at him with eager, earnest eyes.

"Yes; I knew old Hilton for years off and on. He wasn't a bad fellow at all,—very much in my own line; I am not at all a bad fellow, I assure you."

"I am sure you are not," returned Hope, with a caressing smile.

"What a sweet soul you are to say so!" showing all his still white teeth in a genial laugh. "Then he, Hugh, met the daughter,—an uncommon girl, I believe, sang divinely, and all that."

"Did you know her too?" asked Hope.

"Well, I have seen her, years ago, when she was in short frocks with a pigtail. Then she was away in England for some time, but Hilton did not consider it prudent to cross the Channel. Anyhow, Hugh is most anxious about his precious wife, and fears she may get into trouble during his absence. I am thinking of running down to Nice to look her up. She is there still, isn't she?"

"I think—that is, Mr. Rawson thinks she has left. You had better ask him."

"I will," with some significance. "May I call upon her imperious Highness, do you think?"

"I can hardly tell. You might leave a card. I am inclined to think that she would be pleased by your kind effort to further her son's interest."

"That is a little encouraging. Hugh has always been a favorite of mine. He is a fine fellow, and I do not think he will revenge himself on the poor girl who is the innocent cause of his misfortunes. Gad! a sweet, charming woman is worth paying dear for!—a sentiment which seemed to touch his hearer, for she gave him a soft, lingering, tearful glance, which, "had I been some twenty years younger," thought the old boy, "I should have felt inclined to repay with a kiss."

Meantime Miss Dacre's bright, beady eyes danced in her head with delight as she chatted volubly to Lumley, whose face grew rather sulky as he listened, scarcely deigning to reply. Here a welcome interruption came in the shape of one of the English attaches, for whom Lumley immediately vacated his seat; and as Lord Everton wished to say a word to one of the singers, he departed behind the scenes and Lumley slipped into his place.

"My uncle was fortunate in securing your devoted attention, Mis Desmond."

"Yes, he always interests me."

"Lucky old fellow! What have you been doing with yourself?" continued Lumley, looking earnestly at her. "You are looking pale and thin, and your eyes—"

Hope interrupted him by holding up a finger. "What a rude speech!" she exclaimed.

"You ought to know by this time that I am too deeply interested in you to pay you compliments."

"And you ought to know by this time, Captain Lumley, that I am an ungrateful creature and not deserving of your interest."

"Whether you deserve it or not, I can't help feeling it."

"Has Mr. Saville any thoughts of coming to Paris?"

"I don't know. He will probably pay his respected mamma a visit. He is at present deeply engaged assisting a desperate female antiquarian who is collecting materials for the history of Queen Bertha, or Boadicea or some such remote potentate. Whether she will end by leading him to the hymeneal altar is uncertain; but it is quite possible."

"I earnestly hope poor Mrs. Saville may be spared this last straw," exclaimed Hope, smiling.

"I am sure I don't care. I only care for my own troubles. I have been the most miserable beggar in existence for the last four or five months, hoping and fearing, and dragged every way, I am resolved to put an end to this infernal uncertainty and know my fate. Don't you think I am right?"

"How can I tell?" Hope was beginning, when Miss Dacre broke in: "You will come back to sup with me will you not, Miss Desmond? Capt. Lumley and Lord Everton are coming, and Lady Delamere, and Monsieur de la Taille. I will send my maid home with you after."

"Many thanks, Miss Dacre, I really must not." An animated argument followed; but Hope Desmond stuck to her resolution, and, declining Captain Lumley's profferred escort, drove back to Maurice's alone.

Mrs. Saville was rather amused in Paris: she met many acquaintances who did not bore her, and she tolerated Captain Lumley's visits more good humoredly than formerly, chiefly because he was quiet and distrait.

About a week after Hope had gone to the opera with Miss Dacre, Mrs. Saville had gone to drive in the Bois with an invalid dowager-duchess who was on her way to some famous health-resort in Switzerland, and Hope, having finished her weekly letter, went out to post it. On her way back, near the Theatre Francais, she met Lumley, who immediately turned with her. They walked rather silently to the hotel, Hope feeling very anxious to get rid of him, yet somehow deterred from acting with decision, but a certain air of resolution, by no means usual, which pervaded his face and voice seemed to hold her back.

"Has Mrs. Saville returned?" asked Hope of the waiter who attended their suit of rooms.

"Not yet, Mademoiselle," he replied.

"Then—" she began, holding out her hand to Lumley; but he did not take it.

"If you will allow me, I will come in and wait for her," he said, with so much decision that she felt it would be easier to let him come in than to resist. He therefore followed her upstairs to the pleasant saloon, looking out on the Tuileries garden, where Hope took off her hat, intending to supply him with a newspaper and leave him to his own reflections. This plan was nipped in the bud.

Having walked to the window and looked out for a minute, Lumley returned and closed the door. Standing between it and Hope, he said, very quietly: "This is the first chance I have had of speaking to you, and I implore you to hear me. I insist on your hearing me. You have treated me with the most insulting indifference, and obstinately refused to understand the feelings I have tried to show you. Now I am determined to speak out. I am madly in love with you. I would sacrifice everything and everyone for you. I am desperately in earnest. Promise that you will love me, that you will even try to love me, and I'll—I'll marry you to morrow. No! hear me further," as Hope attempted to speak. "Just think of the different life you would lead with me. You would have society, position, freedom. We might be obliged to pinch at first, but nothing can keep the family estates from me when my father is gone, and I could always get money. Then compare life with a husband who adores you with that of a sort of upper servant to a cantankerous, dictatorial, tyrannical old woman like my aunt Saville. You must not refuse me, Hope, I'll blow my brains out if you do." He tried to catch her hand, which she quickly snatched away, stepping back a pace or two, while she grew alternately pale and red under the passionate gaze of the eager young man.

"Now, you must listen to me, Captain Lumley. You have distressed me infinitely. You ought to have understood by my manner that I wished to avoid such an explanation,—to save you, as well as myself, the pain it must cause. It is impossible that I could love you as you wish. And it is well I do not; for there is no reason why you should grieve your parents as your cousin has done his mother."

"That need not weigh with you," cried Lumley. "I wrote to my father yesterday, and told him I should ask you, and if you accepted me, as I hoped you would, nothing should prevent our marriage."

"How insane of you!" said Hope, greatly agitated. "Why could you not see that I should never under any circumstances have loved you, we are so unlike in every way."

"That's no reason why we should not be perfectly happy: and see all I can give you."

"All you could give has not a feather's weight with me. I am profoundly grieved that I could not keep you from this mortification. You will find many good and charming women, who, if you seek them would love you well; and I will even tell you that I have no heart to give: I am engaged to a man I love with all my soul, and no one can put him out of my mind.

"Who and what is he?" cried Lumley, fiercely, starting forward from where he had been leaning against the window frame.

"I will tell you so much. He is poor like myself, and we have a long struggle before us, but —There I will say no more. Now that you understand there is no hope, you will be able to put me out of your thoughts. Do tell your father he has nothing to fear, at least from me. It is cruel to disappoint a father, a parent. See what suffering Hugh Saville has caused his mother."

"By heaven he was right. He got what he wanted. I am infernally disappointed. I thought when you knew what I really meant, you—"

"It is useless to argue about what is inevitable," interrupted Hope, with some hauteur. "I deeply regret having caused you annoyance or disappointment, but neither you nor I would have been happy if we had become man and wife. Why, oh, why did you not understand me? Now I can hear no more. Make haste to relieve your fathers' mind, and, good-bye, Capt. Lumley." She half put out her hand, drew it back, and left the room swiftly. The enraged and disappointed lover took a turn to and fro, uttering some half articulate denunciations of his infernal ill luck, then, snatching up his hat, rushed away to pour his troubles into the sympathizing ear of Lord Everton, in whom all imprudent youngsters found a congenial confidant.

As soon as the sound of his steps was heard, the unclosed door of a small inner room from which there was no other exit, and which was used as a cabinet d'ecriture, was pushed widely open, and Mrs. Saville walked in. She wore her outdoor dress, and held a note in her hand.

"I little thought what I should hear," she said almost aloud, "when I determined to keep quiet till that booby had gone. Listeners never hear any good of themselves. So I am a cantankerous, dictatorial, tyrannical old woman?. Hope Desmond does not think so; I know she does not."

CHAPTER IX.

To Hope Mrs. Saville made no sign, and she remained in complete ignorance that her acute patroness had been a hearer of Lumley's avowal.

There was something increasingly kind and confidential, however, in her tone and manner. Hope was greatly relieved by having thus disposed of her admirer. That worry was at an end, another, however, still remained.

Miss Dacre's feelings and imaginations were greatly exercised by the sudden disappearance of George Lumley from the scene, and she grew quite ravenous for Hope's society, that she might wonder and conjecture and maunder about his mysterious conduct, and cross examine Hope as to what she thought might, could, would, or should have caused him thus suddenly to throw up the game which Miss Dacre chose to think he was playing so eagerly,—viz. the pursuit of herself—till she made her hearer's life a burden to her.

"I don't know what you do to Miss Desmond when you have her out by herself," said Mrs. Saville to the young heiress one afternoon when she had called to know if dear Mrs. Saville would spare Hope Desmond to take a drive with her and stay to afternoon tea, "but she always comes back looking white and tired, quite exhausted, and I will not spare her, Miss Dacre. I want her myself. If you are always asking her away, you had better keep her."

"I am sure I shall be delighted. I want a nice lady like companion a little older than myself, to go about with me and—"

"A little older than yourself!" laughed Mrs. Saville. "I suspect she is two years your junior. Well, take her if she will go."

"Indeed Mrs. Saville, I think you would do better with an older person, someone nearer your own age."

"I am much obliged for your kind consideration. Yes, of course Miss Desmond has rather a dull time with me. Suppose you make her an offer in writing."

"Yes, of course I could: that is, if you would not be offended."

"No, by no means. I would not stand in her light."

"Really Mrs. Saville, you are the most sensible woman I knew. Pray how much do you give her?—what salary I mean."

"What Mr. Rawson asked for his protegee,—fifty pounds."

"Is that all? Oh, I will give her a hundred."

"Then of course you will get her," said Mrs. Saville grimly. "That being so, pray leave her to me for this afternoon."

"Oh, yes, certainly. I can write to her this evening." Her further utterance was arrested by the announcement, in loud tones, of Lady Oliva Lumley, whereupon that personage entered, wearing a simple travelling dress and a most troubled expression of countenance.

"Dear Miss Dacre, I had no idea I should find you here," said Lady Oliva, when she had greeted Mrs. Saville. "I am on my way to Controxeville, to try and get rid of my gouty rheumatism so—"

"How very unfortunate that Captain Lumley should just have left!" interrupted Miss Dacre. "He started on Wednesday,—something regimental, I believe."

"Most unfortunate," returned Lady Oliva, emphatically.

"Where are you staying?" asked Miss Dacre.

"At the Hotel d'Albe."

"Well, I shall call late this afternoon. Now I am obliged to call on the Countess de Suresnes. So good-bye for the present. Mrs. Saville, Good bye dear Lady Oliva."

As soon as she was gone, Mrs. Saville, looking very straight at her sister-in law, asked, "What is the matter with you?"

"Matter! Matter enough. If I had not been enroute for Contrexeville I should have come here on purpose to—to tell you what I think."

"And pray, what may that be Lady Oliva?"

To be Continued.

SEEKING A DIVORCE

But the Lawyer Did Not Hold Out Dazzling Hopes of Success.

He came into the office of one of our leading attorneys and plunged dejectedly down into a chair.

"Say," he began, "are you a tip-top lawyer? Never fail in a case?"

"I try to be," was the lawyer's modest reply. "What can I do for you?"

"I want to get a divorce."

"Have you sufficient reason for separation?"

"You just bet I have."

"Well, kindly tell me your troubles, and I will let you have my opinion."

"Five years ago I married a country girl because I thought I'd get a sensible one. Got that down?"

"Yes."

"Well, things went nicely for two years, then came the rub."

"Yes."

"The first thing she did was to go and buy a lot of Bertha M. Clay's love sick novels to find out how society in London was carried on."

"Yes."

"I didn't mind that, but after she had nosed around a bit she began to get her highfalutin' ideas."

"Yes."

"Well she commenced with makin' me get two servants. Then she made us have breakfast off the mantelpiece—that is get up an help yourself."

"Yes."

"Then she made me belong to three or four clubs an' made it hot for me if I came home earlier than 1 o'clock. Got that?"

"Next, she made the servants call her milady. But she capped the climax by sayin' one day that she was sufferin' from enwee. I went to a doctor and asked him what the deuce that was an' he told me it was French for that tired feeling. That settled it. From that on it was enwe, an' entertaining, an' ballyragin' an' soloing, an' parley voo, an' —well, then she went in for music. She called Wagner 'Vogner,' Liszt 'Leest,' an' ended the whole business by calling me her charmante. Say, don't you think you could fix it up right off, before she takes to running around with Italian singers and [illegible] for school commissioner?"

The lawyer smiled a sad smile.

"I'm afraid you can't get a divorce on those things. Will you pay your [illegible] for my opinion now, or shall I [illegible] bill?"

[illegible] the other took out ten silver [illegible] and went over to the police [illegible] and asked for a night's lodging.

He Loved Children.

A man with three children entered a restaurant in a German town, and after they were all seated he said, "Now children are you hungry?"

"Yes"

"Would you like some sausages?"

"Yes, yes."

Waitress, bring three sausages—two for myself—that makes five. Ah, I have forgotten the bread. Waitress, some bread. Now eat away.

There was a solemn jingling of knives and forks; the sausages were demolished and the children's faces were all over smiles.

"Enjoy it, eh?"

"Yes."

"Like some more sausages?"

"Yes, yes."

"Waitress, two or three more sausages."

These, too, vanished. The guest ordered some beer, having drank which he took his hat and stick and said to the children; "Now, you must be very good and quiet, I shall be back directly. I am only going to get some cigars."

"Alright!"

Five minutes passed, a quarter of an hour, half an hour. Then the landlord said to the children; "Your father is a long time in coming."

"He is not our father! We were palying outside, when the man came up to us and asked us if we would like some sausages. We all shouted "Yes," and then the man brought us in here!"—Tit-bits.

He Played In Luck.

He opened the door of a Gratiot avenue restaurant and limped slowly up to the cashier's desk in a pair of soggy rubber boots three sizes too large.

My dear sir, he whispered, leaning confidently over the railing, I am sorry to trouble you, but my boot is full of blood.

Hey?

Human blood.

What do you mean? faltered the cashier instinctively locking the money drawer.

I mean that I am bleeding to death, said the new comer calmly. I shouldn't think of intruding upon you, he continued, if the situation wasn't so serious. About an hour ago I was assaulted by two men and stabbed. I made no complaint. I am game clean through, but I'm getting weak now, and must have nourishment. Won't you give me a little something—anything you will, but help me fight for life. I am sorry to soil your floor, added the stranger glancing down apologetically, I see my boots are leaking.

The cashier looked over the railing with a skeptical expression that quickly changed to horror. One by one the bright red drops were oozing from the toe of the stranger's left boot, making a small but gory pool on the restaurant floor.

The cashier's hair almost stood on end.

Hi, there, William, he called in agitated tones, bring a bowl of beef tea, double portion, and anything else that's hot and handy, and bring 'em quick.

Ten minutes later the injured visitor limped toward the door.

Thank you, he said gratefully, I feel better already. I can get to the hospital alone now.

That's right, answered the cashier encouragingly, and here's fifty cents to help you.

Pretty rough case, remarked a man who was paying his bill, as the stranger closed the door.

Rough? ejaculated the cashier it's awful. There's lots of fakes come in here every day, but that fellow's straight, I can tell.

When the injured visitor reached the corner he was joined by a thin young man.

Any luck? he asked anxiously.

Yep.

Square meal?

[illegible].

Money besides?

Some. The acid in that cussed red ink is bitin me toes.

A Brave Rescue.

"Oh, save him, save him!" shrieked a distracted woman as she made frantic endeavors to force open the door of a house in the cellar of which a fire was raging in the upper part of the city recently.

"Who? Is there anybody in the house?" asked a brawny fireman.

"Yes; oh, my God, save my Bennie," she yelled.

The fireman forced the door and bravely made his way in the room, followed by the woman.

"There, there," she cried, "on the table."

The crowd outside held its breath, and a cheer went up as the two reappeared at the door, the fireman carrying the rescued soul in his strong arms.

It was a canary, and it chirped as lively as though it were surprised at all the excitement.

A bride tells of a difficult moment of her recent wedding trip. A few days of it were spent with an uncle of hers, very deaf and very pious. When they sat down to dinner on the night of their arrival, the uncle asked the groom to say grace. Much embarrassed, as he was unaccustomed to officiating in this way, he leaned forward murmuring a request to be excused. Whereupon the uncle, watching him, only waited until his lips stopped moving to utter a sonorous "Amen!" in response. It is hardly necessary to add that the blessing for that meal went unsaid.

The Tartars take a man by the ear to invite him to eat or drink with them.

Digby Weekly Courier
Digby, December 8, 1893.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA

If ever there was any serious doubt entertained of the strong hold which prohibition had secured in the heart of the Canadian people that doubt is now well nigh dispelled. In two provinces, Ontario and Prince Edward Island, votes have been taken testing the popular pulse regarding this movement, and in both cases the majorities in its favor have been so overwhelmingly large as to leave no question regarding the prevailing sentiment.

It is scarcely necessary to contrast this means of ascertaining public opinion with that of the royal commission instructed to consult only material affected interests. The one may be divided in its opinion or prejudiced in its researches, the other reflects the broadest public sentiment, the feelings and wishes of the entire populace, actuated by none but the best desires, and stimulated by nothing except the well being of home and country.

To those who oppose prohibition in the federal parliament on the ground of encroachment on personal liberty, and the claim that the country is not ready for the movement, the late plebiscites are crushing replies. The numbers who dread for themselves and their families the free traffic in rum more than they do the subversion of their personal liberties by its total prohibition appear to be a very large majority; and who can still say the country is not ready for prohibition when the electorate clamors for it?

It is not to be supposed the prohibitionists had things all their own way in the late contests. They were met and fought by the saloon inch by inch and at every step.

POLITICS IN SCANDINAVIA

The Separation of Norway and Sweden Discussed.

LONDON, Dec 28.—The Times contains one of the series of articles on the situation in Sweden and Norway, the last of which appeared on November 14. It says that if the coming elections in Norway result in a large and decisive Radical majority, the conservative ministry will be bound to retire. The king will find himself face to face with the necessity of accepting the Radical interpretation of the act of union, thereby surrendering the unity in foreign policy upon which the alliance of the two kingdoms rests, or of enforcing the Swedish reading of the act, against the manifest determination of the Norwegian people.

Sweden, it appears, is prepared to no force. The Swedes, who were at first apathetic, have been roused to such a pitch of exasperation that it will take little to goad them to action. The king is resident of the upper part of the Swedes, and he will not surrender the Norwegian crown nor sacrifice the union which he believes to be indispensable to the safety of both Sweden and Norway. The first shot fired by Sweden will rally the Norwegian Radicals and Conservatives shoulder to shoulder in defence of their common nationality. Despite the superiority of her military resources Sweden would find it a hard task to reduce Norway to subjection, and harder still to keep her in subjection.

If the sentiment of the Swedes compels the king to unsheath the sword, the European powers who are the guarantors of the union ought to intervene, armed with a European mandate, as in 1814. Sweden might set within limits, forcing or an arrangement for the avoidance of a war crisis. Opinion in Norway is, in the meantime, raised on only two issues—union and monarchy or separation and a republic. But among the contingencies acute observers detect a third course—the creation of a throne in Norway, with Prince Waldemar, youngest son of the King of Denmark, as king.

EIGHTY-FOUR AND IN HEALTH.

Mr. Gladstone Receives Congratulations on his Birthday.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone was 84 years old today. He is in excellent health.

As usual, his official residence in Downing street throughout the morning was one of unusual animation. The mails were extraordinarily heavy. Telegrams, messages and cards of congratulation were constantly arriving.

Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales and prominent members of both of the English political parties tendered their congratulations. A large number of congratulatory messages were received from America, India, Australia and Australia. Many Liberal societies have adopted resolutions of felicitation.

The members of the diplomatic corps called on Mr. Gladstone and congratulated him.

When Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons this afternoon he was given a most enthusiastic welcome by his supporters. As he passed down the aisle the Liberals sprang to their feet, waved their hats and cheered again and again.

The prime minister smilingly bowed in acknowledgment.

As soon as Mr. Gladstone had taken his seat, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the House, stepped, and in well-chosen words afloat to the prime minister the sincere congratulations of himself and his party.

Mr. Balfour's speech was received with hearty applause, cheering.

Mr. Gladstone made a brief response.

A BOLD NOVA SCOTIAN

He Holds a Whole Town at Bay and Then Escapes.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Dec. 26.—Word was received here today that a desperado was in possession of Robins, a town on the Northern Central railway, 20 miles north of here, that he was heavily armed and threatened to kill anybody that interfered with him. The constable there was afraid to arrest the man and telegraphed to Williamsport for assistance. Chief of Police Russel went to Robins on a train, but before he arrived there the man had gone. The desperado is known as Tom Kennedy, a Nova Scotian, and is said to be a bad man. He has been drinking and fighting all morning, holding the people of the small town at bay.

LATE GOVERNOR BOYD'S WILL

Explains Why No Bequests Are Made to Public Institutions.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 28.—The will of the late Governor Boyd has been admitted to probate. The estate is entered at $25,000. The document is in Mr. Boyd's own handwriting and bears date January 7, 1880. It begins thus: "I give and bequeath all the property, real and personal, of every kind, which the governor died possessed of, subject to such conditions as the payment of a hundred dollars annuity to his faithful servants and a thousand dollars to be divided share and share alike among the children of St. Clair Boyd, of Weymouth, N. S.

The reason there were no public bequests is thus explained by the following paragraph in the will: "Other bequests I intended for friends and public institutions in this city I have to omit, as my property has been so largely lessened by those who returned me evil for good, and but for those sad doings I would have been able to live a happier life and to have given largely to many persons and objects that I had in view.

ONE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE

Drops Dead on the Street in Wichita, Kansas.—He was a Rich Miser and Lived in Squalor.

WICHITA, Kansas, January 2.—Thomas Payne, aged, old miser, dropped dead on the street here yesterday. He was an officer in the British army and one of the famous 600 who stormed the heights of Balaclava, though a man of superior education and attainments and possessed of much property he lived in squalor, dressed in rags and refused from hotel and restaurant kitchens.

MUST LOOK AFTER HERSELF.

President Cleveland is Done With Queen Liliuokalani

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—It is exceedingly likely that Queen Liliuokalani will receive any favors at the hands of the American government. It is the administration's firm intention to restore the Hawaiian throne. The queen's unwillingness to accede to the reasonable terms of President Cleveland's mind has soured her side as far as she is concerned, for the president has not urged, and will not urge, an unwelcome privilege upon her.

There was may be depended on not to undo Stevens' acts, though they will probably vote that Cleveland placed the country in a position to do so. The facts, as shown in the report of the Hawaiian provisional government is made for the purpose of introducing the Hawaiian royalists, rather than as a great attempt to restore the queen on the part of the Americans.

Famine Predicted

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The Russian Agricultural Gazette says indications point to a total failure of crops for 1894. A speculist selling the paper predicts widespread famine this year.

VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION

Ontario Goes Strongly for the Death of the Liquor Traffic

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—The people of Ontario yesterday decided by a vote of almost two to one in favor of a prohibitory measure as regards the liquor traffic. Necessarily the returns are yet not quite complete, but enough has come in to show a majority in favor of prohibition of over 60,000. The cities, contrary to expectations, in some cases have substantial majorities in favor of the proposed reform, and with the exception of half a dozen of smaller towns all the municipalities heard from have voted in favor of prohibition. Owing to the polling places being so scattered, several days will elapse before full and complete returns are obtainable. It is not improbable, however, that the total majority in favor of prohibition will reach in all 100,000.

The majority in Hamilton was 1,361 and in Ottawa 2,260.

The Globe, commenting on the plebiscite vote, says "It is impossible to argue that a satisfactory reason has not been given of a sentiment in Ontario favorable to the total prohibition of the manufacture sale and importation of intoxicants.

To the Friends of Prohibition in Nova Scotia:

The Yarmouth County Temperance Convention, a body made up of delegates from all the Temperance Societies of the county and the churches having total abstinence as a requisite qualification for membership, has, after careful consideration, adopted a resolution favoring the taking of a plebiscite in Nova Scotia on the subject of prohibition.

The convention desires to ask your co-operation in carrying into effect this idea, believing that if the general sentiment of the temperance workers and prohibitionists of the province is favorable to such a vote being taken the legislature will too has been the case in Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Ontario, has cause to the wishes and pass a law providing for such vote.

A form of the petition now being circulated among the societies in Yarmouth County is enclosed for your consideration with the request that you circulate it with the convention deems of great importance.

There is to be a general provincial election soon after the close of the ensuing session of the Local Legislature and such a vote would be most favorable for ascertaining the views of the electorate.

The support of the electors of Nova Scotia which we believe would be given to prohibition if the plea could greatly strengthen the hands of the prohibitionists everywhere in Canada and tend to hasten the passing of a prohibitory law by the proper authority.

Your help is earnestly solicited.

Yours fraternally,

F. H. HEALS, President,
W. S. PURDY, Secretary.

Submitted by the Executive Board of the Y. C. Temperance Convention.

Yarmouth, Dec., 1893.

THE GLOUCESTER CATCH OF '93.

A Little Ahead of the Average of Late Years.

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 30.—The Gloucester catch of fish during 1893 about equals that of the previous years, and is, on the whole, a little better than the average. Cod have been in the higher priced varieties, while there has been a falling off in the cheap grades.

The leading staple fish, cod, there were larger receipts than for any year since 1887. There was somewhat larger quantities than any year since 1886. The receipts of cusk, haddock and pollock show great falling off in the year's summary. The cusk catch landed at the home port was not at a third larger than last year, and the least catch since 1887.

The mackerel catch was very good upon the Cape shore and on the New England coast, but the summer and North Bay fishery was practically a failure for the fleet. At no time the ratio of catch compared with that three seasons, is regarded as a hopeful sign of the re-establishment of the fishery upon the old lines.

The herring fishery has maintained an important place in the fish production of the port. It is not as encouraging, so far as last year's production goes, as some of the other branches.

On the whole, the year has been a prosperous one. Good prices have prevailed all the time, and no extra expense in selling has been incurred.

Hooper's Trial Commenced.

JOLIETTE, Que., Jan. 3.—The January term of the court of queen's bench opened today, the first case on the docket is that of Joseph Reginald Hooper, charged with the murder of his wife by poisoning. Judge Doherty, with a number of lawyers and witnesses, arrived by special train today. The taking of evidence will be commenced tomorrow.

Fortunate Clergyman.

Rev. Gordon T. Lewis, a native of Yarmouth and a sometime student of Mt. Allison, now rector of All Saints at Sag Harbor, Long Island, has some generous people in his congregation. Some time since a Mr. Aldrich sent in amount of the dept on the church. More recently the same lady had to enlarge and frescoed the church. Their act of this decision is that All Saints is fitted as a gem of ecclesiastical architecture. A new chancel, a vestry room, a baptistry and an organ have added, and a number of adornments and alterations have been made in the body of the structure. Other benefactions have presented chandeliers, etc. The consecration by Bishop Littlejohn, who was assisted by Archdeacon Weeks and eight other clergymen, took place on the octave of Saints day, the day before, Mr. Lewis presented fourteen persons for confirmation.

HOME AND ABROAD.

R. E. Feltus was in town this week.

There will be service again next Sunday in the Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Rev. of the late W. D. Lovitt, of Yarmouth, was insured for $10,000 in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of N. Y.

The past week has been one of the most successful in the history of the haddock fishery. The catch has probably reached $10,000.

Schr. Syanara, with 500 tons of salt, which put into Barbados Nov 27 leaking, has discharged all her cargo, and vessel is waiting to go on dry dock.

William Thompson, of Shelburne, died at Hr. was register of deeds and register of probate, and was a son of the late Postmaster Thompson. He was 57 years of age and unmarried.

Brunswick Tobin left on Wednesday to attend the pharmaceutical college at Toronto and will be gone till July. Brun will be missed by the boys, with all of whom he was always a half-fellow-well met.

A gentleman who is quite intimate with ex-Premier Mercier and who has watched his position closely, says that he expects to be more than three months. The French leader suffers diabetes.

Mr. Shippy Sperr of Deep Brook and Fred Jones who were spending a few days with friends, returned home to Lynn, Wednesday. They were accompanied as far as Digby by Miss Marion Sparr and G. M. Sperr.

THE BAY ROUTE.—Steamer City of Monticello was taken to Lodney wharf St. John Friday evening where she will remain for the winter and undergo repairs. Her place on the bay route is taken by the steamer Bridgewater.

Schr. Charles Hoskins, Hoskins, 50 hhds. 60 tierces meat, 15 bbs Goddes Peoples flour, 5 puncheons Choice Barbados molasses and 5 casks best American Oil, just arrived by schr. Sovereign and for sale by E. Burnham at a small advance on cost.

The entertainment in Trinity Church Monday evening was well attended. The parts were all ably carried. The farce "Who is who," was perhaps enjoyed best of any part of the play. The receipts amounted to $16.25.

Eben Perry, of Chegoggin, was in Yarmouth on Friday, apparently in his usual good health, and left for home in the afternoon. After milking the cows and doing the usual chores about the farm, he went into the house and complained of a pain about the heart, and died immediately. He was 70 years of age.

GOOD TO QUEBEC.—On Monday three of our young men viz. H. P. Crossing, A. E. Cousins and W. L. Oliver left for Halifax en route to Quebec to join the Royal Artillery school there for a "short course."

The benefit of such training to young men cannot be over estimated not to speak of the benefit they will be to the Digby Battery as non coms on their return.

The following "fresh" despatch from Digby lately appeared in the Boston Traveller under date Dec. 31: The fact has come to light here that the years past wholesale smuggling has been carried on by skippers of schooners sailing from St. Mary's Bay, this county. Such is the insufficiency of the customs service that little difficulty exists in landing articles subject to duty without great danger of detection. Frauds thus practised have been very extensive, and however, it is hinted, been accelerated by the connivance of certain officials. Tobacco, rum and oil seem to have been articles most favored in the illicit trade, which chiefly comes from Boston, Gloucester and Rockland.

Officer Trask was made happy New Year by a neat and handsome present from the W. C. T. U. of Digby in the shape of a Bible on the cover of which was inscribed in gold letters—Mr. Trask's initials. It is needless to observe the gift was as fully appreciated as it was deserved. The following note accompanied the gift.

Mr Trask,

Dear sir,—The W. C. T. U. of Digby appreciates very highly your untiring efforts, in trying to drive the King Alcohol from our town. We feel that you are a co-laborer with us in this work.

We ask you to please accept this Bible as a small expression of our appreciation of your services.

We wish you a very happy and successful New Year.

Signed
C. E. DURKEE, President
A. J. VIEYS, Secretary.

Digby, Jan 1st, 1894.

Mr. Oliver, who secured second prize in the late schooner model competition at Ottawa is pleased to learn that first prize was evidently not withheld from him on account of inferiority of design, but that the judges considered his model, representing a 120 ton vessel, as a little large for a fisherman. Mr. Oliver assures that a vessel be built from each, his and Mr. McLeod's, who secured first prize, and their seafaring qualities tested. The following from the department of Marine & Fisheries was lately received by Mr. Oliver.

OTTAWA DEC. 29 '93.

Sir,—

I have to inform you that at the recent competition for the best model of a fishing and freight carrying schooner the model sent by you has been awarded by the judges appointed by this department the second prize which is $200. While the model represents larger dimensions than are usually found in this class of vessels, yet the design has been made to conform to the general rules of design.

BRIDGETOWN MONITOR.—We have frequently heard the Windsor and Annapolis railway referred to as the best paying road in the dominion. How much truth there may be in this statement, we are unable to say; but in view of the railway wrecks now strewing the country we ask you to please accept the dend of four percent on the past year's business, which the company has just paid, is surely a good showing for such a year as this. Rumour affirms that the profits would have allowed a larger dividend; but in view of the purchase of the Western Counties road which is about being consummated, a larger reserve than usual has been held over to provide for any contingencies which may arise. This would be one of the wise managers of the road have reason to feel proud, as it proves that the line pays best when properly managed, it simply justifies the introduction of the increased and vastly improved facilities which the road has offered its patrons during the past year or two. With the purchase of the Western Counties road and the consolidation of the line from Halifax to Yarmouth, we may expect even better results both in the way of facilities offered and in the public, and in dividends to the shareholders. Manager Campbell and his assistants are deserving of the vote of thanks they received from the shareholders, which vote we feel assured, the patrons of the road heartily endorse.

Much regret and sympathy are felt for the family immediately concerned, over the sad ending to what might have been a brilliant career. We refer to the lamentable suicide of the Rev. C. H. Rice, probationer in the Methodist Ministry, one of the brightest and most talented of Mount Allison's graduates. The young man was laboring at Grand Manan. He was run down with overwork cause by hard circuit work and having to keep up his studies besides, although successful in his labors became despondent. While visiting Lancaster Lewis, St. John, on Thursday last he went to the bath room and shot himself through the breast, dying in a few minutes. His brother, John, was visiting at the same home. When the report of the pistol was heard, Mrs Lewis went to the bathroom, found the door locked, and called Labor and succeeded who forced the door, where the sad spectacle met their view. The case is a very sad one, indeed. The funeral of the late New Year's day was largely attended. Dr. Allison, president of Mount Allison college, who heard of the sad event at Halifax, hastened to St. John to attend the funeral. Professor Tweedie, of Mount Allison faculty was also present. Dr. Chapman, who conducted the funeral, and Dr. Allison, made brief addresses at Senator Lewis's home, speaking kindly of the deceased and referring to his high character. There seems to be no reason for the act of death; but what we know of his sorrows and disappointments and consequent mental derangement.—Ex.

SHERIFF'S SALE

In the Supreme Court.

1893 "A" No. 276.

Between Thomas Shreves, Plaintiff,
and
Harry H. Wickwire appointed by order of the Court to represent the late Richard Saunderson deceased and Margaret A. Saunderson, defendant.

To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the county of Digby, or his Deputy in front of the Court House at Digby on Tuesday the 9th day of January A. D. 1894 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to order for foreclosure and sale made herein by Mr. Justice Savary, Master in Chambers at Halifax the 6th day of December A.D. 1893, unless before the day of sale the amount due to Plaintiff herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to the Plaintiff, or his Solicitor or Paymaster in Court.

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Weymouth, and Bangor, in the County of Digby, part of the Franklyn Notch Land, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the south by Clonie's Brook, on the line of "the Long Lake, on the west by land formerly owned by Thomas Hogan, on the east by land formerly owned by Edward P. Spellen, and on the west by land formerly owned by Hugh McNeil, and contains one hundred and fifty acres more or less. With the hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

TERMS, Ten per cent deposit at time of sale; balance on tender or delivery of deed.

T. S. SHARPE & W. A. VANBLARCOM,
Solicitor in Lesson. Sheriff, Digby Co.

Digby, N. S. December 9th 1893.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Henrietta Pugh, has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby caution all persons against giving her on my account, as I will not be responsible for the same.

CHARLES PUGH.

Westport, Dec 29, 1893.

In the Probate Court.

1893, Digby, S. S.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Potter late of Westport, in the county of Digby, deceased.

To be sold at public auction, on Monday 12th day of February A. D. 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, in front of the Court house in Digby in said county, under a license granted from estate granted by the Judge of Probate for the county of Digby on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1893.

All the estate, right, title, claim, property and demand, at the time of the decease, or at any time after the time of her decease, in and to the following piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Westport, in the county of Digby and bounded and described as follows:

All and singular that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate at Westport, in the County of Digby, bounded as follows: on the south by the waters of Grand Passage, on the southwest by a road leading to Freeman Thomas C. Pike's, and measuring about one hundred and forty feet, thence northerly from the front about one hundred and forty feet to the rear of land formerly owned by Charles Titus, thence easterly along the land of Charles Titus on the north, about one hundred and forty feet, thence southerly to the waters of the Grand Passage aforesaid, thence following the waters of the Grand Passage aforesaid to the place of beginning, and being the same land formerly owned by Charles Titus on the waters of the Grand Passage with a license to sell from estate granted by the Judge of Probate for the county of Digby on the ninth day of December, 1893.

TERMS:—Ten percent at time of sale, balance on delivery of deed.

W. E. VANBLARCOM, Auctioneer.

Digby, Dec. 29, 1893.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Successful Nova Scotian.

To the Editor of the Courier.

DEAR SIR,—Your readers throughout the counties of Annapolis and Digby will doubtless be interested in the following account of the rapid advancement to a prominent position in the business world of Boston, of a young man, a former resident of Clementsvale.

We refer to one Edward J. G. Cameron, son of Mr. A. D. Cameron of that place.

The young man reached Boston some 6 years ago, full of good Nova Scotia courage and possessed of an iron constitution, but not rich in this world's goods, in which respect he was like most of our young men who seek their fortunes in "the land of the Stars and Stripes."

His first position was with the firm of Joseph Sons, manufacturing confectioners, in whose employ he remained only a short time as he soon tired of the monotonous duties of the business. He next connected himself with the Broad Gauge Laundry Company of E st.

This proved the situation he was fitted for as the subsequent events will show. He was employed as an outside salesman, and made a success from the start. His first sale was the contract for ornamental iron work on the Exch. Exchange building, among a lot of competitors, and Cameron was the one who drew the designs and secured the orders.

This was the young man's opportunity and all the latest mechanical ingenuity with which his brain was stored, burst forth like a meteor and it has landed him at the top of his profession, for he was made a day record to some job in the trade. He is now an equal partner in the firm for whom he went to work some few years ago. He is considered one of the brightest men in his particular line in the City. Cameron has made some lucky real estate deals, and also has been unusually successful in solid investments, and good authorities claim that he has made $60,000 to $75,000 in the last two years from these sources alone.

He is a member of the foremost Clubs, one of the most exclusive clubs in the city, and is an accomplished athelete, his particular fad being boxing and fencing. He is the president of the Commercial Travelers Club, where he often amuses the boys from his fund of anecdotes and humor. He has found time from business pursuits, to study elocution and his speech at a dinner given some two years since to Hon. Wilfred Lourier, by the French Canadians of Boston, at the Hotel Vendome, was a masterpiece, and was commented upon by all the papers. He responded to the toast "Nova Scotia" in the absence of Hon. W. Longley, who was down to Digby and Nova Scotia could well feel proud of her son's ability to hold his own among such distinguished company. The announcement of his engagement to a handsome and wealthy lady of the Back Bay was quite a surprise to his friends who looked upon him as a confirmed bachelor. It is a fact that he is building a $6c house in Brookline and expects to have it completed early in March.

If there is any other part of the province which can produce an example of a more rapid and deserving success than the above we would like to hear from them. The writer will give you a short sketch in the near future of some other sons of the country who have made their mark.

RAVENWOOD.

Clementsport Chips.

Messrs. Ernest Miller and Hugh Cox of Bear River were the guests of Mrs. Gilliatt for a couple of days last week.

Holland Mrs. Herbert Hicks have been visiting their relatives at South Farmington for a few days.

Mr. Hugh Shaw left for Annapolis on Tuesday to spend part of his vacation with his relatives, Mrs. A M Shaw.

Mr. Murphy, our obliging station agent, went to Yarmouth Saturday and returned New Year's.

Mr. Orvie C Jones who has been spending a short time with his relatives at Belle Isle, returned home on Tuesday.

Messrs. Claude and Ross Vroom have been spending part of their vacation at the Waverly House, Digby.

Miss Gladys Roop who spent last week with her grandfather, Mr. Wm Roop, returned to her home at Annapolis on New Year's Day.

Rev. W. R. Bellis and his wife have been spending the greater part of this week in Halifax. Mr. Bellis plans on returning tomorrow, but Mrs. Bellis who is in the meantime will remain with her parents there in the course of a few weeks.

Mr. H. T. Potter returned home from Boston on Saturday, and is thinking about remaining for the rest of the winter.

Bear River Breezes

Charles Bishop is home for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Jean Newcomb have been away for a few days. They returned on Monday.

Miss Ella Titus and Miss Flo Hardwick expect to leave for Boston on Wednesday.

Special services are being held in the Baptist rooms this week.

Miss Mabel McKilland who has been on a visit to New Germany returned home last Saturday.

Miss Lizzie Moore went to Annapolis last Thursday for a few days.

Capt. John Spurr was in Town Tuesday also Mr. Jones and Miss May Spurr.

Mr. Barber of St. John spent Sunday here.

Westport Waftings.

Christmas day has come and gone, and has been enjoyed in about the usual way, in home festivities and family sociabilities.

The Black Gully Railroad was not run with such rate of speed as formerly on such occasions for want of material.

Another year has just departed taking with it many recollections of the past, and the many changes in life.

The sch Mabel, Capt. Coggins, which arrived some last week from St. John, left in with two deer off Point Lepreaux, submitting for the shore. After a long chase they were captured and taken on board the sloop, unfortunately one of them died, and the other Mr. F. B. Lent has on exhibition here.

The winter industry of lobster fishing has commenced with full force. There are more persons engaged at this business this winter than in former years.

Many who have been been absent from home are spending their Xmas holidays Those who were at Wolfville come home.

Loyd Baily has been spending his holidays at home.

Mr Huggin has commenced his night school with a large attendance.

Messrs. Balcom and McLean have left for their home carrying with them good respective values for their trade, they had a good business while here during the holiday season.

Mr. Henry Denton has opened up a restaurant in his store where he kept last winter.

The Schr B. K. Kelley, Capt Buckman, sailed last week for Yarmouth with a cargo of dry fish.

The Magic, Capt. Ossingen made a trip to Meteghan last week.

The Sinr, Westport will make a special trip to Yarmouth Wednesday.

Plympton Pencillings.

Capt. Alonzo Everitt and wife are recovering from a severe illness quite rapidly.

Mrs. Samuel Milbury during the past week suffered a severe attack of grippe but is much better at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Justine Tebedo are both dangerously ill with inflammation. There are slight hopes of their recovery.

Mrs. Edward Everitt, widow of the late Edward Everitt, Esq., is owing to her age, steadily growing more feeble though still able to move about the house with slight assistance.

Schr Surprise arrived on the 1st inst. with flour, meal and middlings for C. T. Warner.

The schr Leodas we understand has arrived at Belesum's Cove; she, we believe, is the last to go into winter quarters

Sandy Cove Notes.

(Too late for last issue.)

Capt. Nelson Crowell of the barque Luxor of St. John, came home Monday for a short time.

Mrs. Edward Walker, of Digby, is the guest of her brother Capt. L. F. Saunder.

Miss J B McCarthy formerly principal of the school here, is spending her vacation here.

Blair Oakin of Boston, Charlie Morse of Normal School, Truro, Miss Edith Johnson of Central Grove, and Miss Laura Morehouse, M S. A. of Mt. Allison, Sackville, are at home for the holidays.

Misses Maggie Leary and Sadie Cohoon are spending their vacation with friends in Bear River.

The ice on the lakes is in excellent condition and the young people are greatly enjoying it.

The Baptist society held their annual Xmas Tree last Friday eve. The sum of $15 was realized.

Rev. Dr. Morse baptized three candidates last Sunday morning. In the evening he preached to a large and interested audience, from Exodus xxxii, 26. "Who is on the Lord's side."

Liberal Convention.

The Convention advertised to meet in the Court House on Tuesday was fairly well attended. President Burnham took the chair at 1 p m. The president's opening remarks were devoted largely to explaining the position the Executive held in regard to the seperate Convention at Clare. The people of Clare, Mr. Burnham said, had asked through their newspaper for a separate Convention; their representative, Mr. Comeau, had consulted with Mr. Tupper, and an agreement to hold a Convention in Clare was arrived at. The matter was submitted to the Executive in Digby and the request granted without a dissenting voice. This explanation the president felt it necessary to make as some blame had attached to him self for promoting the plan.

Editor Landry of L'Evangeline followed, and regretted that all blame for a separate Convention should be laid at his door. He was willing to accept all the responsibility it was not, Mr. Landry said, the work of Mr. Burnham or of Mr Comeau, it was his work, and he felt proud of it. An Acadian club had been formed where the people of Clare could develop a more extended political knowledge, and a fuller and freer discussion of political events than had before been possible for them. The electors of Clare had desired to hold a Convention in connection with the organization of their club, and they did so. Mr. Landry concluded by advising this Convention not to interfere with the Clare Club. Convention or nomination as it was the intention of the latter to in future nominate its own local candidate, leaving one general convention to settle federal nominations.

Mr. Israel Burrill moved that the Convention do not proceed to business but that it adjourn to meet Jan 24 and then hold a general convention. He did not think a seprarate convention for Clare was in the interest of the party.

Mr. Copp seconded Mr. Burrill's resolution. The meeting was he thought irregularly called.

Mr. Ford asked if it was the intention of the movers of the resolution to dismiss the delegates who had attended there, many of them coming from a long distance at their own expense, without allowing them, now in reality alone constituted the convention, to decide for themselves. The meeting, he claimed, had not yet reached that stage where it could be called a convention; it was a convention only when the delegates were convened, and those delegates alone had the power to adjourn. He reminded the movers that there were persons in the room not eligible to vote and many whom he could point out who would not support the Liberal ticket; to submit the plans of a liberal convention to their decision was unjust and terribly dangerous as a precedent. His name had been mentioned as a candidate, and he knew many delegates had come there intending to support his nomination; he was also aware that in the case of opposition there was a misunderstanding regarding delegates; he was willing for the sake of party harmony to concede that district, but he wouldn't mind conceding much more in order to see the convention proceed with its behest.

Mr Burrill asked whether Mr. Ford would agree to the unanimous nomination of Mr. Tupper.

Mr Ford replied if Mr. Tupper had a majority of the vote in convention he would move that the nomination be made unanimous, and would go out and fight for him as his friend as heartily as he did four years ago. All that was necessary to ensure this was to show him Mr. Tupper's majority. He saw no reason why the delegates should be prevented from going into committee. The Clare convention was regularly authorized by a unanimous vote of the executive; this convention was regularly called at the same meeting and no notification of an objection to it was given until this moment.

Mr. A. W. Wade said it was preposterous to ask an open meeting like this to adjourn a convention. Let the delegates convene and if they thought best to adjourn they could do so. He could not consent to place a liberal convention at the disposal of a meeting open to everybody.

Calls for organization being heard, Mr. Burrill's resolution was put and carried by a show of hands. Preference to its being decided Mr. O. Sproul asked whether the resolution contemplated holding the late Clare convention. An answer in the affirmative being given the matter was not further discussed. Convention then adjourned.

Obituary.

William D. Lovitt.

(Yar. Herald Jan. 2)

In the death of Capt. Lovitt Yarmouth loses one of its best known and most respected citizens. Mr. Lovitt's illness was shortcrinding from a severe cold, which develop, ed pneumonia, and although everything that the best medical skill could suggest was done for the sufferer he passed away last night amid the regrets of the whole community.

W. D. Lovitt though not filling any public official position, was at the time of his death one of the most prominent men in commercial life of Yarmouth, largely interested in every enterprise connected with the industries and prosperity of the town. He was President of the Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, President of the Yarmouth Duck & Yarn Co., Vice-President of the Yarmouth Steamship Co., and a leading shareholder and director in the Electric Street Railway Co., the Burrell Johnson Iron Co., Woolen Mills Co., and the Grand Hotel Co. He was also a director-guarantor of the North American Life Assurance Company, of Toronto. He was also a large holder of real estate in the town, and in connection with the above named and other large financial interests necessarily deeply interested in the prosperity of the place.

As a ship owner the deceased had long been prominent, his great ability in the building of vessels and in the management of his large shipping interests being widely recognized. He has for many years been the largest owner of tonnage in the County, if not in the Province, the splendid ships County of Yarmouth and Everett still being in his fleet, the former being of a tonnage of 2164 and the latter of 1680 tons.

He presented to the Tow Mission, of which he was one of the trustees, the lot of land on which the Tow Mission building stands.

As a business man Mr. Lovitt had probably no superior in the Province. His fine personal presence and genial manner were always noticeable, and it may be truly said of him that he never uttered an unkind word of any one. He was very domestic in his tastes and was devoted to his family, in politics he was a Liberal.

William Dodge Lovitt was born on July 22nd, 1834, the youngest son of the late Andrew Lovitt. He leaves surviving him his widow and two sons, Wm. L. Lovitt and Dr. Israel M. Lovitt.

Mr. Lovitt began his mercantile career in the store and office of the late William Burrill. Later he began business for himself at Church Point, Digby County, where most of his large fleet of vessels were built under his personal supervision and where he did a large trading business.

Mr. Lovitt will be greatly missed, especially in the commercial circle of Yarmouth His bereaved widow and sons have the deep sympathy of the whole community in their great loss.

MARRIED.

TIBERT—POWELL.—At Central Grove Digby Co. Dec 31, by Rev. E. P. Coldwell William Tibert to Seville Powell, both of Central Grove.

GIDDY—BOBBINS.—At Rossway, by Rev. J. C. Moore, on the 27 inst., Mr. Howard Gidney of Mink Cove, to Miss Mary Estella Robbins of Rossway, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Robbins of the same place.

SAUNDER—BEST—At the Baptist parsonage, Bridgetown, 1st inst, by Rev. F M. Young, Jeremiah Saunder of Plympton, to Mrs. Mary Beth of Arlington.

KEARNEY—CRUTE—In Lynn, by Rev. T. B. Johnson, Nov. 29th, Jerusha Mary, daughter of Hiram and Melissa Chute, late of Clementsvale N. S., to Arthur Kearney, of Boston.

NORTON—RAMSON—At Granville Ferry, Sunday, Dec. 24th, by the Rev. L. Daniels, Prof. J. B. Norton, of Bridgetown to Susan, widow of the late Major Ramson of Granville Ferry.

DIED.

CLARK—At Lower Granville on the 2nd inst., Richard Clarke, aged 82 years.

SOULIS—At her home, 119 Myrtle Street Boston Mass., on Tuesday, last Dec. 26th Eliza A. wife of Benjamin Soulis, in the 65 year of her age, and daughter of Thomas Potter late of Smith's Cove, Digby Co.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF DIGBY.

Ar Dec 29, Josie L Day, Taylor; Dec 30 Lizzie G, Snow; Jennie B Thomas, Apt; George J Tarr, Hayden, fishing.

Ar Jan 1st, Weir Wind, Templman; Jan 2nd, Sovereign, Post, St John.

Ar Jan 3rd George J Tarr, Hayden; Annie M Sproul, Sproul; Maud L Chase, Hinds, fishing.

Cld Dec 30, George J Tarr, Hayden; Lizzie G, Snow; Jennie B Thomas, Apt; Walter J Clark; Dillon, fishing.

Cld Jan 1st, Mota, Parker, Annapolis.

Cld Jan 3rd, M and L Chase, Hinds; Annie M Sproul, Sproul; George J Tarr, Hayden, fishing.

CANADIAN BRITISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

At Pensacola, Dec 24th, ship Wm Law Abbott, Trent Amoy.

At at Cienfuegos, Dec 16th, schr St John, Haley from Mobile.

At at Cayenne, Nov. 10 schr Miscela, Williams, from Apalachicola.

As at New York, Jan 1st schr Abby K Bentley, Pric, from St John—37 days.

At at Cardenas, Dec 17th brigto Estella O'Neil, from Mobile.

At at St. Thomas, Dec 32, schr Exception Bateman, from Port Spain.

At Sydney, Dec 28th ship Honolulu Morehouse, for Rio Janeiro.

Ar at Hyannis, Dec 25th, schr Eltie, Comeau, from St John for New York.

Cld fm Dutch Island Harbor, Dec 29th, schrs Helen G King, Britt, from Tiverton for Weymouth; and leaking badly and,bad aid for Providence by tug Jno Jay dock.

Cld from Boston Dec 30th, schr Josie, Duffy, for Bellevean Cove.

Shipping of Yarmouth.

The list of shipping owned in the County of Yarmouth at the beginning of 1894 shows a reduction of tonnage from that of the previous year of 21 vessels and 16,242 tons.

Town Council.

Council met at eight o'clock p. m. Present the Mayor, Councillors White, Saunders, Stalling, Wood, Spinney and Allen.

Minutes of previous meeting confirmed. Finance committee recommended for payment the following bills:—

Owen Donnelley services as extra policeman	28.00	
John C. Handspiker ditto	1 70	
H. W. Bowles "	2,78	
Digby Coal Coy. coal fire dept.	12 42	
D. Sutcliffe street service	2.50	
M. McKinnon service on survey	1.50	
Am. Ex. Coy. expressage	70	
	$49.65	

Upon motion it was ordered that the said bills be paid.

Report received from Mr. T. C. Shreve, in the matter of license required from W. H. Thomas of Bear River to sell fish drums in thetown, setting forth that the mill which manufactured the said drums and the business of selling the same within the town were his. This explanation was accepted and demand for license withdrawn. Read letter from Mr. C. H. Denton referring to his alleged claim against the town for certain Scott Act fines. After an informal discussion the matter was indefinitely postponed.

Moved by Coun. Saunders seconded by Coun. Wood, Mr. W. I. Bell was appointed to the office of surveyor of wood and lumber to serve out the unexpired term of Capt. Burns removed from town, carried.

Read report from Mr. R. J. Unlacke, C. E. relative to the proposal to erect within the fire district of the town a water supply system for fire protection and also for domestic purposes and also to obtain authority from the said rate payers to borrow such sum of money as may be deemed necessary to construct and put into operation the required works, carried.

Bills relating to the Digby Commons, and to extend the school limit of the town, and the special limit act were read.

Moved by Coun. Wood, seconded by Coun. Saunders that the said bills be reintroduced into the Local Legislature at the ensuing session thereof. Carried.

Heavy Fighting in Rio.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Times corresponding at Rio Janeiro sends the following despatch, dated December 32, via Montevideo:

"During the last week the custom house has been closed on account of the firing from Cobras Island. The government forces continue the bombardment of Fort Villegaignon. The rumors of a naval fight near Desterro are untrue. The warships Triadentes and Bahia are now at Montevideo. The Abudabas and Republica are at Desterro. General Salgado, with 1,100 men, arrived at Desterro on Wednesday from the south.

"Admiral da Gama has withdrawn the insurgent forces from Governador Island. He states that the number of men was insufficient to occupy so large an island, and he prefers concentrating the forces on board the ships and at Cobras and Villegaignon. The insurgents continue to fire upon the shore front, rendering communication between the merchant shipping and the shore dangerous. The commanders of the foreign warships, except the German, have given notice that they will afford protection against seizure, but they warn shipmasters that they cannot protect life from danger in a cross-fire between the government troops and the insurgents.

"The result of the revolution greatly depends upon the advance of the insurgents northward. If Admiral de Gama is able to hold out until the arrival of the insurgents they will probably be successful. I consider their present position in Rio extremely critical, and without assistance Admiral de Gama cannot hold out ten days.

"Advices from the south state that the insurgent General Saenza defeated 2,000 men under General Lima on the frontier of Parana and is now pursuing them. Letters dated at Rio Grande do Sul, December 12, say that there are 1,000 soldiers in that city and 4,000 in the neighborhood. Advices from Desterro says that the insurgent army is 14,000 strong, but is short of ammunition.

Mr. Herman Hicks Of Rochester, N. Y.

Deaf for a Year Caused by Catarrh in the Head

Catarrh is a CONSTITUTIONAL disease, and requires a CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY like Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure it. Read:

"Three years ago, as a result of catarrh, I nearly lost my hearing, and was deaf for more than a year. I tried many things to cure it and had several doctors, but was already in the improvement I was apparent. I could distinguish the sound. I was attending putting myself under the care of a specialist when one one suggested that possibly Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me some good. I began taking it without the expectation of any lasting help. To my surprise and great joy I found that when I had taken three bottles that my hearing was greatly improved. I kept on till I had taken three more. It is now over a year and I am hear perfectly well. I am troubled but very little with the catarrh. I consider this a remarkable case, and cordially recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla

5 All who have catarrh." HERMAN HICKS, 30 Carter Street, Rochester, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

SANTA CLAUS. 1893.

Our stock of Christmas Goods! is now complete, including

Choice Confectionery, Nuts, Raisins, Dates, Figs, Florida Oranges Grapes, Fruit Syrup, Currants, Extract, Citron Peel, Mince Meat, etc

A call from Santa Claus will convince him that Our Prices are Right, Quality Superior.

GUPTILL & YOUNG. WATER ST.

Digby, Dec. 12th 1893. 14 31

1893. 1893. HOLIDAYS!

J. F. SAUNDERS HAS a magnificent stock of goods suitable for the Holiday Season.

Any persons wishing to make presents will have no trouble in finding just what will be suitable.

—OUR STOCK OF—

Millinery, Dress Goods and Cloths, Fancy Goods, etc.,

is large and well selected.

ASTRACHAN —IN— Black, Navy Blue and Gray.

Just received another new lot of Woolen and Cashmere Hosiery, Woolen and Worsted Legging by the yard.

Buttericks Patterns and Books always in stock or ordered at shortest notice.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention,

J. F. SAUNDERS.

Digby N. S., Dec 5, 1893.

Xmas. Xmas. AT South End Grocery.

Specialties for this Season

ALL lines complete and goods cheap for cash.

CHOICE CURANTS—1 lb. boxes, cheap —Bulk, but quality.

RAISINS, for cooking—6 to 12 cts. per lb.

GRAPES (California) good and cheap.

HONEY, of best quality—20 cts per bottle.

CANDY—Great variety and different qualities, all at bottom prices.

DATES 5 lb. for 4 cts lb.

—ALSO—

MINARDS LINIMENT 20 cts per bottle

GRAHAM'S POTTER'S

☞ Extra good grade CEYLON TEA and cheaper tea on hand.

Graunlated Sugar—18 lbs. for $1.

Brown Sugar—20 lbs. for $1.00.

Come one, come all, and see what we can do.

H. G. Turnbull.

W. W. WADE

Will sell balance of Christmas goods at less than cost.

Another lot of Ayer's Oil Tanner Moccasins.

Bear River, N. S

Dec. 29 1893.

NEW DRUG STORE.

Thousands Lost By not buying at the right place.

SAVE!

Only 10 cents per day and in 30 years you will have added to your wealth

$700.00

ASTOUNDING FIGURES! And Facts and Figures, like ourselves, cannot lie, this then is OUR OWN 20 YEAR BIDDOWMSKI PLAN.

None Better—None Cheaper, Not a Risk—A Surety.

At great cost to our creditors we have been able to secure for our Policy Holders.

A Genuine Bona fide fruit of the ARABIAN OIL PLANT, a species of ADAM'S APPLE, and of which the celebrated ARABIAN OIL is an ethereal extract. But we do not ask you to believe one word of this. Come and see for yourselves.

Our special line of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GOODS — Manicure Sets, Plate Glass Mirrors, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Fancy Celluloid Boxes containing Perfumes, Preparations for the Teeth, etc., Camphog Outfits, Shaving Compositions, Christmas and New Year Cards, etc; in a word, our goods are everything in quality, variety and beauty, and anything but price.

In a word we will thank you for the best year we have ever had and congratulate you upon the good common sense and unerring judgment that has hitherto directed your steps to THE NEW DRUG STORE—the New Drug Store that has ever befriended the poor and relieved the rich.

Yours truthfully and expectantly

F. KINSMAN & CO.

NOTICE!

THE PARTON MILLING CO. having bought a NEW STEAM PORTABLE SAW MILL, will be prepared, on and after January, 1894, to do sawing at any convenient place where the saw dust and 100 feet of lumber can be built ready bed will be guaranteed.

The Company expect to commence operation at The Lake, South Range.

The Company are prepared to supply parties with FLOUR, MEAL, MIDDLINGS, etc., and will also deal in lumber in any place where there will shall be set up.

JOSEPH G. McNEILL. Barton, N. S. Jy. 26th, 1893. 12 3.

Chalmer's Drug Store.

NEW PERFUMES—A large variety in bottles and sachet including the famous "Crab apple Blossom" by the ounce. Our own "Sweet Pea" at Cologne," warranted equal to Lowe's or Langen Goods.

Finely Perfumed Soaps at All Prices.

SACHET POWDERS, CONFECTIONERY, SEEDLESS DIME PEBBLE MINTS.

We also offer an assortment of Celluloid Goods for Christmas.

J. A. HALSEY, Registered Pharmacist Cor. Water & Sydney Sts., near Royal Hotel. 12 tf

Farms for Sale.

Two Farms situated about 2 1-2 miles to the of Digby Neck are offered for sale at a great bargain.

No. 1 FARM containing 140 acres, mostly cleared, formerly owned by Melissa Chute is known as the Gilbert Chute farm, and consists of a dwelling house, barn, large orchard, one acre of land, farm buildings, and nature land, wood land.

No. 2 Farm of 40 acres adjoining the Gilbert Chute farm comprising superior tillage land under Cultivation, beside pasture and wood land, with dwelling house.

These farms will be sold cheap and possession can be given at once.

For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

L. S. MORSE.

Inspector of Schools.

Digby Nov. 21 1893. 11 tf

ST JOHN'S ESTD 1867 Business SHORTHAND INSTITUTE COLLEGE

OUR ATTENDANCE is constantly increasing. We have now more enrolled than at any previous Christmas season.

More applications for admission have been received than ever before.

Everything indicates that 1894 will be the most successful year in the history of our institution.

Four First Class Teachers now on our staff. Classes will re-open

TUESDAY Jan. 2. 1894.

Send for Circular and Specimen of Penmanship.

FERR & PRINGLE, St. John, N. B.

15 tf

TENDERS.

will be received by the undersigned at Digby up to and including December 27th 1893, for supplies for Poor House delivered in Digby, during the year 1894.

These supplies include Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Butter, Gr. Sugar, Molasses, and other groceries; Potatoes and other vegetables; Beef and Mutton; Cod and Haddock and Soft Wood; Coffins, Clothing and Bedding.

Tenders will also be received as above for medicine and medical attendance for year 1894.

Tenders must be in writing and sealed.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANK JONES.

Chairman of committee on Tenders and Public.

J. L. PETERS

Extends to his many friends and customers,

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON,

AND WISHES to thank them one and all for their very liberal patronage during the past year, and to announce that the coming year will find him in a better position than ever before to give his patrons the very best possible values on all Lines of Goods.

J. L. PETERS

A WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF XMAS GOODS AT LETTENEYS. Special Prices. G. L. LETTENEY and BROS.

People in this 19th century are bound to have the best that can be had for the money. That is why everybody wears Granby Rubbers

They give perfect satisfaction in fit, style and finish, and it has become a by-word that "GRANBY RUBBERS wear like iron."

DR. W. A. MORGAN, DENTIST

Office over Turnbull & Welsh's Store.

OFFICE DAYS AT DIGBY.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY.

OFFICE DAYS AT WEYMOUTH

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

Open for Appointment Saturday.

Will be absent during the month of July.

In The Supreme Court,

No. 296 Between,

John Welsh, Plaintiff,

vs.

Mary Welsh, Defendant.

Before Mr. Justice Savary, Judge of the Supreme Court, in Chambers.

Upon hearing read the affidavit of John Welsh, plaintiff herein, sworn to on the 19th day of November 1893, together with the exhibits referred to in the said affidavit, and of notice of counsel with the plaintiff, it is ordered:

That service of the Summons herein should be had upon the above named defendant personally, or by leaving a copy of the said writ at her usual place of abode, or at the last place of abode in office of personal service, by publishing this order for three consecutive weeks in the Digby Courier paper, mailed to her at her last place of abode, or in the alternative if it should be found impracticable to effect personal service, by publishing this order for three consecutive weeks in the Digby Courier paper, mailed to her at her last place of abode, or in the alternative if it should be found impracticable to effect personal service, by publishing this order for three consecutive weeks in the Digby Courier paper, mailed to her at her last place of abode, and affixed in a conspicuous place on the Court House in Digby, and that the said defendant be allowed to enter her appearance herein, and shall then be entitled to a decree nisi

THE LAST OF THE UNICORNS.

Dead In the Land of Ophir—Extinction of the White Rhinoceros, the largest Quadrupid in the World save one

A wonderous brute, which still within the present century emerged from the realm of myth into that of scientific knowledge, but within the present year passed into the realm of history. Reports from South Africa declare that the last white rhinoceros has been killed, and that its skeleton, hide and horn are now being shipped to England to enrich the Natural History Museum. This the largest of modern quadrupeds, excepting the elephant becomes extinct, along with the beautiful quagga, the dodo, the great auk, and other only worthy members of the animal kingdom which have vanished from the world before the rapacity of man.

The white rhinoceros demands some special industry notice, partly because of his extraordinary physical characteristics and partly because of the part he and his kin have played in legend and in heraldry. Every schoolboy, as Macaulay would say is familiar with the conventional figure of the unicorn, a sort of horse-shaped brute with a single straight horn protruding from its forehead. And every schoolboy has probably been told that there never was such a creature, save in imagination which is doubtless quite true. Yet modern science not only destroys some old-time beliefs but vindicates others, and shows many a grotesque fairy tale to have a basis of solid fact. Shakespeare repeated not a myth but truth in speaking of the poison which the toad distils. Mid-summer madness and moon madness are recognized as facts by the latest science. And if no man ever saw in life the lind worm and the griffin of Teutonic legend, we need only to look into a palaeontological museum to find their prototypes.

So with the unicorn. For ages its only known habitat was on a coat of arms. True, the ancients had written of it as well, but were they not notorious liars? Herodotus for example, with his story of a race of dwarfs in the region of the mountains of the moon, and near the sources of the Nile, was the very Prince of Liars, until Mr. Stanley rediscovered those very dwarfs in that very region, and Emin Pasha sent some living specimens of them to Europe. The one horned beast was similarly discredited, until an actual one horned rhinoceros was found in India and Sumatra, when folk began to rewrite the syllabus of reputated legends. Still the Asiatic rhinoceros was a poor sort of creature for such heroic fame, and it was not until the opening of the present century that the unicorn was fully identified with the unouth pachyderm. At that time Burchell discovered, in the region of South Africa, between the Orange and Zouga rivers, the stupendous creature known as Rhinoceros simus, or, in common phrase, the white or one horned rhinoceros.

This animal was not at all like the heraldic unicorn. But it was of heroic mould, and it wore on its forehead or on its snout, one enormous horn, long, sharp and powerful. Huge and unwieldly as it was, it was swift of foot, in temper it was choleric, in valor it was fearless. There lose the classic legends and the mediaeval heraldic designs stood at the last approved. The unicorn was at last materialized. Nor did the remoteness of its habitat debar such identification. That very region was the ancient land of Ophir, familiar to King Solomon and to the Phoenician merchants.

But at any rate the great white, one horned rhinoceros was shown by Burchell to be a remarkable though indeed neither white nor, strictly speaking, one horned. Its color was a dirty grey, almost verging on mouse color. And it had two horns though one was so small as to be scarcely perceptible a mere hump with a tuft of stout bristles, three or four inches high. The other real horn was from three to four feet long, thick and tufted about with bristles at the base, and curving and tapering gracefully to a blunt sharp point. This might have been a formidable weapon in a battle, though the rhinoceros usually dealt with its foes by trampling them underfoot, and used the horn as a sord of guidance for its charging.

The full grown white rhinoceros was nearly seven feet high at the shoulders, and from fourteen to sixteen feet long, and thus in bulk surpassed every other modern quadruped except the elephant, which it almost rivalled. Its head was three or four feet long, and held very low, its chin being normally only a few inches from the ground. Its truncated muzzle was a foot and a half broad, and adapted to facilitate the cropping of grass, the sole food of the creature. The brain, placed just beneath the big horn, was scarcely as large as that of a man. The eyes were very small, and so set as to have a remarkable lateral range of vision. For this season the animal, when either pursuing or pursued, invariably ran in a straight line, and thus was easily dodged. In habit the white rhinoceros was usually more dull, slow and wallowing than its black, two horned kinsman. But, like the latter, it was singularly stubborn and perverse, and subject to sudden and causeless fits of the most violent fury. It would at times, for no conceivable reason, bar the passage of a road with the persistence of the Greeks at Thermopylae, or bound from its lazy wallowing and pursue some inoffensive passer-by with the utmost manifestations of ferocious wrath. It was, however, little feared by the natives, who easily avoided its straightforward charges and drove their heavy assegais into its side with deadly effect. The Zulus and Matabeles called it the Mokoshoe, and greatly prized its flesh for food, its hide for whips and shields, and above all, its horn for the handle of the battle axe. When killed the giant creature did not fall upon its side, but sank down upon its knees and flams, doubling its short, thick legs beneath it.

This giant unicorn was gregarious and Burchell found it in vast droves all through the Bechuana country. Many years later Captain Harris found it still numerous, encountering scores in the course of a day's ride. But as the number of European huntsmen increased, the number of these great brutes decreased, and when the firearms came into general use among the natives the work of destruction went forward at a fearful pace. Of dull perception and sluggish habits, the white rhinoceros fell an easy prey to the Bechuanas and Matabeles, who slaughtered thousands merely for their humps, which were a favorite article of food. A few years ago the animal was believed to be extinct. Then a group of six was discovered in a swamp in Mashonland. These have now all been killed and there is no reason to suppose that a single specimen remains alive. No one who has not visited South Africa has ever seen a white rhinoceros, since no living specimen was ever taken out of that country for exhibition. No complete skeleton, nor even hide, even has ever found its way to Europe or America, and we are therefore in the curious situation of having more satisfactory relics of some prehistoric animals than of one of the greatest and most interesting of our own times. The skeleton and hide of one of the last killed are, however, said to be under shipment to England, where they will form an impressive memorial of one of the greatest creatures that have vanished from earth before the destructive power of man.

A BATTLE STRANGELY WON

An Army Put to Flight By one man and Without the Loss of Only One.

It was probably one of the most remarkable battles that was ever fought. The advance had been well planned by the chief engineer, the idea being to surprise the enemy at the dead of night. Every detail had been carefully considered. The advance would be hidden by a wood, and the first the enemy would know of it would be when the troops sprang out of the wood and carried the camp by storm. There were apparently no pickets in the wood, and there seemed to be no possibility of a failure.

The colonel in command was gloating over his expected victory, when one of his officers called his attention to a bright light some distance to the left of the advancing column.

"What is it? asked the colonel anxiously.

I don't know replied the officer. It flashed up there only a minute ago.

Well, if anyone suspected we were here he would go along swinging a lantern to make a target of himself, asserted the colonel.

The column had barely begun to move again when a light appeared on the right and a little of the rear of the one that had just disappeared. Another halt was made, and the colonel was tempted to order a volley in the direction of the light, but of course that would betray the exact whereabouts of the column and would be almost suicidal.

We are being surrounded! exclaimed one of the officers excitedly.

Then a light appeared in the shrub ery immediately ahead of the advancing column. The first man yelled Rifle pit! and cleared the whole thing at one bound. The second man was not so fortunate. He stumbled and fell, and as he fell he instinctively made a reach for the light. He was the only man killed, but his death completed the panic. Ranks were broken, and the retreat became a wild race to get out of the wood.

And the lights seemed to dance here and there, appearing at the most unexpected points and adding to the confusion.

When the excitement was at its height, a man climbed out of a pit some distance in the rear of the retreating force. He stretched himself and peered after the fleeing soldiers.

Hanged if I wasn't cramped in that hole, he said. I suppose I might as well turn a cannon or two loose just to make the boys go and scare those foot racers a little more.

He lay down on the ground at the edge of the pit, reached his hand down to some keys on a sort of switchboard, and in an instant cannon boomed out. Then he seated himself to a sitting posture, lit a pipe and chuckled to himself.

Two or three men rushed up and breathlessly inquired what the trouble was.

Oh, I had a little brush with the enemy, replied the man with the pipe calmly. They tried to surprise the camp.

And you beat them?

Why they're running yet.

Quite a crowd from the camp had gathered by this time, and one of them cried: Three cheers for the electrician! but the man with the pipe raised his hand to stop them.

The credit is not all mine he said. Remember my able force of engineers who ran wires through this wood and made it possible for me to win this victory.

Just then some of the men who had gone into the wood after the retreating enemy returned with the news that one man had been killed.

What! cried the electrician, jumping up. He hurried to the place where the body lay.

Too bad! Too bad! he said regretfully, but then accidents will happen even in battle. He had no business to catch hold of a live wire.

Oh, well, there's no use feeling bad about it, put in one of the officers. A victory has been won, and only one life has been lost.

But why have one lost? asked the electrician. Of course it was tiresome work in that pit, and when I got them on the retreat I was glad of it but I never supposed anyone was going to grab hold of the light. It's too bad!

And the man who had won the victory could not be consoled.

A BRUISER IN DISGUISE

Three Young Bloods Punished for Insulting a "Chappie."

About two weeks ago a young man dressed to the perfection of a fashion plate and sporting an immense yellow chrysanthemum in the lapel of his top coat, boarded a Third avenue L train at the City Hall station. He ensconced himself in a seat, pulled out a newspaper and was soon deeply interested in the perusal of it columns.

There were a party of ladies and gentlemen returning from a reception in Brooklyn, in the same car, but none of them seemed to recognize the dudish young man, although all, especially the ladies, eyed him almost out of countenance.

At Fourteenth street three strapping young fellows got on the train took seats opposite the handsome young stranger and at once began amusing themselves by directing remarks at him of a not at all complimentary character.

"What a sweet baby!" "Oo's ducky is oo?" "What rosy cheeks it has!" and kindred other speeches were made in a tone loud enough to be heard all over the car.

The ladies cried "Shame!" and the men all excepting the "chappie" laughed. He never said a word, but the changing colors in his face seemed to indicate that he was thinking real hard.

At Fifty third street the "chappie" got up to leave the train. The longest of his tormentors grabbed him by the coat sleeve with the exclamation:

"Don't go, dash boy; we won't harm you!"

Just then something occurred.

The dude's left arm shot out and his gloved knuckles landed square on the mouth of the big bully, who fell as if struck with a beetle.

His two companions made for the dude, who grabbed them by the coat collars with either hand and jerked them off on the platform.

Right and left arms went out from the dude's shoulders in rapid succession, and the two ruffians went down and stayed down until the train pulled out again with the dude on board.

"Well, Jack," said a well-known sport, who had been a witness, "I didn't think you'd put up with it as long as you did. They deserved it, sure enough."

The dude was the champion lightweight pugilist, Jack McAuliffe.

The Editor First.

At one of the stations on the Union Pacific road in the far west I encountered a man rigged out as if going on a hunting expedition, and when opportunity came I asked him what sort of game they had around there.

"Dunno," was the curt reply.

"But you are going a hunting."

"No, sir! The fellow who runs the paper at Rocky Bend has bin sailin' into me, and I'm goin' down thar."

"Oh I! see! You are going down to stop your paper, I suppose?"

"The paper will probably stop later on but my business to day is to stop the editor.

As he had a Winchester, two revolvers and a knife, it looked as if his chances were A1.

The Wonderful Echo.

At Mme. Arabelle's the conversation turned upon echoes, and a lady in the company declared that she knew of one repeated a sound nine or ten times.

"Poohl that is nothing," said the marquis; "I have an echo in my park that can beat yours into fits."

"Impossible!" said everybody in chorus.

"You can easily put it to the test if you like."

"Very well, we will step across tomorrow to hear for ourselves."

"Yes, come without fail," and so saying, the marquis took his departure, meditating a little scheme of his own. On reaching his mansion he sent for his lackey, Sancho by name.

"You are up to all sorts of tricks old chap. Do you think you could manage to play the part of an echo?

"Certainly, my lord; you have only to shout Ho! Ho! and I repeat the same."

"Very well, tomorrow afternoon you shall go and hide in a clump of trees behind the lake and repeat thirty times any call that you may hear, gradually lowering your voice, but mind—mum's the word!"

Next day his lordship's friends came trooping into the park. Sancho was at his post, pricking up his ears. "Now ladies and gentlemen your doubts will soon be dissipated," said the marquis; "will you be the first to try the experiment, madame?

"No, thanks, marquis, your voice is louder and more effective for the purpose than mine."

Whereupon the marquis inflated his lungs and called out at the top of his voice;

"Are you there?"

To which the echo answered: "Yes my lord, I've been here a couple of hours!" (Cartain) La Fanelle.

A Remarkable Beard.

Three brothers, bearing a resemblance to one another, are in the habit of being shaved at the same barber's shop. A few days since one of the brothers entered the shop early in the morning, and was duly shaved by a German, who had been at work in the establishment for one or two days. About 12 o'clock another brother came in and underwent a similar operation at the hands of another person.

In the evening the third brother made his appearance, when the German dropped his razor in astonishment, and exclaimed:

"Well, mine goodess; dat man hash the fastest beard I ever saw. I shaves him in dis mornin', another shaves him at dinner times, and he comes back now mit his beard so long as it never was!"—London Tit-Bits.

Father—Is that young girl you're going to marry economical? Son (enthusiastically)—I should say so! Why, last year she spent $2500 in bargains!

KING OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.

Not a Man Eater, but an American, H. J Moors, Who Taught the Savage to Change their Diet—Has a Steam Yacht and a Native Wife.

The King of the Cannibal Islands, immortalized in song, and whose existence was supposed to have been more or less mythical, turned up at the West's Fair, and, contrary to rumor, he proved to be a white man, good looking, and educated, and strange to relate, he has never tasted human flesh.

This will disappoint those who have regarded the King of the Cannibal Islands with horror. The real King has not only never feasted on a fellow man but has devoted a considerable portion of his life to persuading his subjects that there was other flesh just as good, and some that was even more palatable. This they could not be love until they had eaten pork. Then they admitted that pork, as an article of diet, was far preferable to any human flesh.

The Kings name is H. J. Moors, and he is an American. When a boy he went to Samoa in search of adventure. Samoa is one of the group of tiny islands in the Pacific some of which were inhabited by man-eaters. He came across a beautiful little island, about 10 degrees south of the equator, whose population Mr. Moors found was rapidly decreasing because the natives were using each other for food.

As he became acquainted with the natives he discovered that they were a gentle, honest, and well-disposed people. He gained their confidence and was accepted as their ruler.

Having married one of the natives Mr. Moors settled down on the island, which he named Nassau, and devoted his life to improving the condition of the cannibals and incidentally his own.

It is well known that the flesh of swine very closely resembles that of human beings. All persons who have tasted of both agree with this. It was therefore not difficult for Mr. Moors to persuade the natives to make this slight change in their diet. In a short time the cannibals were so far reformed in their tastes that they absolutely refused to eat a relative nearer than a first cousin. This limit was further extended until at length Mr. Moors had eradicated human flesh from the savage bill of fare.

He then turned his attention to raising hogs and stock, and, with assistance of natives, this was made a profitable industry. But once, upon returning to his island kingdom after a brief absence, he found that all his converted cannibals had abandoned the place, probably because a continual diet of hog had palled upon their appetites. He then imported some colonists who were not cannibals, and business was carried on even more prosperously than before. He added to his realm by acquiring the island of Sophia, somewhat larger than Nassau which is about three miles in circumference.

The King of the Cannibal Islands visited the World's Fair, with his wife and very pretty daughter, and some of the most beautiful of the young women of Samoa. Two of them, named Fatoai and Lola, were of the troups of dancing girls and young men who exhibited at the Fair under Mr. Moors's charge. This exhibition will be repeated at Bay Ridge next summer, in conjunction with Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. Meantime Mr. Moors is making a pleasure tour of the islands of the Southern Pacific. He is accompanied on his steam yacht by Paul du Chaillu, the celebrated African explorer, and by Mason Mitchell, an actor. On this tour a number of cannibals will be added to the show. Only young cannibals will be selected and they will be fed on sweet meats and pop-corn.

Pickled Their Dead Child.

A special Cincinnati despatch to the St. Louis Globe Democrat says: C.E. Cowan, a real estate agent, made peculiar complaint today to the coroner. Recently he evicted, for failure to pay rent, a family named Williamson. Their child had died when four months old, and the parents pickled it in a jar of alcohol. When they moved they left the genuine souvenir. Cowan told the coroner he thought it was left there by the father in a revenge ful spirit. Williamson was called before the coroner and his voice choked with tears and he persisted that it had been pickled at his wife's urgent request, and had been left there by mistake. He said he hoped to have it where he could look at it daily. The jar was given to him.

When a child dies in Greenland the natives bury a live dog with it the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned with regard to this peculiar superstition, they will only answer "A dog can find his way anywhere."

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of Canada in the ensuing session by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company for an act to effect the purposes following, that is to say.

To authorize the sale of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, the purchaser of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

To authorize the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited to take and undertake to rob railroad trains if may prove a big job for the under takers.

To authorize the said Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited to issue five hundred thousand pounds four per cent debenture stock, and to increase its nominal share capital of five hundred thousand pounds, the additional shares to be divided into additional preference shares to rank with preference share already authorized and additional ordinary shares to rank with ordinary shares already authorized, and so that a portion of the additional shares issued as part of the consideration of said purchase and for other purposes may be issued as fully paid up shares.

To confirm a conditional agreement dated on or about the 12th day of Oct. 1893 and made between the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company of the first part, Arthur Andrew and others of the second part, the said Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company of the third part and William Crowe and Robert Drummond Balfour of the fourth part for the sale and transfer of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company.

To authorize the said Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited to have the works and undertaking of the said Company declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada.

A copy of the intended bill will be kept open for the inspection of Parliament and be deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Dated this third day of November 1893

DAVNALD & MCINNES
Solicitors for the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

GEORGE SIDGAY
Solicitor for the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company.

Minard's Liniment Cures Lagrippe.

IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

"For two years," said John R. Cumming, of St. John, "I have used Dr. Manning's Celebrated Pills in the household and have found it invaluable for Colds, Cramps, Colic, or any pains or aches; in fact I used it for nearly every ailment and always with good effect. I think it a remedy that should be in every household. "I also wish to say," adds Mr. Cumming, in his letter to The Hawker Medicine Co., that last Easter spring being very much run down, with loss of appetite and general debility, I used Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic which completely restored me to health.

When a glass is as full as it possibly can be of liquor, the surface of the liquor is slightly convex and the centre lies higher than the brim. In view of this fact such a glass full is called a bumper, because the liquor bumps up, or protrudes in the middle.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other Pills we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. Smith, Lansdaw, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these Pills have cured her."

The destructiveness of a new Gatling gun may be imagined when it is stated that it fires 3,139 shots a minute.

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

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VOL. XX. DIGBY, N.S., FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1894. NO 18.

Steamboats, etc.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Time Table, No. 48, Commencing Monday, 2nd Oct., 1894.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS	1 Express daily.	3 Passengers and Frt. Mo.We.Fr.
	A. M.	Noon.
YARMOUTH Lv	8 10	12 00
HEBRON	8 23	12 17
OHIO	8 28	12 24
PITMAN ROAD		12 35
BRAZIL LAKE	8 42	12 48
LAKE ANNIS	8 53	1 01
HECTANOOGA	9 03	1 15
METEGHAN	9 26	1 50
SAULNIERVILLE		2 03
LITTLE BROOK	9 35	2 10
CHURCH POINT	9 40	2 16
BELLIVEAU	9 45	2 25
WEYMOUTH ......a d	9 55 10 07	2 45 2 57
PORT GILBERT	10 27	3 20
PLYMPTON	10 32	3 25
NORTH RANGE	10 40	3 35
BLOOMFIELD	10 45	3 41
JORDANTOWN	10 58	3 55
DIGBY	11 16	4 08
SMITH'S COVE	11 25	4 22
BEAR RIVER	11 32	4 32
DEEP BROOK	11 42	4 46
CLEMENTSPORT	11 51	4 58
UPPER CLEMENTS	11 57	5 08
ANNAPOLIS	12 10	5 25

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	2 Passengers and Frt. Tu.Th.Sat.	4 Express Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.
ANNAPOLIS Lv	7 30	12 50
UPPER CLEMENTS	7 48	1 08
CLEMENTSPORT	7 56	1 15
DEEP BROOK	8 07	1 25
BEAR RIVER	8 18	1 35
SMITH'S COVE	8 28	1 43
DIGBY	8 43	1 56
JORDANTOWN	9 03	2 07
BLOOMFIELD	9 17	2 21
NORTH RANGE	9 23	2 26
PLYMPTON	9 32	2 34
PORT GILBERT	9 38	2 30
WEYMOUTH ......a d	9 50 10 7	2 57 3 08
BELLIVEAU	10 24	3 18
CHURCH POINT	10 30	3 23
LITTLE BROOK	10 42	3 28
SAULNIERVILLE	10 48	3 37
METEGHAN	11 03	
HECTANOOGA	11 34	4 00
LAKE ANNIS	11 49	4 10
BRAZIL LAKE	12 03	4 20
PITMAN ROAD	12 16	
OHIO	12 27	4 37
HEBRON	12 34	4 42
YARMOUTH ......Ar	12 50	4 55

N. B.—Trains are run on Standard Railroad time (Seventy fifth meridian).

Flag Stations—trains stop only when signalled.

Steamer Bridgewater leaves Digby for St. John every Wednesday and Saturday.

Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway leave Annapolis: Express at 12 p. m. Passengers and Freight every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 a. m.

Steamers of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday, and Saturday evening.

International steamers leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday.

Canadian Pacific Railway Trains leave St. John at 7 30 a.m. daily (Sunday excepted) and 8 30 p.m. daily for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and 10 40 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted) for Montreal and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Trains of Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton for Lunenburg daily at 2.05 p.m.

Davison's Mail Coaches leave Yarmouth daily (Sunday excepted), after the arrival of No. 4 train from Annapolis for Barrington Shelburne and Liverpool.

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S., 21st Sept. 1893

Digby Weekly Courier.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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Special notices in local column, 15c. per line; special notice column, 10c. per line.

☞ In order to secure insertion, advertisements should be in the office not later than Thursday noon.

Special arrangements made with parties wishing to occupy more than half a column space. Liberal terms made with yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence to the COURIER will not appear in the columns unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

OUR AGENTS.

The following is a list of our authorized agents in the county, who have authority to receive monies due us, and give receipts for same;

BEAR RIVER	V. T. Hardwick.
BRIGHTON	Jones Morehouse.
FREEPORT	B. Havey.
GILBERT'S COVE	John Kinney.
METEGHAN	Capt. Geo. German.
TIVERTON	St. Clair Ruggles.
WESTPORT	B. H. Ruggles.
WEYMOUTH BRIDGE	Edward Hogan.
LOWER GRANVILLE	D. J. Riordan.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church,
REV. H. A. HARLEY, M. A.,
Rector.

Sunday services, 11 p. m., Fridays, 7 30 p.m. Saints days, Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 8 a. m. fifth Sunday, Children's service, 2 30 p. m. All seats free.

Baptist Church.
REV. A. T. DYKEMAN, Pastor.

Sunday services: Morning at 11. evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 30. Young peoples' prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 30.
Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to provide seats.

Grace Methodist Church.
REV. J. W. PRESTWOOD Pastor.

Sunday services: Forenoon at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close: evening, at 7 o'clock; Week night services, Y. P. S. C. E. Tuesday, 8 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church.
W. H. SMITH, Student in charge.

Sunday services at Bay View, Morning at 11, evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Digby Sunday service at 3 15, p.m.
All are welcome.

Medical men die off more rapidly than other professional men. Between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five two doctors die to one clergyman.

There are, according to the Belfast chamber of commerce, 400 floating wrecks at the present moment in the gulf stream, within a distance of 1,350 miles.

A mile of hedge and ditch equals an acre of land. The amount of extra land that would be rendered available for crops, were all the hedges in the United Kingdom trimmed properly, would be equivalent to 600,000 acres.

Poetry.

One of the Contented.

Any season does fer me—
  Kinder made fer all time;
Jes lief melt in summer heat
  As freeze ter derth in fa'l time.

Summer—carvin' melons ripe;
  Makes my mouth grow wider!
Winter—finds me with my pipe,
  Drinkin' apple cider!

When it's hot, why, close is cheap—
  Don't take much to do you;
When it's cold—the red flames leap—
  Warmin' through and through you!

Spring, or summer-time, or fal—
  Don't mind how you get her;
Take this here world, all in all—
  They don't make any better!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Select Serial.

What Gold cannot Buy.

BY MRS ALEXANDER.

Author of "The Wooing O't," "A Life Interest," "A Crooked Path," "Maid, Wife or Widow," "Beaton's Bargain," "Mona's Choice," "A Woman's Heart," Etc, Etc.

(Continued).

"That you have allowed my unfortunate boy George to fall into the same scrape as your own son, just to make us suffer as you have done. It is too bad, that while we were thinking everything was on the point of being settled between him and Mary Dacre (such an excellent marriage), there he is falling into the trap of that low-born, designing adventuress your companion! You are not the woman to be blinded by anything, and you never took the trouble to warn us or save him, and I who always sympathized with you in your trouble about Hugh! I expected better things from you, Elizabeth. You are infatuated about that woman, of whom you really know nothing."

For a moment Mrs. Saville was silent, too amazed to find words.

"I don't understand you. Pray explain your meaning, if you have any," she said, at last, a bitter little smile curling up the corners of her mouth.

"Why, our unfortunate mad boy wrote to his father a few days ago that he was going to make an offer to that dreadful girl, and as she was the sort of woman to whom he dared not propose a private marriage; that he feared we might be vexed at first, but if we attempted to prevent it he would go straight to the dogs. Oh, it is too—too bad! I little thought, when I was so horrified at Hugh's conduct last summer, that before a year was over I should be afflicted in the same way."

"When you gloated over my disappointment, you mean," cried Mrs. Saville, her black eyes flashing. "I have no doubt you thought to yourself that your son would never be false to the instinct of his race, which is aristocratic on both sides, but that mine was impelled by the plebeian vigor inherited from his mother's people. I know the amount of gratitude you all feel towards me for conferring wealth for which he never toiled, on your brother and his sons. But the blood plebeian in my veins has been strong enough to keep you all in your places. Yes! as the world we live in chooses to attach importance to rank and to worship a title, I bought what was necessary of the valuable article; but I know your estimate of me and the veiled contempt of your commiseration when the blow fell upon me. Now I am going to return good for evil, and relieve your mind. Your precious son is perfectly safe. That low-born, designing adventuress, my companion, has defiantly and utterly rejected him."

"Impossible! Are you sure? May this not be some deep-laid scheme? How do you know?"

"It is quite possible, I am perfectly sure, it is no deep-laid scheme, I know, because I was in that room there, unsuspected, and heard every word of the proposal and of the distinct, decided rejection. Miss Desmond reproached your son with his perseverance in spite of her discouragement, and informed him she was engaged to another,—evidently some humble, struggling man from whom your charming, distinguished son was powerless to attract her. Miss Desmond acted like a young woman of sense and honor, and in my opinion, she is a great deal too good even for so high and mighty a gentleman as Captain George Lumley."

"Thank God!" cried Lady Oliva, too much relieved to resent the undisguised scorn and anger of her sister-in-law. "But are you quite sure there is no danger of this—young person changing her mind?"

"Be under no apprehension. Your son is safe enough so far as my young friend Miss Desmond is concerned."

"I am sure I am very glad; but really, Elizabeth, I am amazed at the very extraordinary attack you have made upon me."

"Or, rather, you are amazed that I know you so well. I saw the sneer that lurked under your assumed compassion for my disappointment and I am amazed you ventured to speak in the tone you did to me. Now you may go, and write to your husband and assure him his son is safe for the present. Before we meet again you must apoligize to me for the liberty you have taken."

"I think the apology is due to me," cried Lady Oliva.

While she spoke, Mrs. Saville had rung the bell, and, on the waiter's appearance, said, in a commanding tone, "Lady Oliva Lumley's carriage," whereupon that lady confessed defeat by retiring rapidly.

That evening, as Hope was playing some Scotch airs with great taste and a delicate touch, while Mrs. Saville sat thinking in her chair and stroking Prince, a note was brought for Miss Desmond. Hope finished what she was playing, then, asking, "Will you allow me?" opened the missive.

"It is from Miss Dacre," she added, in a minute or two,—"a most extraordinary epistle. She says she writes with your knowledge and approval. She asks me to leave you and live with her, and offers me one hundred pounds a year. Will you look at it?"

Mrs. Saville stretched out her hand, and, after reading the letter, deliberately returned it.

"How do you mean to reply?"

"Can you ask?" cried Hope, "unless, indeed, your knowledge of Miss Dacre's intention indicates a wish that I should leave you."

"No, it does not. I thought it right that you should have the option of refusing an advantageous offer. You would have more gayety, a larger salary, an easier life, with Mary Dacre, than with a cantankerous old woman like myself."

"If I had the money I should be willing to pay a hundred a year to stay away from Miss Dacre," said Hope. "You are severe, and rather formidable, but I feel sure of your justice and loyalty, and the restfulness of life with you is infinitely preferable to the fevered gayety of Miss Dacre's existence."

"I am glad you think so. Write to her at once."

Hope obeyed, and, after writing with deliberation for some minutes, gave the result to Mrs. Saville for perusal.

"Good," said that lady. "It is firm and courteous. Let it be posted at once. Now play me the march from 'Tannhauser.'"

When that was finished, Mrs. Saville said, "Come and sit down."

Hope obeyed. There was a short pause, and she went on: "As you have chosen to stay with me, my dear Miss Desmond, I shall increase your salary to what Miss Dacre offered."

"You are very good Mrs. Saville, but I would rather you did not. I have quite enough for all I want. A year hence, when you have proved me, if we are still together and you like to offer it——But oh, it is very unwise to look ahead so far."

"I am not a very imaginative person," said Mrs. Saville, slowly, "but it strikes me you have a history, Miss Desmond."

"I suppose every one has," said Hope, smiling. "I too have my little story; and some day, if you ever care to hear it, I will tell you—but not just yet."

"I suppose it centers round some love affair, which you silly young people always think of the last importance."

"It does," said Hope, with grave feeling; "and I am sure the importance cannot be exaggerated. If men and women, only allowed themselves to think what a sacred and solemn thing love and its usual ending marriage is, fewer unhappy ones would take place."

"Ah, with the vast majority love is an unknown quantity and an insignificant ingredient. Just think what human nature is, the conditions in which it lives, moves, and has its being: how is love as you exalted people accept it, to exist? There we shall never agree. Pray get me the Figaro."

Miss Dacre was reproachful, and even tearful when Hope next saw her, but the "much desired one" was immovable.

"Is it not extraordinary," cried the disappointed heiress, "that Geo. Lumley went off in that unaccountable way? There is some hidden, baneful influence at work. It is always the same, as soon as we are growing confidential he flies off. It is a hideous thought, but it has occurred to me that he is secretly married to some dreadful woman. What do you think?"

"I think there is nothing more unlikely."

"Heaven grant it! Well, good-bye. We return to London on Wednesday. Perhaps Richard Saville will be able to tell me something about George. Oh, I forgot, we shall just miss him. Well, if you can find out anything you will be sure to write? You have treated me very badly, but I do not bear any malice. You will find you have made a great mistake. So good-bye."

Mrs. Saville seemed more cheerful and in a better temper after Lord Castleton and his daughter left Paris, though the presence of her oldest son was always more or less a trial.

She endured an occasional visit from Lord Everton, who was quietly pertinacious in cultivating friendly relations with her.

He was the only member of the family who dared to mention her offending son, but he only ventured to do so when they were alone.

"I really believe you are softening Mrs. Saville's stony heart," he said one day as he met Hope coming from the galleries (not the Grande Magasins) of the Louvre. "Not, I am sure, a la mode Hannibal, by fire and vinegar, but rather with the milk of human kindness. She allows me to mention Hugh, and just now endured hearing that I had a letter from him. He writes in good spirits. I believe the Vortigern will be home in August or September, and then we shall see what we shall see—oh, allow me," for Hope had dropped her sunshade and stooped to pick it up. "Getting quite too hot to stay here. I am off to Switzerland, and I hear Richard is going to cruise in somebody's yacht to the coast of Norway. He has scent of some buried treasures of Runic inscriptions, and heaven knows what else near Skarstad. You had better get Mrs. Saville away, and yourself too. You are looking pale and seedy,—excuse a privileged old fellow. You have my best wishes, my dear girl,—my very best. Accept a prophecy, I think we'll turn a corner before long."

And before Hope could ask the meaning of his enigmatical words he had raised his hat, bowed, and departed.

CHAPTER X.

The little fishing-village of Sainte-Croix, lying at the mouth of a valley or gorge which opens from the sea between high cliffs on the coast of Normandy, has of late been revived by Parisians, especially artistic and literary Parisians.

A straggling growth of fine beech trees stretches down from a large wood which crowns the gradual ascent of the valley where it merges into the flat table land above; well cultivated and rich with fields of corn and colza. At the date of this story it was known to few, but obscure though it was, Mrs. Saville chose it for a resting place before she returned to London. It was a fine glowing August evening when, with Miss Desmond, her German courier, and her English maid, Mrs. Saville arrived and startled the sleepy little village into lively curiosity as she drove through it in an old-fashioned traveling carriage drawn by four scraggy post-horses, the whole equipage secured with some difficulty by the careful courier at the nearest railway station. The dogs barked, the hens cackled, the ducks and geese flew out of the roadside pond with prodigous noise and flutterings, as the scarecrow team rattled down the hill to the shore of the rock encircled bay along the edge of which the "Hotel de l'Europe" stretches its low irregular front.

The landlord and one male and two female waiters were drawn up to receive the distinguished guests and usher them to their apartments.

"Madame has a fine view of the bay and cliffs. The sunsets are superb, nay, exquisite, in good weather and it is generally good at Sainte-Croix. I do not remember having had the honor of receiving Madame before."

"I dare say not. You were not old enough to be the head of such an establishment when I was here last" returned Mrs. Saville, more graciously than she would have spoken to an Englishman.

"Impossible, madame!" cried the host, with polite incredulity. "When will madam dine?"

"At six. Meantime we want tea; but my courier will see to the preparation. He understands it. Pray, is Madame d'Albeville at the chateau."

"No, madame. Unfortunately, the second son of Madame la Marquise was wounded a week ago in a duel, and she has gone to nurse him—at Grenoble, I think. Her arrival is quite uncertain."

"Indeed! I am sorry to hear it." And she bowed dismissal to her polite host.

"This is a disappointment," said Mrs. Saville to Hope. "I quite counted on Madame d'Albeville's society. She is an agreeable, sensible woman, and rather pleasantly associated with my former visit to this little hamlet. Come, let us look at our rooms."

They were small but more comfortable than the guests had anticipated. Hope was greatly pleased with the picturesque surroundings, and was anxious to survey the village.

"Then take Jessop with you for a ramble. I have letters to write, and do not feel inclined to more. Tell them to light a fire in the salon. I like a fire and open windows. The air is very fresh and deliciously salt, but I can bear a fire."

The sunset that evening justified the landlord's eulogium, and Mrs. Saville gazed at it long in deep thought. It was perhaps a contradiction in her rather complicated nature that she enjoyed fine scenery,—indeed, beauty in any shape. This she said very little about as she looked upon such tendencies as indicative of weakness. Suddenly she turned to Hope and said, "I remember just such a sunset over this little bay nearly twenty years ago, when Hugh was a little fellow, and in all those years he was a satisfaction to me till—till he destroyed my hopes for ever. We had been travelling, and I wanted to see the old Norman churches. There are some very fine specimens of Gothic in this part of the country. We stopped for a day or two at Caen, when Hugh, who was with me for his holiday-time, showed symptoms of fever. They advised me to take him to Sainte Croix, where the air was pure and bracing. He was wonderfully happy here. Madame d'Albeville was then at the chateau. I had known her brother in London. He was one of the French attaches. He happened to be at the chateau too. They found me out, and were wonderfully kind. It was one of the few purely pleasant memories I have, those weeks. The marquis and I never lost sight of each other since. When we were in Paris she told me she would be here in July and August. It is a great disappointment not to find her here."

"I can understand that," said Hope, softly. Her lips trembled as she spoke, and her eyes dwelt with a strained, anxious expression on the delicate, strong face of her patroness.

She began again in a quiet tone, as if unconscious of Hope's presence: "Poor Hugh! He has earned his own punishment. I am glad I destroyed my last will." And she glanced at the fireplace. Then, suddenly addressing Hope,—"You will be glad too. You seem to have espoused his cause. Mr. Rawson was always devoted to Hugh, and you have caught his enthusiasm. That parcel which came to me before we left Paris from Rawson's office was my will. I wanted to read it. I thought of adding a codicil, but I could not make up my mind. I have dreamed of that will, and struggled with my heart, my pride. This afternoon as I sat alone, I seemed to see Hugh; to hear his voice, and the impulse came on me, I thrust the paper that doomed him to poverty into the fire. It is done with." She paused.

Hope could not speak.

"But I am not going to leave him more than a competence, no, he does not deserve that I should give him ease of circumstance; but I will have a will form with me, and tomorrow I will fill it up. I have planned what I shall put in it. I will not be harsh; I will be just."

"And you will be ever so much happier, dear Mrs. Saville."

"Happy! Do you know, I doubt if I know what happiness is?"

"That is very extraordinary."

"Is it? Have you known much happiness?"

Hope seemed to think for a moment, then an indescribable sweetness, a sudden light, came into her eyes.

"I have known glimpses of great happiness—of smaller happiness often; of bitterness and sadness now and then."

"A varied experience for so young a woman. By the way, I never think of you as a girl, yet you are quite young,—I see and feel that. Now let us read the English papers which came this evening. I was glad to see them, for the post at these out-of-the-way places is always uncertain!"

The next day, however, Mrs. Saville did not feel equal to write or attend to business. Her head felt heavy and giddy, she said; so she ordered the ramshackle carriage and drove to the chateau, hoping the air would revive her. It did not, however. She said she felt inclined to sleep,—that the air was too strong for her, or rather, that she had grown too weak for the air,—that the place made her melancholy, and she would leave next day. Hope persuaded her to try and rest. She covered her over with wraps; for though the day was warm she complained of cold, and shivered a good deal. Hope took her knitting and sat patiently beside her for more than an hour, during which Mrs. Saville slept heavily, sometimes moaning; then she woke suddenly, as if startled, and thought she had heard several people enter the room noisily. She was better, and insisted on taking a little walk on the beach. At dinner she could not eat, but complained of great thirst. Feeling severe headache and drowsiness, she went early to bed. Hope felt more uneasy than she cared to confess, and persuaded Mrs. Saville to let her maid sleep in her room.

(To be continued.)

LARIAT BETTER THAN PISTOL.

A Nevada Duel in Which One Combatant Was Dragged to death.

A unique and terrible duel was fought recently on Dunphy's cattle ranch, near Carlin, Nev., says The San Francisco Examiner. George Rice and Westly Hickerson, two cowboys, were the principals, both having been friends for some time. During the evening Rice and Hickerson began playing pranks on one another. Hickerson went to Rice's bunk, took his pistol and threw it into a stream running close by. Thereupon Rice swung his lasso and caught Hickerson, declaring he would drag him into the creek and hold him there until he found the pistol. He was prevailed upon by his companions, however, to release Hickerson. He then said he would quit work and leave the ranch. He and Hickerson sat down together to figure up how much money they had borrowed from or loaned to each other at different times and to settle up. This matter was adjusted amicably and they agreed to call it all square, and Rice mounted his horse to ride into town for the purpose of seeing the foreman and to notify him of his intention to leave his service and receive what was due him.

He had covered perhaps half the distance to town, when for some reason, he wheeled his horse, and, started back towards the camp. It is presumed he had thought the matter over and concluded not to quit work. Hickerson saw him coming, when without a word to his companions, he mounted his horse and started out to meet Rice. They advanced until within about fifty yards of each other, when Hickerson pulled his revolver and commenced firing. Rice hung over on the opposite side of his horse, Indian fashion, and began circling around Hickerson, at the same time undoing his lasso, and kept gradually drawing nearer to Hickerson. Hickerson had fired three times at his opponent but owing to Rice's manoeuvres had failed to hit either horse or rider. In the meantime Rice had drawn close enough to his assailant. He straightened up in his saddle, whirled his lariat around his head, and in a second the lariat had settled around his victim's body and Rice was wildly dashing toward the camp, dragging his now helpless man over the rocks and through the sagebrush. The men in the camp were horror-stricken at the sight, and before they could rush to the assistance of the poor fellow Rice had reached the camp. It was but the work of a moment to undo the lasso, and it took but a glance at the bruised and battered face of the unfortunate young man to tell that life was extinct.

Rice, however, could not believe that his victim was dead, and wanted to ride into the town for a doctor, but one of the cowboys said the best thing to do was to send for the foreman and the sheriff.

Rice said: "If you are going to send for that gang I think I will be making myself scarce around these parts." He immediately put spurs to his horse and shouted as he started: "I am going to the Red House, boys and you can find me there."

As soon as the news of the tragedy was received deputy sheriffs started for the scene of the killing and the Red House ranch. They returned saying Rice had not been near the Red House and that no trace of him could be found.

The jury returned a verdict that Hickerson's death was caused by being dragged by a lariat in the hands of George Rice. They neither exonerated nor blamed Rice.

In a recent divorce case in Victoria the petitioner and respondent were each eighty years of age.

IN A CABIN OF SNAKES.

Husband and Wife Killed on the Night of Their Wedding.

TOPEKA, Kan, Dec. 25.—George Higgins, a Topeka travelling man, confirms the story of the death in Cherokee county, of August Schrader and wife by serpents' poison. Incredible as it may seem, they were bitten by rattlesnakes and copperheads when the thermometer registered at nearly freezing point. Their death occurred on the night of their wedding.

Mr. Higgins was one of a party of hunters, in camp on Shoal Creek, not far distant from the Indian Territory line, and within gunshot of the cabin occupied by Schrader and his bride. Early in the evening festivities were given by the old Schrader in honor of the marriage of his son. The cabin was less than 100 yards from the domicile of Schrader, senior, and had been newly built on the latter's farm for the occupancy of the young couple. It consisted of one room and was built of logs. A perpendicular stone bluff formed one end of the structure. Against this bluff a fireplace was built, the chimney extended up its side and rising above the edge of the bluff. A fire was built there on the wedding night for the first time.

Hardly had the camping party retired to tent when they were aroused by calls for help from the older Schrader. Guided by the cries they hastened to the cabin of the young couple, where they found them writhing in the throes of death. About the floor and on the low bed were seventeen huge snakes of all species, principally copper head and rattle-snakes some of which had been killed and others clubbed to death. The hunter ran back to the tent for whiskey, which they tried to administer to the dying husband and wife, but the remedy came too late.

Upon investigation, it appeared that the fire-place had been built in close proximity to a cavern in the bluff, in which the reptiles had hibernated for the winter.

The fire had warmed the serpents into life and they were drawn out into the cabin by the heat. Young Schrader was able before he died to explain, that he and his bride had been aroused from their slumbers by the moaning of a house dog sleeping at their feet, and which, too, was bit to death. Following this Schrader heard a hissing and rattling sound, and, leaning out of the bed to ascertain the cause, his bare feet lighted upon the writhing body of a serpent. Next he felt himself stung, and, by the light of the embers in the fire place, he saw a number of reptiles crawling about the floor or coiled in the attitude of striking. He was stung again and again. His cries arousing his wife, she, too, jumped from her bed, only to meet her husband's fate. Then they ran for the door and cried for help. Schrader, senior, appeared. The open door chilled the room and the reptiles became torpid and were easily despatched.

The bride was a half-breed Indian girl, named [illegible]. She had lived in the tribe of her mother until a year or two before her marriage, when she went to live with the elder Schrader as a domestic.

Nothing to Brag About.

"Papa, did you ever see a king?"

"Yes, my son."

"Oh, did you, honestly? A real king?"

"Yes."

"My, how did you feel when you saw him? What did you do anything?"

"I didn't do any thing, my son—the other man had aces."

Florence Nightingale, the famous nurse, is seventy-three years old. She takes her baptismal name from the Italian city in which she was born. For fully twenty years she has lived a life of seclusion.

Digby Weekly Courier
Digby, January 12, 1894.

THE WILSON BILL

The great fight over the Wilson Tariff Reform in the American Congress begun last week, Mr. Wilson himself opening with a splendid speech in which he touched upon the enlarged difficulty which the recent depression created in the way of effecting any reform. The speaker then reviewed the effect of the McKinley Bill on the revenue of the country, giving some carefully prepared statistics in which he showed the effort made to reduce the surplus and its enormous consequences. Mr. Wilson spoke in this connection of "the sugar bounty act, under which sums amounting to $17,000,000, have been paid to sugar growers and last of all as the chief means of distributing the surplus, is the dependent pension bill under which the annual pension expenditure has risen more than $60,000,00."

Mr. Wilson began the discussion of the provisions of the Wilson bill by saying:

"We have felt that we could not begin the reform of this system unless we began earnestly and honestly to relieve taxing the great fundamental materials of American industry, and to proceed to put on the free list, among other materials, those great elementary materials of industry—wool, iron ore, coal and lumber. (Applause)

"This subject of wool is at present of the greatest importance. I myself believe that it is the wisdom of the house every other proposed change be abandoned, and I put my wool on the free list would take a great beneficent and revolutionary step in tariff reform. (Applause on the democratic side.) I want to see this battle go on until the time will come when no tax payer will pay a single dollar that does not go straight and undiminished into the tax payers' pocket.

He would hardly be a man who would rise in this house and say that the wool growers has prepared, or that even the McKinley Bill has been of any benefit whatever to the American wool growers. I do not believe that the tariff on wool raises the price of wool to the American grower of wool. You have no right to raise it at the expense of 70,000,000 who wear woolen clothes. (Applause.)

If there was any one industry in which he had faith, that America could march forward to conquer new worlds, it was the iron and steel industry. The consumption of iron and steel was the test of the advancement of any country had kept pace with us for the last few years. The tax upon iron is not needed to protect us.

"We are not only the greatest iron producing country of the world, but we are the greatest coal producing country in the world. Upon no republican gerrymander can you continue the tariff on coal unless you want to continue paying subsidies to the great railroad corporations of the country.

Mr. Wilson next spoke of lumber and said that under the existing tariff the forests are being denuded. He then spoke of tariffs and the working men and continued:

"The only place where trade union can exercise their legitimate scope is in a country where the walls are down and the laborers are given free raw materials. (Applause.)

"The vital question, gentlemen, is the question of wages. If the other side can prove that wages are increased by the tariff then this bill ought to be beaten.

"If protection makes wages I am a protectionist henceforth, but reason and experience disprove it.

"The supply of labor, the intelligence and the productiveness of labor, make its price.

"How is it possible for a tariff which only touches five per cent of the labor of the United States to increase the wages of labor? The effect of these high tariffs has been to lower them.

The Auditors' Report on the books of the Municipal Treasurer for the past year shows a very healthy and satisfactory financial state of affairs. This is more particularly the case as compared with previous years.

The balance to the municipality's credit Jan. 1st 1893 (not taking into account the amount overdrawn) was $9,422.85. Jan. 1st 1894 it is $15,144.09. This balance is exclusive of the $10,000 lately received on right of way account.

The receipts and disbursements for 1893 were respectfully $16,675.63 and $10,124.56; in 1893 they were $17,803.90 and $12,082.15.

It is regrettable however, because to a certain extent unavoidable, that this creditable showing is somewhat menaced by the rapidly increasing Insane Hospital bill. As the returns for the quarter ending Dec. 31st is seldom when the auditors meet, the last quarter accounts are added to Sept. 30 each year. At that date, 1892 the balance due the hospital was $8652.63; Sept 30, 1893, it was $9,901.81. The maintenance bill from Jan 1 to Sept. 30 1892, was $15,86.45; during the three corresponding quarters of '93 it was $18,58. This leaves a *pro rata* increase in the maintenance bill of 159.07 for the year. A considerable amount of this bill might be saved the municipality by enforcing a maintenance refund, to which it is lawfully entitled, from responsible property owners whose direct connections are patients.

The failure on the part of many collectors to note in their returns any discrimination between railway and municipal collections renders it impossible for the treasurer to keep strictly accurate accounts under these two headings. Nearly all collectors' receipts therefore are placed under the head of Municipal Gent. Acct. The receipts under the head of Railway, therefore, is misleading.

During a collecting tour last summer in the interest of the COURIER several copies of bills were taken in settlement of accounts. Many of these are now due, and we would respectfully call the attention of the makers to the fact that it is absolutely necessary that they be attended to, as we have assumed some obligations on the faith of their payment when due.

HINTS TO REVISORS.

The Nova Scotia Franchise Act of 1889 and Amendments.

The following "Hints to Revisors" appears in late copies of the Halifax papers:

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS TO REVISORS AND SHERIFFS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

HALIFAX, N. S. January 4, 1894

1. The revision of electoral lists in the several municipalities (under the provisions of chapter 1, acts of 1891,) must first take the regular list for 1893 and place upon the proposed list for 1894 every name on said list of 1893, except the names of such persons as they have reason to believe have ceased to be qualified electors by death removal or other cause. These latter are to be placed on a separate list under the heading, "Names on former list which have been struck off," and opposite each name shall be placed a brief statement of the reason why such a name has been removed. Any person on this separate list may apply to be put on in the same manner as any other person seeking to be an elector.

2. Taking the list of 1893 as a basis, the revisors shall add to this list all the names appearing on the assessment roll for 1893 4, as sufficiently assessed, and not on the list of electors for 1893; and also the names of all persons who have made written applications to be put on under income before January 20th.

DUTIES OF REVISORS.

3. Before the 5th day of February the revisors must prepare and post a list of electors, which, in addition to the names on the list of electors for 1893, shall include all who are assessed for the required amount and appear on the assessment rolls, and also all who have put in applications by affidavit on account of income. This list must be made up according to polling sections, and distinguish residents of the country from non-residents, and state the residences of non-residents when known. There shall accompany this list the notice mentioned in section 22, franchise act, 1889. Revisors in cities and incorporated towns should bear in mind the provisions of section 5 and 6 of chapter 1, acts of 1891. The revisors should also add to this list a supplementary list of qualified female voters entitled to vote under sections 1 and 2 of chapter 28, acts of 1887. These are placed on the list solely for voting at municipal elections. Applications and objections may be received and determined in relation to this supplementary list in the same manner as will respect to the general list of electors.

4. All applications to have names added to the list and applications to strike names off this list must be handed into one of the revisors—any one of them—on or before the 20th day of February, and none must, under any circumstances, be received after that date. Notwithstanding the provisions for putting on the names of income voters by affidavit up to January 20, applications of persons who desire to be added on the ground of income qualification may be received by the revisor after February 5, and up to February 20, only in this case it will be necessary to have the qualification of such proposed income voters established before the revisors in the usual way, as provided by paragraph 7.

5. Then the revisors are to get together immediately after February 20, and prepare a list of names of applicants who seek to be put on the list, and of names which it is proposed to have struck off the list, and this list must be posted on or before the 25th of February. The revisors ought to meet for this purpose, and not act for separate ward, as is quite common.

6. On the 5th day of March, the revisors meet, and then begins the real work of revision. The revisors should bear in mind that they are a court to hear evidence and arguments and to give judgment according to the evidence, or the weight of evidence.

7. Before the return can be made to any proposal to strike any name off the list, it must be proved to their satisfaction that a notice has been served on or before the 20th day of February upon the party whose name is to be struck off, of the intention to make the application to do so. This notice must be served personally, or left at the party's last place of abode. Proof of posting a registered letter is not enough. If a letter is so registered of unregistered it must be established that it was received within the time.

8. If the notice is proved, then the revisors may hear the application to strike off a name. They should hear evidence under oath or be otherwise fully satisfied, and they should allow a fair time for cross examination, so long as it is not tedious and likely to delay their work. If the evidence is equally balanced, it is the duty of the party to give the voter the benefit of the doubt, that is, the name ought not to be struck off unless it is clearly established that he has been assessed on property which he did not own or occupy, or his income is not $250 a year.

9. The revisors are likewise to hear evidence on any application to be put on the list. This should, in general, be given under oath, but not necessarily by the party whose name is sought to be put on, and the revisors may be satisfied without sworn testimony. The revisors are quite at liberty to hear the evidence of any person who is familiar with his circumstances. It is entirely with the revisors, or a majority of them to determine whether the claim to be put on has been satisfactorily established. Bear in mind that the revisors should always issue a subpœna to bring a witness when applied to do so, but the expense of getting the witness into court must be borne by the party who wants his evidence.

10. As soon as the work of hearing evidence is completed and judgment has been given in all disputed cases, the revisors shall at once make up a revised list of voters for each polling district within their revisal section, discriminating, as before, between resident and non-resident electors, and this list must be forwarded to the municipal clerks, on or before the 15th day of March, it should be signed by the revisors. Great care should be taken that the lists are in the hands of the clerks as early as the 15th, and it would be better if they could be sent earlier, for the sheriff has to begin his work as an appeal court on the 21st of March.

11. It is desirable that the duties of the revisors, it should be borne in mind that whenever a date is mentioned, and the day happens in any year to come on Sunday, the work required to be done that day must be done on the Monday following.

DUTIES OF THE SHERIFF.

12. The sheriff is to attend at his office on the 21st day of March and each year for the purpose of hearing appeals from the revisors, and he is required to be in readiness to hear such appeals up to and including the 31st of March. In some cases the sheriff has regular offices in two or more places in the county, in which cases he may attend at either or both of these offices to hear appeals during the period allotted. But where there are two municipalities in the county, then the sheriff is to be present on any section 34 of the franchise act, 1889.

13. The sheriff, and in case a deputy is required, the deputy as well, must be sworn before entering upon their duties, as provided in section 30, franchise act, 1889.

14. Before hearing any case under the act while acting as a court of appeal, the sheriff must first be satisfied that the matter has been before the revisors. He can take the names to the list unless application has been made to the revisors to strike off one of the revisal districts, and they have refused. Nor can he strike off any name unless application to strike off that name has been made to the revisors of one of the revisal districts, and they have refused to do so, or unless the revisors have added names which have been opposed. No new cases can be heard by the sheriff. He is simply a court of appeal from the decisions of the various revisors.

15. If there be any application or applications to the sheriff to strike off names, he must not act until he is satisfied that the case have been before the revisors, but it is not also be proved before him to his satisfaction that the party against whom the application has been served upon the party whose name is proposed to strike off. This notice must have been served personally, or left at last place of abode. Posting a registered letter will not do. It must be proved that the letter was received if a letter was sent.

16. In all cases the sheriff should hear evidence under oath, and he is bound to issue subpœnas when requested to do so, but the party who wishes the attendance of a witness must bear the expense of getting him there. The sheriff may hear evidence of either than the party himself in regard to the qualification of a person seeking to be put on, and as he may receive each case of appeal he may give judgment on the spot or reserve judgment. But his decision in every case must be given by the 31st day of March.

17. On the second day of April the sheriff must go to the office of the clerk of the municipality and perform the functions required by section 32 of the franchise act, 1889, in relation to non-resident electors.

18. As soon as the sheriff has arranged the non-resident electors on the 2nd of April, the clerk shall at once proceed to have copies of the lists as finally revised by the sheriff made; these must be made before the tenth of April. The clerk has just seven week days to do this, which ought to be ample time, but if it is not, assistance must be obtained. On the 10th of April the sheriff shall compare the list with the clerk carefully. Every name should be read the sheriff holding the original lists and the clerk the copy which he has made, so that no name may be omitted, or accidentally repeated. After the lists have been carefully compared they shall all be duly certified by the sheriff and become the regular list of electors for the county. And after that they can neither be added to nor changed in any way.

19. Revisors and sheriffs should carefully read the following sections, which relate to penalties for neglect to perform their duties or performing them in a corrupt or unlawful manner, sections 28, 31, 41 and 44, franchise act, 1889.

20. Sheriffs will note that they are required by sections 22, to keep a record of their proceedings as an appeal court, and forward a report thereof to the provincial secretary.

J. W. LONGLEY,
Attorney General.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Mr. and Mrs John Welsh are quite ill with grippe.

France will begin this year the construction of 32 warships of all classes.

W. C. T. U. reading room will be closed for one week on account of the week of prayer.

The schooner Mary Delphine is hourly expected with a cargo of soft coal for the Digby Coal Co.

The wreck of the Parrsboro sch. Maid of the Mist, ashore at Phinney's Cove, has been sold for $9.

Sch. Mola has been towed to Annapolis to finish loading lumber for Cuba. She took 270,000 feet on board at Digby.

Week of prayer is being observed in town by joint meetings of the Baptist and Methodist churches, held alternately in the Methodist vestry and Baptist hall.

The election of a mayor for the town and a councillor for each ward takes place Feb. 6, nominations to be handed to the clerk not later than Jan. 30. Some resignations are already being signed.

A cable to Howard D. Troop, St. John, Thursday, said that Capt. McLaughlin, of the ship Troop, now at Shanghai, had been drowned. He was fifty years old and leaves a wife and family at Clementsport, this province.

It is announced from Ottawa that hereafter no paupers, criminals or cripples from Europe will be allowed to land in Canada. If any are brought to our shores by the steamship companies they will be compelled to take such passengers back.

The wedding took place last Friday evening at the home of the bride, Barton, of Miss Ida Bentley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Peters to A. W. Brooks, formerly of Weymouth. The happy couple proceeded by Bridge water to St. John on Saturday.

A very enjoyable time was spent last Friday night in Baptist Hall by those who attended the "Evening with Longfellow." Owing to the storm the attendance was not large. The selections were all from Longfellow and the entertainment was interspersed with honorarie views of Evangeline, Hiawatha &c.

Disasters to vessels bound to or from Canadian ports during the year just closed were 367. Of this number 97 vessels were totally lost; 95 were injured by going ashore, 96 suffered damage by stranding, running afoul, etc., by rough weather, 46 were in collision, 16 were damaged by fire, and 17 by ice. The casualties in 1892 under the above headings were 345.

SHIELDS BY THE CARLOAD. During the last week of the old year the smelt fishing was at a success between Campbellton and Dalhousie Junction. Some 150 nets are in the bay, and $7,000 cash was paid for the week's fishing, the smelt realizing the fishermen 8½ cents per pound on the ice. Already five or six carloads have been shipped.—Enterprise.

Monday in the assembly.—On motion to adopt the address, an amendment was offered by the Opposition to the effect that the House regretted that the Lieutenant Governor had made no mention of the road charges in connection with the Victoria road expenditure, and also regretting that the wrong doers were not brought to justice. The amendment was lost by a vote of 18 to 7 and the report adopted.

SEIZED FOR SMUGGLING.—United States Customs Inspectors G. Sears and Geo. Hilyard of Eastport seized the boat owned and manned by Captain William Tinker, Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock, near Dog Island, adjoining Eastport. The captain was caught landing contraband herring, which were smuggled from Grand Manan, N. B. The cargo and boat have been confiscated and the captain feels very gloomy.—St. Croix News.

Why do Gates' Life of Man Bitters, Invigorating Syrup &c. meet with such a steady sale? simply because they continue to make cures of stubborn diseases, and are not half persuasive. All the way down for the past fifty years hundreds of certificates from the best citizens of the provinces have been given showing wonderful results from these the best of medicines. Don't give up until you have tried them, they may save your life.

DANIEL & BOYD'S ASSIGNMENT.—The assignment of Daniel & Boyd (Ltd) has aroused considerable interest. It has been known for some time that the firm was not in the best financial condition. Mr. A. H. Hanington, of the legal firm of Hanington & Wilson, is the assignee. It was called at a meeting of the creditors to be held in Montreal on the 12th. It is not known what the firm's assets and liabilities are, but it is understood that the firm owes a number of Montreal and some of the Canadian cotton mills are the largest creditors. There are no preferences, but all the creditors will be paid a like percentage.—St. John Telegraph.

EDITOR, POET, NOVELIST.—The Boston press, with all its exclusiveness of literary taste, has long since opened its pages to the productions of the quiet Nova Scotian, E. F. Anderson, now financial editor of the Globe, perhaps its most enterprising journal, and Mr. A's essays and occasional poems have always been welcome guests. But he now assumes a new role, that of novelist. The Boston Daily Globe is at present publishing a story of his that is taking like hot cakes. It is entitled "Villainy Unrattled" and is copyrighted in the States. We may as the new fiction is being serialized, anticipate a treat in the meantime we must congratulate Mr. Anderson on his new appearance in the literary field.

ROLL CALL AND SOCIAL.—A very interesting meeting of the Roll Call and Social was held in the Baptist hall on the evening of Jan 1st. Printed circulars signed by the Pastor and clerk had been previously sent to all the members of the church, asking them to be present on the above named evening or send a short letter to be read in response to their names. Nearly one hundred of the members responded in person and forty sent by letter. The reading of these letters, some from sick members at home and some from absentees as far away as the Pacific, added much to the interest of the meeting.

Fifty seven members did not respond to the roll call by letter or in person, or will a letter. After the Roll Call and reading of the Covenant, during which all the members stood up, the benediction was pronounced, but all present were requested to remain and have a social time together, in hand shaking and partaking of refreshments, which had been provided by the ladies. This evening of religious and social enjoyment will not soon be forgotten by those who were present.

Look at Letteneys clothing.

Bale of blister cloth sold cheap at Letteneys.

Letteneys are giving better bargains than any.

The date of the opening of the new hallat Bear River is fixed for the 16th inst.

Just arrived 1000 Bushels Oats. Turnbull and Welsh.

A ll kinds of Fancy silk and Fancy Trimmings at Letteneys.

Fresh Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, confectionery for sale by Turnbull & Welsh.

Everything in the line of fancy goods suitable for Xmas, presents, at Mrs Morse's.

Dolls, Games, Toys, Books, Booklets, and Xmas Cards, at Mrs. Morse's.

If you want the best value and the most adjustable shirt and men's and boys' clothing call at Letteneys.

Call and inspect the varied assortments of Xmas. Goods, in Silver, Wood, Leather, Celluloid, Plush etc., at Mrs. Morses.

300 barrels Meal, 300 barrels Flour, 300 bags Middlings just arrived Schr E. Norris or sale low by Turnbull & Welsh.

E. DuVernet, M. D., physician and surgeon, Digby N.S., Calls from the country promptly attended to.

WANTED.—A good housekeeper for a widower, address, Albert J. Elliot, South Boston, Mass.

1894 New Years Compliments to one and all from Chalonder's Drug Store.

E. Burnham has been obliged to employ extra help so great is the rush for Christmas goods.

There will be service in Presbyterian Church next Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. by Rev John Cameron. And at Bay View morning and evening at usual hours.

Buy your Christmas Candies, Nuts, Raisins, dates, figs and Oranges, Lemons, Syrups, at wholesale and retail at Otis H. Warne's Candy Kitchen, opposite the Post Office. Otis H. Warne. 14 tf

NOTICE.—All just claims against S. Sandeman late of Barton, Port Gilbert N. S. will be promptly paid on application to undersigned. S. SANDEMAN.
308 Cresent St., Waltham Mass.
11 4

We most respectfully intimate to all parties indebted to the New Drug Store the desirability of balancing our accounts at the close of the year—that is 92 not 93. While we cheerfully give credit we as cheerfully receive payment. F. S. KISSMAN & CO.

Dr. W. A. Morgan dentist, will be at the following places during the month of January: Mrs. Bethia Morehouse's Centreville, on the 6th; Mr. Sypher's Sandy Cove, on the 8th; close of the year—93 not 92 see 29. While we cheerfully give credit we as cheerfully receive payment. F. S. KISSMAN & CO.

NEW DRUG STORE.—Selling holiday goods at cost—no fake.

BAY OF F. S. S. CO.—During the months of January and Febr. the steamer Bridgewater will make two trips per week between St. John every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock local time, returning will leave Annapolis and Digby same afternoon.

Dr. W. A. Morgan, dentist, will be at the following places during the month of January, Mrs Bethia Morehouse's Centreville, on the 12th; Mr. Sypher's Sandy Cove, on the 15th; Tiverton on the 16th and 17th; Freeport and Westport from the 18th to the 23rd.

BAY OF F. S. S. CO.—During the months of Jany. and Feby the steamer Bridgewater will make two trips per week between St. John and Annapolis every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock local time, returning will leave Annapolis and Digby same afternoon.

The school children in Dartmouth last year deposited $1,180.57 in their savings bank, an increase of $398.36 over 1892.

The estimated profit from the South African gold mining industry during 1893 is £4,000,000. The diamond mining industry, which has been very prosperous, had this year yielded a profit of £1,550,000.

The special train which carried Hon. Dr. Parker to Yarmouth, to consult with W. D. Lane, his physician, made the run from Kentville to Yarmouth in 5 hours and 40 minutes

CONCERT.—The celebrated Gaspero family will hold a concert under the auspices of the I. O. O. F. at Baptist hall Friday evening Jan 19th, 1894. Tickets for sale at Mrs. Moorse's and the two drug stores. Reserve seats 35cts.

Amos Wright, King of the Gatineau and ex-M. P. for Ottawa county, a very extensive lumberman, died at his residence on the Gatineau today. Death was caused by inflammation of the lungs.

On New Year's Day, the Manchester ship canal was opened for traffic. A long procession of vessels passed through the canal amidst great enthusiasm among the spectators who lined the banks. It is said that 750,000 people visited the canal during the day.

A Preston correspondent of New Glasgow chronicle repelling an attack in the Enterprise winds up a paragraph thus: "He makes use of the pronoun "we" with an authority air which would gain him a position of any community and palsy the arm of any other than an idiot."

OUTBURNED THE ROOSTS.—Bridgeport, Conn. Dec 31.—Joe Hamakis Rastelli committed a gang of green goods men here today. When they put his money in a tin trunk he grabbed the trunk and ran, falling into the bushes. The crooks ran after and beat the leader of the gang. The trunk was found to contain nearly $3,000.

The death occurred in Bridslade, Mass on Monday of Mrs Van Orden, a daughter of John W. Goodwin of Weymouth. The remains were brought home Wednesday and the funeral took place yesterday. Mrs Van Orden was a very estimable lady and is bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

BROUGHT.—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. wish to notify vessels leaving port with suitable literature, and request that all persons having such accumulating in their houses and wishing to be rid of it, kindly send it to Mrs. Prestwood, Carleton St., as soon as convenient.

C. E. DUNCK, Pres.
E. PRESTWOOD, Sec.

Jan'y 11th 1894.

The season for lobster-catching opened on January 1st, and the first shipments, about 1,000 crates, were made by the steamer Boston, on Wednesday evening. There are about 512 a crate so this first day's shipments amounted to nearly $5000. Inspector Kinney carefully went through the crates and found several with undersized lobsters among their contents. Every such crate he emptied into the harbor.—Times.

The St. John Telegraph says: Capt. Pheasant has resigned his position as purser of the steamer City of Monticello. Mr. H. H. King has been appointed in Capt. Pheasant's place, and Mr. Frederick Starr will take Mr. King's position as St. John agent of the steamers. Capt. Pheasant has been on the bay route for 20 years, and has made himself very popular with the traveling public.

William E. Gladstone got into the year of his birthday, 1809, on Christmas eve. He had been born three days later he would be a child of a year which was not so memorable for his birthn. Among the great personages who were born in 1809 are Alfred Tennyson, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Edgar A. Poe, the historian Kinglake, Mendelssohn, Jules Verne, Lincoln, Hamlin, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Station Master Joe Edwards was called very suddenly to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, on Wednesday, to see his sister, Mrs. Bray, who is very ill. Joe has given good satisfaction to the public since he took charge of the Annapolis station though he did kick pop up now and again. It is not generally known that his rearing of the young man at the station last fall, from being run over by the train, made quite a stir in the world of fashion. We are informed that Joe is now in the employment of the W. & A. R.—Spectator.

Fire in Yarmouth.

YARMOUTH, Jan. 9—Fire early this morning destroyed four buildings belonging to Walter Thompson, consisting of Mail Forwarding office. The fire originated in S. Leibe...nt's store and quickly destroyed this building and all the others adjoining. This building was also occupied by McDevitt Bros, tailors, and on the second floor by G. K. Hatfield, pianos and organs, and by Mrs. Richards, dentist. Nothing was saved from this building.

The next building was a small one occupied by John Campbell, barber. The others were occupied by Mr. Thompson, whose stock was partly saved in a damaged state. Thompson's insurance is $3,000 in the imperial, $1,000 in the North British and Mercantile and $1,000 in the Queen. Leiberman's stock: $1,000 in the Union of London, and $500 not yet ascertained. Hatfields stock $600 in the British American, Richards: $600 in Armstrong's agency.

McDevitt and Campbell were uninsured

SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

The Preliminary Examination Into the Antoinette Case Finished.

As far as the police court is concerned the Antoinette case was finished on Saturday, the prisoners, Griffin and Farrell, being sent up for trial.

Capt. Hastings was able to appear Saturday morning and give his evidence. He told of the finding the different articles claimed by the sailors, on board the Antoinette. The steward of the cabin also told him he boarded the clothes at Barbados.

This being all the evidence, the prisoners were asked if they had anything to say.

The first said: "Yes, I have witnesses, having been brought before the court on these charges, have counted the fullest investigation. I have to say that I have probably thank my counsel for every particle of evidence, seemingly incriminating or otherwise, and to say that he has striven to the utmost of his ability, I believe, to bring to light everything possible relating to this case. If an indictment should be found against Mr. Farrell and myself, I feel and believe, as perhaps we are, there is just and true God, that we shall come out of this case and stand as before with unblemished character. At the present I have nothing more to say."

The mate did not wish to make any statement until all got into a higher court.

Mr. Forbes contended the case should go to trial. There was ample evidence to show that the prisoners had deliberately kept the man's clothes and allowed them to come up to a cold climate half clad, in consequence of which they suffered terribly, so much so that a negro sailor had his feet frozen. Mr. Forbes claimed that Nova Scotia captains in general treated their crews cruelly and appropriated their wages after they had driven them ashore by hard usage. A damning charge had been made against Capt. King yet he was afraid to go into the witness box and give evidence.

The magistrate reviewed the matter at length, and said that he had allowed the evidence against Capt. King so that the prisoners could take advantage if they choose. He, himself, was unwilling to believe that the captain had deliberately shot Lynch.

Bail for going to jail the prisoners were taken in a coach to the shipping office and paid off by Capt. King.

TAILORING

C. W. MUISE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

I HAVE on hand the latest patterns in Overcoatings and Suitings to be had in the market, consisting of Scotch and English Tweeds, Serges, Worsted and Pants Materials of the latest styles. Parties wanting Clothes had better call and see me before going out of town. You will save from 10 to 25 per cent by calling on me. Prices within reach of all.

☞ No trouble to show goods.

NOTICE.

is hereby given subscribers to the proposed Agricultural Hall for Digby in 1896, that a call of two per cent on their subscriptions is required to be paid the secy.-treasurer of the association immediately to avoid legal expense as action to recover has been taken by subscribers who have paid in first calls of their subscriptions to the secy and treasurer, who having paid out the same in instruction given at a public meeting held in the Court House, his Worship the mayor in the chair, for plans, bonds, printing, advertising, etc. now requires the said calls to be paid, in order that justice may be done those who came forward and paid, in their said call at the time. Below are the names and amounts to be paid in.

T. C. Sherer	amt unb.	$200.00
J. H. Hall	"	100.00
W. B. Stewart	"	100.00
M. D. Oliver	"	100.00
J. G. Rice	"	100.00
W. E. Brown	"	100.00
G. I. Letteney	"	80.00
A. V. Wade	"	40.00
J. W. Saunders	"	20.00
John Holdsworth	"	20.00
J. M. Viets	"	40.00
H. B. Allen	"	40.00
T. G. Turnbull	"	20.00
J. E. Jones	"	20.00
F. Jones	"	20.00
R. H. Nichols	"	40.00
J. E. Turnbull	"	40.00
R. J. Turnbull	"	20.00
Abraham Nichols	"	40.00
J. Reed	"	20.00
Joseph Lent	"	20.00
C. E. Warne	"	20.00
Eph ai S. Farrin	"	20.00
Simon Cornwell	"	20.00
E. Burnham	"	40.00
J. L. Peters	"	20.00
J. H. Cornwell	"	20.00
H. T. Warne	"	20.00
C. E. Armstrong	"	20.00
		$820.00

$30 is the amount to be raised and paid back to subscribers less their 2 per cent, which must be done at once to the secretary.

J. DALEY,
Secy-treas.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to Edwin Roop the setting up agent for J. E. Hunt, general agent for George Roop, all of Joggin Bridge, Digby Co., N. S. 7 tf

Latest Gloucester Prices

The meeting called last night to consider waste supply has adjourned till four weeks hence.

Dr. T. F. Spooner of Bridgewater will have charge of Dr. Morgan's office at Weymouth and Digby during the absence of the latter on the coral days.

What might have been a serious fire was prevented last night by the timely appearance of the fire brigade. The blaze occurred in a small house owned by Snow and Coxshaw at the Racquette.

Printed circulars are being sent calling meetings of the Liberal party in the different districts to appoint delegates for the convention: We are not informed of the date of the meetings.

In the Probate Court.

1893, Digby, S. S.

To be sold at public auction, on Monday 12th day of February A. D. 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, in front of the Court House in Digby in Digby county, under a license to sell real estate granted by the Judge of Probate for the county of Digby on the 19th day of December A. D. 1893.

All the estate, right, title, claim, property and demand of the said late Sarah Potter of, in and to the following described lands, viz: Being and being at Westport in the county of Digby and bounded and described as follows:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land or premises situated, lying and being bounded as follows: On the south by the waters of Grand Passage, on the north by the road leading to the farm of Thomas C. Titus and measuring about one hundred and forty four rods in each line, from the front street, on the road or northerly side of the road leading to the Wharf, thence in a westerly direction, on the south along the Grand Passage being about seventy one rods, and the whole containing one quarter of an acre, more or less.

TERMS:—Ten per cent at time of sale, balance and deposit on delivery of deed.

W. E. Vanbuskirk, Auctioneer.
Dated, Digby, N. S. January 1893.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

Sir:—It is only a comparatively short time since conventions as a means of promoting harmony in selecting party candidates were adopted in this country, and even since their adoption they have not always been called into use. Even as late as 1891 the conservative candidate in this county ran his election without a party nomination. It has been deemed best however in selecting a candidate to hold a meeting of the representative men from each district and accept a majority vote from them on their choice. In order to obtain these representative men it is necessary to allow each district to elect for itself a certain number to represent its choice in a convention. Now since the convention is not binding on anyone, any elector besides the nominee being eligible as a candidate it will be seen that a fair, simple expression of choice is all that can be had, or all that is wanted; and this expression has practically as much force if entered outside as inside the convention room. How ridiculous then is all this pettifogging about a convention not being called *legally*! I speak thus because the main reason assigned for breaking up the convention last week was that the executive did not call it *legally*. If the convention required was to arrive at the choice of the Tory polling districts of this municipality for a liberal candidate, and this choice is fully as well known now as if the convention took a ballot on it. There were only two candidates' names mentioned, and the supporters of one know, and the friends of the other admit, the fact, long throughout the country. So, *legally* or *illegally* the purpose of the convention is served.

But was there anything irregular or wrong about the calling of the Convention? It was decided at a meeting of the executive committee; it was published three weeks in the COURIER, and prominent Liberals in the several districts were, thanks to a secretary who seems to enjoy trust and respect, authorized to call meetings and elect delegates.

I have taken the trouble, Mr. Editor, to discover to whom this authority was sent in each district, and the pains that were taken by those parties to call regular meetings. Wherever the councillor in a district was a Liberal he received this authority and notices to call meetings were therefore sent to C. H. Purdy, East River; A. Daley, Sissiboo; J. H. Denton, Rosevay; W. H. Eldridge, Sandy Cove, and P. Powell, Freeport. The executive not knowing Councillor Powell's politics, authority was also sent to Freeport to Mr. Herbert and Mr. Brooks and, Mr. Pyne living some way out of Tiverton town, I am informed the meeting, after being regularly advertised, was called there, and passed satisfactorily. In the other districts notices were sent to A. Gaval, Smith's Cove; Capt. G. Warner, Plympton; Alden Marshall, Marshallstown; E. C. Bowers M. P., Westport; Chas. Burrill, Lower Weymouth; Israel Burrill, Weymouth Bridge; Rufus Addington, Little River. I find that in all except one or two districts the meetings were regularly advertised, and by one account even with the working force of the liberal party in this country will doubt that the selection of delegates was in almost every case from among leading Liberals. To learn therefore the feeling existing in the minds of the active liberals of this county regarding a candidate, was to know how the majority of delegates felt that day.

I write this Mr. Editor to correct an impression abroad that the convention of Jan. 2nd was a hurried or irregular meeting. It was a well advertised, regularly called convention of this municipality, after Clarke's quest to hold her own convention had been granted.

Other meetings to appoint delegates will again I understand be held. Let us hope sufficient time will be given to advertise them in every district.

Yours &c.,
C. H. DENTON.

Rosevay, Jan. 8, '94.

For the COURIER.

While the Xmas season is supposed to be full of cheer to all, yet there are some in every town to whom this is denied.

The W. C. T. U. of Bear River, to afford a good time to the needy, held their annual treat at their rooms on the evening of Dec. 29th. Forty five children belonging to the poorer class sat down to a sumptuously set table, and it is needless to say that ample justice was done to the good things provided.

After supper was over, the choir, consisting of children from the Sunday schools of the town, under the training of Mrs. Bogart, entertained the guests together with the well wishers of the movement present, to a most delightful programme, consisting of music and recitation given altogether by the youthful talent.

While all the selections were most choice, particular mention might be made of the song by the boys of the choir, the chorus of which when joined by the girls brought down the house.

Well fully round the ballot box,
For temperance stands the ballot box,
Till right has crowned the ballot box,
When we are twenty one.
We'll elevate the ballot box,
And dedicate the ballot box,
And consecrate the ballot box,
When we are twenty one.

Misses Ethel and Edith Clark and Lennie Wade deserve much praise for the admirable way in which their recitations were delivered, and the frequent encores showed how highly these were appreciated by the audience.

All the recitations and songs were upon the subject of temperance.

Miss Lennie Miller presided at the organ, with the exception of the opening instrumental solo by Miss Lucy Clark.

At the close of the entertainment each of the guests were presented with a souvenir of the evening and the hearts of the W. C. T. U. members were gladdened by having three new names added to the pledge.

The thanks of the Union are extended to the friends who assisted so kindly in providing food and other articles for the work, and particularly to G. F. Miller to whose efforts the success of the evening is largely indebted.

"In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me."

Clementsport Chips.

Dancing parties are not a thing of the past at Clementsport, as it was generally thought throughout the last year. Since the beginning of the New Year we have been gaiety and we are glad to say, there probably will be some more in the near future.

Mr. Dimock left on Tuesday for Horton Landing, where he will continue his studies at the school, Acadia Ville.

Mr. B. L. Dimock returned home from Boston on Saturday and probably will return tomorrow.

Mr. Chas. Bishop of Bear River left here for Wolfville on Tuesday.

The schooner Emma E Potter has been hauled up at Shaw's ship yard to be new topped and undergo other repairs.

If the weather proves favourable, many from the Port probably will take advantage of the excursion to-night, and go to the carnival at Annapolis.

Complaints are often being made by persons travelling on the highways between here and Digby about a piece of road to the west of Smith's Cove bridge, which is dangerous and almost impassable. We now understand, that if repairs are not immediately made, the old road will have to be brought to use, which would be very inconvenient. Of course the councillor of that district or some other authoritative person will see to it in the spring; but it would be satisfactory to many, if it was now fixed enough to overcome the danger.

Deep Brook Driftings.

Christmas has come and gone with the usual festivities, although the sleighing was conspicuous by its absence.

Messrs. Shippy Spurr and Fred Jones who have been home for a visit returned to the United States today.

Misses Carrie Vroom and Blanche Spurr, teachers in Rosway and Mills Village respectively have been spending their holidays with us.

Miss Mabel C. Saunders, our popular school teacher has been spending her holidays with her parents in Bridgetown.

New Year's night was celebrated by an unusual amount of gaiety. This place gave five parties, to our knowledge, of which two were balls. Consequence—sleepy heads everywhere, of which that of your correspondent was one.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Vroom met with a pleasant surprise on Wednesday evening 27th ult., when a party of ladies and gentlemen from Bear River drove up to the door and after being invited in, they proceeded to a room which happened to be in good condition for dancing, and calling in Purdy Bros. (violinists), who were not far away, the ball commenced. After dancing till the wee sma' hours, the party returned home well pleased with the evening's enjoyment. On the following evening the young people of Deep Brook took their turn when some twenty couples assembled at Purdy Bros. hall where another pleasant evening was spent. Music was provided by Messrs Edlay, Loren Adams, Albert Purdy and Robert Purdy alternately.

Dame rumor says that there are to be two weddings in the near future. The names of the persons who are contemplating matrimony will come out at the time when the happy events take place. This is certainly good news, for Deep Brook can turn out more old bachelors than any other place of the same population in the province. Young ladies! beware! If you wish to avoid matrimony don't come to Deep Brook, for the bachelors are making a start in that direction and don't intend to stop until either themselves or the ladies are married off.

Mr. Chas. F. Dismars left for Boston today.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lent have been spending Xmas in Clarence.

Mrs. Bellisle is spending Xmas in Halifax at the home of her father, Dr. Partridge.

As the Bear River correspondent failed to write up the concert given in Bear River last Tuesday 26th ult., I hope he will pardon my being guilty of it. It was held in such was held in the Temperance Hall on that date, and that it proved a perfect success. A fine selection of ear.ls were sung in which the children took an important part. Readings were given by Misses Copeland and Harris, and some very nice tableaux were shown. One in particular, called "The Reaper and the Harvest" being remarkably fine, reflecting great credit on Mrs. Bellisle who so ably arranged all the scenery. Among the other attractions of the evening were piano duetts by Mrs. Bellisle and Miss Graham, and by the Misses Ellison, violin music by Purdy Bros. of Deep Brook, and a laughable farce by several of the young people. The church building fund is whose benefit the concert was given was made richer by some fifteen or twenty dollars.

Miss Nellie Purdy spent a day or two this week at Mrs. Crosby's

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nichols came from Boston last Saturday to spend a few days with their friends.

Miss Gussie Currel and Miss Myra Mediar stopped over New Year at Bay View, Mrs. Burns'.

Miss May Sproule who has been auxy teaching, is home for her holidays.

Miss Maggie Curry who has been teaching in Upper Clements is enjoying her holidays with her many friends and relatives in this community.

Being too late to extend Xmas greetings, I can only hope that the editor, his staff, and all the readers have spent a happy Yule.

Yours truly
AL FRADEZ.

Freeport Flashes.

The weather to-day is quite cold, the water being covered with vapor:

The Lobster fishermen as a general thing have not done much so far, though some are doing well.

The week of prayer is being observed here, and we hope for good results therefrom.

The Salvation Army had a banquet in the barracks last Saturday evening which brought into them about sixteen dollars, and to justify the military name of the organization, there was some physical as well as spiritual warfare. The week of self denial yielded the sum of $20.00 and the Captain feels that she deserves the credit for having done, more in that line than any of her predecessors. Captain Maud Smith is here on a visit she was stationed here over two years a o and was quite popular.

Messrs Leonard King and Joseph Israel have returned from Lynn for a few weeks visit home and Mr. Samuel Perry has returned from Digby. The wife and brother in law of Capt Charles Lewis have returned to Digby from a visit to Capt W. Lewis.

Dr. M. E. Armstrong entertained the members of his Sunday School class at his office on Tuesday evening by showing them his collection of mineral specimens, and by microscopic views of the blood, and various creatures preserved in alcohol etc. They seemed quite pleased with what they saw and learned.

Schr Alice and Nellie has returned from Halifax and the vessels are now nearly all in winter quarters.

Mr. W. Morrell June has bought from Mr. Havey a building formerly owned by Wm. Lent Esqr. and has moved it down to his place for a barn.

Times are dull here but we should not complain when we think of the distress elsewhere. We hope that a better financial and Tariff Policy in the United States will help us to better times soon.

Born to Mr. and Mrs George McNeil daughter on Monday the 8th.

Searching for His Son.

VANCOUVER WORLD.—Cornelius Crowley of Walker, N. S. is in the province searching for his son, James Crowley, who left his eastern home many years ago, but who has not since been heard from. It had been said that the son had been killed by blasting rocks near Fort Williams during the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, but that was found to be untrue. At Vancouver the anxious father could hear nothing of his son. The last trace he got of him was of his having worked for Mr. James Blair, Kamloops, about nine years ago. He has given up the hunt in despair. Jas Crowley has a wife and two children in Wallace, N. S.

Is Your Name on the List:

It is important to remember that between January 1st and January 20th, inclusive, application may be made by income voters to have their names placed upon the list of electors for use in the elections to the house of assembly. The qualification is the receipt of annuinome of $250 a year, residence, and British citizenship. The application may be made in the following manner.

I ——— do swear that I am a British subject of the full age of twenty one years, that I am a resident of ———in the County of ———, that I derive an income of at least two hundred and fifty dollars in money or money's worth, or from some profession, calling, office or trade, or from some investment, and had so derived such income for at least one year next before the first day of January last past except temporary absence not exceeding two months, and that I believe that I have a legal right under the law respecting the election of members to the house of assembly to have my name placed on the list of electors for polling district No ——— in the County of ——— in virtue of such residence and income.

My occupation is———
My residence is———
(In cities and towns, the name and number of the street should be given.)

Sworn before me at ———, in the County of ——— this ——— day of ———, 1894.

Those who are not qualified by assessment as shown by the assessors' returns, which should now be posted in every section of the province, should make application on the income qualification of $250 in the form prescribed, between January 1st and 20th.

He Was Worth $573,000.

YARMOUTH, January 6.—The estate of the late W. D. Lovitt has been appraised by Councillor Joseph H. Cann and T. V. B. Higgsy of the Exchange bank, whose preliminary valuation of the whole estate is sworn to at $573,000, of which about one-tenth was in shipping which had fallen in value, and other investments were saw with some not by any means worth par. Hence the shrinkage. W. L. Lovitt and Dr. Israel, the sons of deceased, were to-day appointed administrators.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly.

Thursday, Jan. 4.

The house having assembled shortly before 3 o'clock p. m., at that hour the clerk of the legislative council conveyed a message from his honor the lieutenant-governor requesting the house to hear what he had to intimate to him in the council chamber. After the return of the members to their own chamber his honor the speaker announced that his honor the lieut.-governor had been pleased to open the present session of the legislature with a speech, of which the speaker, for the sake of greater accuracy had obtained a copy. The speech was then read by the clerk as follows:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

1. I have pleasure in welcoming you again to the scene of your legislative duties.

2. The act passed at your last session to change the fiscal year of the province has enabled me to call you together earlier than usual, and at a time which I hope will be found convenient to the mass of you.

3. The Dominion has recently received a new representative of her majesty in the person of the Earl of Aberdeen, who has been appointed to the office of governor-general of Canada. It is probable that our province will be visited by his excellency during the present year. I am sure that you, as well as all classes of our population, will join in according a hearty welcome to Lord Aberdeen, whose record in the mother country gives abundant assurance that he will efficiently discharge the duties of his high office, and lend his influence to all movements for the advancement of the moral and material welfare of the people over whose public affairs he has been called to preside.

4. While the condition of business throughout our Nova Scotia leave much to be desired in the way of improvement, we can rejoice that during the past year the people engaged in the various branches of industry have had a moderate measure of success from their labors, and our province has escaped the severe depression present in parts of the continent by financial disturbances.

5. In one of the most important departments of industry, that of coal mining, there has been very gratifying activity. The output of coal from the mines of Nova Scotia in 1893 exceeded that of any previous year in our history, and the prospects for further extension of mining enterprise are of the most encouraging character.

6. You will be glad to know that the progress already made by the new company, under the special act of last session for the further encouragement of coal mining, has fully realized the expectations of the promoters of that measure. The mines operated by the company have produced a larger quantity of coal than in previous years. The preparations of the company for future work, including the construction of the new railway to Louisburg, one section of which is already open, give promise of a large development of our coal trade.

7. These extensive operations in coal mining have not only promoted industrial and commercial activity, but through the increased royalty have added largely to the provincial revenue, and have placed the provincial finances in a more satisfactory position than for some years past.

8. With a view to still further encouraging coal mining operations my government have entered into a contract with another company for the construction of a railway from Orangedale to Broad Cove, in the county of Inverness, in connection with a project for the development of the valuable coal fields of that section.

9. The question of railway extension to the counties of Queens and Shelburne, which have hitherto been without railway facilities, has occupied the attention of my government during the recess, and although formal contracts have not yet been given to projected lines it will, it is believed, secure their construction at an early day.

10. In pursuance of the policy of extending the educational work of the province so as to increase its practical utility, an act was passed last year to encourage the establishment of a school of horticulture, and to provide for the diffusion of better knowledge of the fruit growing industry. The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' association has undertaken to establish such a school at Wolfville. A bill to amend the act on this subject will be submitted to you.

11. A reply has recently been received from the government of the Dominion to the address which was passed by the legislature special session last January in relation to certain claims of the province. This document will be submitted for your consideration and for such further action as you may deem proper.

12. A further arrangement has been made by my government with capitalists in England interested in the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway company, with reference to the claims of the province and of the municipalities of Annapolis and Digby against that company. A partial payment has already been made to the province and to the municipalities. A measure to ratify the arrangement will be submitted for your approval.

Mr. Speaker and Gentleman of the House of Assembly:

13. The accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the province for the nine months ending September 30th, 1894, will be laid before you. I have pleasure in informing you that they will exhibit a substantial surplus. The estimates for the current year will also be submitted to you.

Mr Speaker and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

14. Several other measures of importance will be submitted to you, to which, as far as to the subjects already referred to, I confidently invite your attention.

Mr. Roche moved the address in reply to the speech.

MRS. BRADSHAW LOSES.

Jury Decides in Favor of the Baptist Mission Board.

But Strongly Urge That Provision be Made for the Widow.

Mrs. Bradshaw has lost her case against the Baptist Mission Board so far as the action of the jury in the Equity Court settles it.

The suit, it will be recollected, was brought by Mrs. Jacob Bradshaw, of Halifax, to set aside conveyances made by her deceased husband to the Baptist Mission Board. The amount involved was about $60,000. Had she succeeded the greater part of his means would go to the mission, and leaving his widow little.

The case has been on trial before Judge Palmer and a jury since the 12th of December. On Saturday the judge delivered a long and exhaustive charge, which was regarded as favorable to the defence. Four questions were submitted to the jury when they retired at 12 o'clock: Was Jacob Bradshaw in 1882 when he made the first conveyance so impaired mentally as not to comprehend what he was doing; was he unduly influenced to make the conveyance; was he so impaired in 1889 (when he made the second conveyance) as not to comprehend what he was doing; was he unduly influenced to make that conveyance.

The jury returned to court at 2.50 o'clock, and Mr. J. M. Taylor said the jury, by a majority of five or two, answered the first two questions in the negative, and that they unanimously said no to the other two questions. The five who stood together were Messrs. J. M. Taylor, John Blackburn, J. C. Bowman, J. Sidney Kays, Andrew Malcolm. Messrs. George McAvity and H. Keith Jones were the disagreeing jurors.

Mr. Taylor, speaking for all the jurors, said he desired to urge upon the Mission Board that something in a substantial way should be done for Mrs. Bradshaw. They thought she ought to have more out of her husband's estate.

Judge Palmer said he was in accord with that opinion, and urged it upon the consideration of Mr. Mont. McDonald, attorney for the Mission Board.

The case now stands for argument before the judge on Thursday, Jan 18th.

BORN.

DALEY—At Mount Pleasant on Dec. 31st to the wife of J. F. Daley a son.

WAENER—At Plympton on the 6th inst. to the wife of Capt. H. E. Warner a daughter.

MARRIED.

OUELLET—THIBETS.—At St. Pleasant, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Paul Ouellet, of Gaspe, Province of Quebec, to Agnes Rulla Thibets, of Mt. Pleasant.

MELANCON—AMERO.—At Plympton on the 8th inst. Mr. John Melancon, to Ada second daughter of the late Peter Amero.

TIBBO—GADETT.—At Plympton on the 8th inst. Mr. James Tibedo of Plympton to Kate Gadett of McBride vill.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF DIGBY.

Ar Jan 4, Sch Lizzie G, Snow, fishing.
Ar Jan 5, Sch John H. Kennedy, Haynes, fishing.
Ar Jan 5, Sch Rescue, Burrell, fishing.
Ar Jan 5, Sch Charles Haskell, Hayden, fishing.
Ar Jan 6, Sch Jennie B Thomas, Apt, fishing.
Ar Jan 8, Sch Mary E Wharf, Anderson, fishing.
Cld Jan 4, Sch Lizzie G, Snow, fishing.
Cld Jan 5, Sch John H Kennedy, Haynes, fishing.
Cld Jan 5, Sch Rescue, Burrell, fishing.
Cld Jan 5, Sch Charles Haskell, Hayden, fishing.
Cld Jan 6, Sch Jennie B Thomas, Apt, fishing.
Cld Jan 8, Sch Mary E Wharf, Anderson, fishing.

CANADIAN BRITISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

At Port Spain, 27 ult, brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, from Bear River.

Sld from Demerara, 1st inst schr Bess for Meteghan, N. S.

At Sagua, 2nd inst, 4th inst schr Granville, Starratt, from Gonaives.

Sld from Bahia, Nov 15th brig Edward E Hutchings, Warner, for Victoria, B. C.

The controlling interest in brig Nelson Rive, 351 tons, built at Weymouth, N. S. in 1891, and hailing from that port, has been purchased by Hutchings Bros. Capt Warner is now in command of the vessel.

Shipping Notes.

Bark G. S. Perry has been laid up at Carleton.

Barktn. Antilla, Capt. Read, which arrived at Mobile Monday from Cologne, reports having lost a sailor. No particulars are given.

The ship Faverdale is chartered from St. John to Dublin or Belfast with deals at 35s.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE

Appeals to Irishmen to Assist the Home Rule Cause With Funds.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. in a letter to the Globe, sets forth the financial requirements this year, which exceeds $249,000. He gives an extract from a confidential report which he made recently in explanation of the estimate, and says the Irish parliamentary party trust that Irishmen at home and abroad will recognize the reasonableness of the appeal and give to it that hearty response which the interests of the cause demands.

Rev. Dr. Douglas Dying.

MONTREAL, January 8.—Rev. Dr. Douglas, the well known Methodist divine, is lying at the point of death. Yesterday it was thought the learned divine would get better, but there seems to be little hope tonight.

In The Supreme Court,

A. No 226.

Between,

John Welsh, Plaintiff.

and

Mary Tedson, his wife, Defendants.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Townshend, Judge of the County Court for District No. 4, and Master Ex-Officio of the Supreme Court, at Church's.

Upon hearing read the affidavit of John Welsh, sworn to the 3rd day of January 1894, the 12th day of November 1893, filed herein with the order of the Hon. Chief Justice Townshend, and on motion of counsel with the plaintiff. It is ordered:

That service of the Summons herein shall be deemed good and sufficient service on the defendant, Mary Tedson, if the same be personally served upon her by leaving a copy thereof at her residence in the State of Maine, in the United States of America, by handing a copy of the same to her or by affixing the same if it shall be found impracticable to effect personal service, by publishing the same for thirty days in Digby Courier weekly, in one issue of the paper per week, and that the proceedings ought to be said understood to be herein, with the advice and consent of counsel, and that the said defendant do cause to be entered her appearance in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court at Digby, and shall have and force of personal service upon the said defendant, Mary Tedson, and defendant Lake Tedson.

Dated at Annapolis, N. S., this 12th day of November A. D. 1893.

By Order,
W. H. STEWART,
Prothy.

T. C. REVES, Sol. of Plff.

A CHATEAUGUAY MIRACLE.

Physicians Pronounced Recovery Impossible.

The Remarkable Experience of Mr. L. Jos. Beaudin, of St. Urbain—His Friends Called to his Supposed Deathbed—How he Regained his health and Strength—A Public Acknowledgment of his Gratitude.

(From La Presse, Montreal.)

There has appeared in the columns of La Presse during the past two years, many articles bearing witness to the great good accomplished in various parts of the country by a remedy the name of which is now one of the most familiar household words in all parts of the Dominion. And now comes a statement from the county of Chateauguay, over the signature of a well known resident of St Urbain, which speaks in positive and unmistakable language as to the value of this wonder working medicine.

MR. BEAUDIN'S STATEMENT.

"I feel that I owe my life to your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I desire to make grateful acknowledgement and to give you a complete statement of my illness and cure in the hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other sufferer. About the middle of October, 1891, acting on the advice of an American doctor whom I had consulted, I left home for the north-west in firm-ing lands with the intention of cultivating them myself. I had been afflicted with a species of paralysis caused by the rupture of a blood vessel over the right eye, and which stopped the circulation of the blood on the left side. I was at that time employed as a book keeper by Messrs Lacaillade Bros., Lawrence, Mass. The doctor had advised a change of work so as to have less mental and more physical exercise. This I resolved upon, but delayed too long as I did not leave until the following October. Arrived at my destination I perceived symptoms of my previous illness making themselves felt once more. I went at once to a local physician who declared himself unable to understand my case. However he gave me some medicine to ease the pain I felt in my head, particularly at night. This afforded me relief for a few minutes, and some times enabled me to sleep a little, but the remaining symptoms continued as before. On the last of October I went to bed as usual after taking my medicine as directed, and slept the whole night, but the following morning on trying to rise I found myself so weak that I could not stand and could scarcely speak. My wife surprised me in such a state, ran to a neighbour and requested him to go for a doctor and the priest. The doctor arrived almost immediately, but could not afford me the slightest relief. The priest then arrived, and seeing the condition I was in, told me my case was critical and to prepare for death. On the following day both the priest and the doctor advised my wife to telegraph to my friends, as they considered I was approaching, and two days later my two brothers arrived. The doctor then asked if I preferred that he should hold a consultation with an other physician, and on my replying in the affirmative, he telegraphed to a doctor living at a distance of about fifteen miles. They both came to see me asked some questions and retired for consultation. The result of this was that my wife was told that I could live but a short time, and the doctor to her, "with the greatest possible care he cannot live a year." When my wife told me this I determined to pay the doctors and discontinue their services. It cost me about $90 to hear their verdict. Two or three weeks passed without any improvement in my condition and I was so weak I could barely move around the house with the aid of a cane. One day I noticed a parcel lying on the table wrapped in a white paper. Having nothing better to do I began to read it, and after a while came across an article headed "Miraculous Cure." I read it, and the longer I read the more interested I became, because I saw the case of the person referred to resembled my own in many respects. When I finished the article I saw that the cure had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It seemed as though there was a struggle within me between the facts I had read and my own incredulity, so small was the faith I had in medicines advertised in the papers. I read the article and reread it several times. I seemed to hear the doctor's words "he cannot live a year," and then I say the offers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case I had just read about. The result of these reflections was that I decided to give Pink Pill a trial, and I immediately wrote the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. for a supply. On their arrival I commenced using them according to directions, and before the first box was done I found they were helping me, and it was not long before I was able to walk to the village, a distance of half mile without the aid of a cane, and I was rapidly gaining health and strength. At the time I was taken sick I weighed 212 pounds, and at the time I began the use of the Pink Pills I was reduced to 162 pounds, a loss of 50 pounds in a little more than a month. I took the pills for about three months and in that time I gained 40 pounds. To day I am as well as I ever was in my life, and my recovery is due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I cannot recommend them too highly to those who do not enjoy the blessing of perfect health.

Yours gratefully,

L. JOS BEAUDIN

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow checks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address.

Whitman's Patented Fish-drying Process.

(From circular issued by Mr. Whitman.)

This invention relates to a new manner of treating salted fish, so that the requisite quantity of moisture contained therein will be eliminated, and so, nevertheless, that the injurious effect of the sun or any excessive heat is avoided.

Heretofore such salt fish were most effectually dried for shipment to foreign countries by exposure to the sun and winds, and in these conditions were, after a great length of time finally dried in a reasonable condition for transportation to the West Indies and other hot, humid climates, and yet there were no absolute exact obtainable rules for the results of drying. Much time was lost and quantities of fish badly damaged, if not totally lost, in following the slow and uncertain methods of nature, owing to the exposure to fog, rain and sun in calm weather.

Some countries to which fish are exported require the fish to have eliminated 30 per cent, others 40, and some even 50 per cent of moisture, in order that the fish may keep sound, even for a short time, in these hot, humid climates. By my process the exact quantity of moisture required to be eliminated can be extracted from the fish to suit any market.

The following is a discription of my process:—

The green bulk salted fish are first washed in clear water and then piled so that the water and surface moisture will drain off. In summer or hot weather the fish should not be in a drain or press pile over two or three days, or they would, if lightly salted, slime or taint. In cold weather the fish are all the better to remain in press pile for five or six days. After this the fish are spread on wire trays and placed in tiers about six inches apart, these being placed in a close compartment that is traversed by one inch pipes in which hot water circulates. These pipes radiate a moderate heat over and under each tray of fish. This acts precisely as the sun would, as the fish spread on flakes out doors. The maximum temperature at which the hot water pipes can impart to the compartments is 95 deg. Far.

The fish are allowed to remain spread in the closed compartment (the temperature ranging from 80 to 90 degrees, Far.) for about 24 hours, during which time a constant current of air is forced through the compartments equally over and under the spread fish, acting as a summer breeze would on fish exposed to the sun. This gives to the fish in the closed compartments all the most favorable conditions for drying or evaporation, and what fishermen would call a good drying day. The constant current of air drawn from openings or flues in the base of the drying compartment from out doors when it is desirable to do so. Under these conditions from one or two per cent of moisture per hour can be taken from the fish.

This moisture, the product of the evaporation, constantly charging the air in the closed compartment, is carried off in the flues from the top of the compartment. These flues pass out through the roof of the building, and the air in the flues is exhausted and discharged by a powerful exhaust fan.

If the heating process were carried on by itself the atmosphere surrounding the fish would be injurious to the fish, and would be the same as in the sun in calm weather, resulting in what is known to the trade as "sun burnt fish." The currents of air — which are by my process constantly forced over and under the fish spread on the trays — serve not only to cause evaporation but also to keep down the temperature of the fish to about 70 to 80 degrees, Far.

Under these conditions good results in drying the fish must follow, if the heating as above stated is carried on in the compartment or closed chamber, while at the same time currents of fresh air are forced through said compartments. My process consists in exposing the fish to controlled artificial heat and constant currents of fresh air, substantially as specified.

There are now two fish drying establishments being worked under my patent process.

A company (joint stock) has been formed at St. John's Nfld., to operate my process of fish-drying at that port. Negotiations are now pending with fish dealers at Lunenburg and Yarmouth, N. S, and Paspebiac and Gaspe, in Quebec, for fish driers by my process.

At Annapolis, N. S., four building were erected in the summer of 1892. One 40 x 80, with a Wing, 30 x 50, both two stories; a Kenoh House for storing fish, 25 x 120; and a Salt Store, 25 x 30. On the upper floors of the larger buildings are placed drying compartments, with approaching surface of 3 square to 250 quintals.

At this establishment in the season of 1892 and 1893 there were purchased from fishing vessels, Bay, Grand Bank and Shore boats:

1,345,913 lbs. Green Codfish,
240,000 " " Haddock
374,000 " " Hake and Pollock

For which there was paid on delivery in cash, $39,960.00.

These fish were all dried thoroughly and prepared for market during the winter months of 1892-3.

At this Annapolis fish-drier there has already been purchased in 1893 1,236,608 lbs. of green fish, at a cost of over $16,000 in cash paid to the fishermen, and the drying is being done at this date.

At Halifax, the second fish drying establishment under my patent process, has been put in operation at Liverpool Wharf, Halifax City. Buildings have been erected the past summer for this purpose 70 ne, 50 x 120 feet, three stories, 30 x 70 feet, three stories.

On the third floor of the larger building is placed a fish drying apparatus of my process of a capacity to spread at one time on a closed compartment 30 x 90 feet) about 500 quintals of green fish.

This compartment is heated by about 30,000 lineal feet of inch wrought iron pipe, under hot water system, and the current of air forced by two 30" exhaust fans. These fans, as well as the elevator from first to third floors, and a powerful pump for supplying sea water to the wash room on the first floor, are all worked by a 20 h. p. steam engine. On the second floor is a storage and packing room, fitted with a hydraulic press, used for packing in place of a screw.

In Halifax our drying operations only commenced on the first of July, 1893, and up to the first of December (five months) there has been 200,000 lbs. of green codfish, hake and haddock thoroughly dried in this establishment. The most of these fish have been already exported, and, with what remains now in store have turned out 15,000 quintals of cured dried fish. Many of these fish were purchased early in the season from the first arrivals of Bay and Bank fishing craft, at prices for the grass fish 30 to 35 per cent over prices now current. Notwithstanding this, the average cost of our five months' work for hard dried fish ($4 per quintal) is still under the value in the Halifax market. For these 2,000,000 lbs. of green fish we paid in cash over $40,000, or about 2 cents per lb. for green codfish, while the present market price is 1½ cents per lb.

In addition to drying green fish in the time named, we have thoroughly dried about 2,000 quintals of half dried fish, including some lots of fish dried for the Halifax fish merchants.

A joint stock company has been formed at St John's, Nfld., for the purpose of operating one of my fish driers in that city, and more particularly fish that are received from the outports of Labrador in a partially sun dried condition. I am now negotiating with firms in the fish trade at Lunenburg and Yarmouth, N. S., as well as at Paspebiac and Gaspe, Que., and St Pierre and Miquelon, for the erection of fish driers by my process.

The cost of a complete fish-drying apparatus of my process of a capacity of sav. turning out 600 to 700 quintals of dry fish weekly, would be at St. John's, Nfld., about $3,500, while, owing to the higher duties, about 35 per cent more than of Newfoundland on the wrought iron pipe and fittings in the Dominion of Canada, the cost would be about $5,000 in Nova Scotia.

Wrought iron one inch pipe of best quality can be purchased now f. o. b. Boston, at $3.70 per 100 lineal feet, and would cost about $5.50 per 100 lineal feet to import into Nov. Scotia. The Montreal manufacturers' price is $6.00 per 100 lineal feet, but for 25,000 feet required for the fish drier I erected in Halifax they did accept $5.50 per 100 feet. The very high cost of the materials — pipe, fittings, exhaust fans engine and boilers — required in my apparatus as compared with the cost in the United States, Norway, the French Colony of St. Pierre, or even Newfoundland, is at present the great drawback to my invention coming into general use in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

I feel that under the circumstances this industry is entitled to the consideration of the Customs Department, and if the materials entering into the construction of a so much needed fish drying apparatus are not placed on the free list they should be admitted at a reduced rate of duty.

(Signed) THOS. S. WHITMAN.
Inventor and Operator of Whitman's Patented Fish-Drier
Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

FLOGGING BRITISH SEAMEN.

How the Cat was Formerly Used in the English Navy.

The following description of the manner in which the cat used to be administered in the royal navy is from the pen of an able seaman:—

I now gave a look to poor fellow who was flogged yesterday. He is a Welshman, aged 20, and came from London to the gold diggings in the Tynemouth, and not a very bad fellow, spent his money instead of going to the diggings, and joined a man of war ship as boy just when I did. Well, he has been punished all sorts of ways. He was imprisoned or at month but still he was abusive to every one—the essence of a blackguard (although well educated and of a good family). He was hated by all on board. At length he attempted to desert, was caught put in irons—wrists and ankles—and kept lying on the lower deck all night, just below my hammock, swearing awfully.

Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, we heard the order, all hands clear for quarters.

We know directly the tragedy about to be enacted. I cleaned, went to the cabin and quietly began to write, I saw the marines putting on their cross belts, the officers donning their best uniforms. Presently the captain came in full uniform. Then he gave the order, 'all hands ah.' They all crowded up, the doctor among the rest, all in full uniform and dress swords. The prisoner was brought forward, scowling on all sides. The officers and men removed their caps, and the sentence was read. Then two quartermasters stepped forward and lashed the prisoner's wrists and ankles to an upright gangway ladder. Then he was stripped to the waist and a canvas cloth tied around his loins to catch the blood from his back. Now the boatswain's mate appeared with the dreaded 'cat' in his hand. The handle was about 18 inches long, and the nine tails about two feet long, of whipcord the size of a quill pen.

The mate measured the distance and gave the 'cat' a swift swing around his head. The prisoner gave a smothered cry, and nine blood red streaks appeared on his back. One, cried the master at arms. Turn! and he turned aside and I saw the chief engineer bury his face in his hands.

"Two, three, four," repeated the loud voice. I dared not look. I heard the sharp, shrill swish of the cat as, to measured time, it fell upon the man's back. He cries now because loud and agonizing.

"Five," cried the master at arms. "Oh, mercy!" replied the bleeding prisoner.

"Six."

"Oh, heaven!"

"Strike my ribs; oh, strike my ribs; let's have a change of ribs."

"Eight."

"Oh, you brute," cried the prisoner, turning to the captain, who stood looking on at the tragedy with stern eyes.

"Nine," cried the master at arms.

"Do your duty, sir," said the first lieutenant to the perspiring mate, and he mate stopped for a moment to clean with his fingers the clotted threads of his cat.

"Then threw his whole swing of his body into "ten." The Welshman uttered a yell that was heard by the sentry on the forecastle of the flagship two miles off.

"Eleven! twelve! Chanter," cried out the lieutenant, and the boatswain's mate of that name took the cat for 12 more—and so on, a fresh mate for every 12, until the whole 48 lashes were delivered, leaving the youth a miserable bleeding spectacle.

How Women Lose Things.

A curious illustration of women's tendency to lose things is furnished by the collection in the lost and found bureau of the Columbian exposition. There remain in it 600 women's wraps, 520 gloves, 25 veils, scores of portmanteaux and handbags to say nothing of 800 umbrellas, a grand array of which were left by women, and 200 pairs of spectacles, most of which belonged to women. They lose things when away from home because they are more likely than men to be carried away by new scenes and to forget everything except what interests them for the moment. Even when visiting they are excited by the closing conversation at the door, and often have to be called back to get something they have forgotten. A woman has too much imagination to keep her wits about her as a man does, but that is largely due to the life she leads in the quiet of home. Tied down there she travels in fancy, and when she travels actually thinks only of what she has come to see.

SHE REFUSED HIM.

A Young Englishwoman Rejects Her Lover When About to be Married.

If all young women were like Miss Amy Lambert it would be a training to parents in the way to go. Mr. Lambert, the father of Miss Amy, was a surgeon in the government telegraph office at Allahabad, India. Probably he had been influenced for what he saw of life in India. At any rate, he regarded his daughter much as he did the telegraph instruments in his office. With those he pressed a button, and it recorded whatever he wanted it to. He expected Miss Amy to do the same. Finally Mr. Passana, a dusky gentleman in the employ of a native prince, met the daughter of the signaler, and she pleased him. She was eminently satisfactory to him, fancy that he forwith announced to her father that he wished to marry her.

The telegraph operator thought it over. Court gentlemen, even if rather swarthy ones, were not to be had every day, and it behoved the father of a family of daughters to allow possible wooers to come easily and often. So he announced to Miss Amy that her future was arranged for and to prepare for the wedding on such and such a day. When the astonished young woman recovered from her surprise she assured her father that she liked not the Rajah's brunette courtier, and that to the best of her knowledge it would not come off. Her father pooh-poohed this outburst, told her to dress on him for all she needed for a suitable trousseau and took himself off to drink with his future son-in-law.

Then it was that Miss Amy Lambert made up her mind as to a course of action. During the succeeding weeks, although she repeatedly and decisively told her father that she could not and would not be happy with Mr. Passana, she nevertheless, finding that no heed was paid to her remonstrances, joined with interest in the preparations for the wedding. At last the day of the ceremony arrived. Miss Amy Lambert, dressed in a beautiful gown and with a pleasant countenance that had more new expression at home than she had ever dreamed of possessing all at once, rode to the church in company with her father, who, beholding her placid and satisfied face, told himself what a wise father he had been.

"All one needs," said the telegraph operator to himself, "is a little firmness. Silly girls should never be allowed to have their own way in these matters."

And all the time the bride-elect smiled softly to herself, as if her thoughts were peculiarly pleasant. The clergyman, the Rev. Brook Deedes, thought he had never seen a happier looking couple, and began the ceremony with the warm expectation of a goodly fee. He bowed merrily along until he reached the question, "Will you have this man to be your wedded husband?" He expected a faint "I will," but was almost paralyzed to receive an emphatic negative from the young woman, who at the same time handed the astonished minister letting forth some of her objections.

Of course, the wedding did not come off. The guests dispersed in various directions, some of them going to condole with the determined young woman's father, who was expected to be much downcast. Strange to say, however, he was delighted with his daughter's strategy, and did not even begrudge her the fine new wardrobe she had bought.

USE MALENA SALVE.

The people know a good thing when they try it. Nearly 3,000 boxes now in use in Quincy since it was first introduced last year. Malena is the

BEST REMEDY ON EARTH

for Chapped, Cracked and Rough Hands and Face, Cuts, Burns, Blisters, Bruises, Scalds, Eruptions, Sores, Sore Lips, Mouth, Throat, Cold Blisters and Sores, Catarrh, Ulcers, Boils, Gallstones, Piles, Warts, Corns, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Hands, Ears, Etc., Sore, Scabby and Scald Head, Dandruff, Callous Feet and Hands, Bites and Stings of Bees and Insects, Tetter, Salt Rheum and all common Skin Diseases.

for sore lips, mouth and throat use MALENA both externally and internally. No better remedy for a sore, ulcerated throat. Send in yourseeder for 1x box of Malena and be convinced of its wonderful curative properties.

I have received hundreds of testimonials praising it. Use a box and you will praise it, too.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Directions with every box. Price 25 cents, by mail.

MALENA PILLS ARE THE

BEST ON EARTH

FOR

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Pains and Aches in Head, Chest, Bowels, Jaundice, Acute Indigestion.

One hundred pills in each box for only twenty-five cents.

Orders will be promptly filled by addressing,

MELBOURNE HUTCHINSON,
17 Howard Street, Quincy Point, Mass.

Probably a Life Saved.

TO THE EDITOR:—Having been restored to Perfect Health and Sound Manhood, I would like to inform those of your readers who suffer as I did from the effects of youthful folly and ignorance of the means by which I was saved. I answered lots of advertisements of cures for Weakness, Losses, Early Decay, etc., as reputable and responsible but all were unsatisfactory. Found my sure right here at home and say to you may know is FREE OF CHARGE by addressing with stamp,

WM. MILLER,
Box 44, Moncton, N. B

4 3mos.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who from any cause drain from excess or overwork resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, hyphilis and gleet, weak bladder, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eye, surrounded with LARGE CIRCLES, oily looking face, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10 cents in stamps for book on disease peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. LUKON, 24 Macdonnell Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of Canada in the ensuing session by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company for an act to effect the purposes following, that is to say.

To authorize the sale of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, the purchase of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, and to vest the Railway undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company in the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

To authorize the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company, Limited;

To issue debenture stock preference shares and ordinary shares and apply the same as payment for the purchase of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and undertaking, such stock and shares to be placed in the hands of trustees for said Yarmouth & Annapolis Company and the proceeds after payment of expenses to be applied in payment of claims of creditors of said Yarmouth and Annapolis Company and holders of debentures of the second part, the said Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company of the third part and William Sopper and Robert Drummond Barfoor of the fourth part for the sale and transfer of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company, Limited.

To change the name of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and to have the works and undertaking of the last named Company declared works for the general advantage of Canada.

A copy of the intended bill will at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament be deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Dated this third day of November 1893.

DRYSDALE & MCINNES
Solicitors for the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

GEORGE HIGGAY
Solicitor for the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company.

Minard's Liniment Cures Lagrippe.

Aspiring poet—I'll set the world ablaze yet. His wife—I do hope you will, dear. Would you mind making a fire in the kitchen stove—just as a matter of practice you know."

Proof Positive.

Cross examination upon business ended is a process very popular for most people, but some men do not mind it. Here, now, is an instance reported by the New York Weekly:

"Are you sure that occurrence was on the 17th of the month?" asked the lawyer, in a way which seemed to imply that certainty upon such a point was almost beyond the reach of the human intellect.

"Yes," said the undismayed witness, "it was the 17th."

"Now, you remember," continued the lawyer, with increasing severity, "that you have this day sworn to remember, and remember you are under oath. How do you know it was on the 17th?"

"Because the day before the 16th and the day after was the 18th."

HOODS AND ONLY HOODS.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination, and process, and by Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. Effective remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

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

THE NEW DRUG STORE has received a supply of the western popular and reliable medicine, Membray's Kidney and Liver cure for Pain in Back, Dyspepsia, Sore Stomach, Rheumatism, and all complaints arising from disordered Kidney or Liver. This remedy is without an equal for prompt and pleasant action. Ask to see a few of the testimonials.—Try a box of Membray's Health Restorers a Pink Iron Tonic Pill. Price 25 cts. a box.

RHEUMATIC CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears and the disease immediately. 75 cents. Sold by J. Chalonor.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its prompt promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by J. Chalonor.

"I am troubled with insomnia. I have not closed my eyes for five nights." "You want to play football. The first game I played I remember my eyes were closed for a fortnight."

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes, Spavins, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Any man of one bottle. Sold by J. Chalonor.

"Blinkins says his trainer won't let him smoke cigarettes when he is getting ready for a foot ball game." "That's only right. He wants to leave the men some chance for his life, doesn't he?"

A TRIP TO EUROPE

An Ex-British Consul's Experience.

A Friend's Kindness Protects Him From an Old Enemy.

F. J. Cridland, of New York, formerly British consul at Mobile, Ala., and Charleston, S. C, when about to start for Europe found himself short of a valuable article which he feared he would not be able to obtain in Europe. He wrote thus to a friend who had recently suffered from Lame Back when suffering from the worst cold and cough I ever experienced, for which medical skill appeared to afford no relief, you kindly gave me a bottle of Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry which afforded me great relief at once, and in a short time I found that the cough had entirely left me. I have carefully husbanded a little of the contents of that bottle fearing I could not obtain another and I wished to have such a valuable remedy at hand." In response his friend supplied him with more of this valuable remedy. Mr. Cridland thus continues his thanks: "Your generosity has fortified me against my old enemy and I send you many thanks for the same. I shall always recommend Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam wherever I may be, as I consider it without an equal for the cure of coughs, colds, etc."

Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam is manufactured by the Hawker Medicine Co. St. John, N. B. and is a perfect cure for Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all forms of throat and lung troubles. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

A FORTUNATE TUMBLE.

A Good Luck Story Told by Nevada Miner.

Among the passengers on the Pennsylvania day express recently was James Peterson, a wealthy gold miner from Nevada. He was in route for Portland Me., to visit his relatives and friends. Mr Peterson went west ten years ago with the intention of starting a cattle ranch. He had some money but lost it in speculation in Texas, and finally drifted into the mining regions. He worked as a miner in Colorado, Utah and California, but got nothing except the wages paid him by the operators and at last decided to return to his home. Before starting, however, he concluded to visit the pioneer mining region of Southern Nevada. While out prospecting one day he stumbled over a piece of rock and fell heavily to the ground. He was stunned for a few minutes, and while sitting there nursing his bruises, he saw a bright looking object near the stone over which he had stumbled. He picked it up, examined it, and was overjoyed to find it was a gold nugget. It was about the size of a marble, but was sufficient to convince him that he had made a great discovery. He then searched over the ground in the vicinity and found a half dozen nuggets of various sizes. He took his bearings, hurried to the camp and returned and staked out a claim. He has since made thousands of dollars out of that claim, and has now stock in several valuable mines being operated in that section.

Established 1863. Telephone 3

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Importers and Dealers for the Best Canadian and American

Pianos & Organs, SEWING MACHINES.

PIANOS & ORGANS TUNED & REPAIRED. SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED.

We are prepared to have quantities for cash, and are able to give large discounts. PIANOS SOLD ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

116 AND 118 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

Four buildings, filled on stock, shown at late Provincial Exhibition. We do not search of Granville Ferry, is our authority, largest, and has been for several years, the honest, and square dealings during that time, prove himself worthy of confidence.

That Pie

JOB PRINTING.

We have facilities for doing all kinds of JOB PRINTING

QUICKLY, NEATLY, and CHEAPLY.

POSTERS, STAGERS, PAMPHLETS, BILL HEADS, MEMORANDUMS, CIRCULARS, TAGS, ENVELOPES, BALL PROGRAMS.

VISITING CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, TICKETS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, LABELS etc.

With competent workmen, first class presses, new type etc., etc., we are prepared to guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with an order in any of the above enumerations. A trial order will convince.

Color Work a Specialty.

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Remember

It is the best remedy on earth.

Membray's

Is a certain cure for all complaints arising from Disordered Kidney or Liver.

Kidney and Liver Cure.

Sold at one dollar a bottle by all dealers.

Try a box of MEMBRAY'S HEALTH RESTORERS, a pink iron Tonic Pill. 25c. a box, five boxes for $1.

For Sale by all druggists and dealers.
THE NEW DRUG STORE.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

UNLOCKS ALL THE CLOGGED SECRETIONS OF THE BOWELS, KIDNEYS AND LIVER, CARRYING OFF GRADUALLY, WITHOUT WEAKENING THE SYSTEM, ALL IMPURITIES AND POISONOUS MATTER. THEY ARE A PERFECT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, CURING BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEARTBURN, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, DROPSY, SKIN DISEASES, JAUNDICE, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, BOILS, PIMPLES, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, NERVOUSNESS, AND GENERAL DEBILITY. THESE BITTERS ARE SURE TO CURE COMPLAINTS QUICKLY, YIELD TO THE CURATIVE INFLUENCE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PURE, STRONGEST, BEST.

Beware of cheap imitations. Will make soap in a few minutes. Will make soap in a hundred cans. Will make 4 pounds of soap. Will make 4 pounds of soap. Will make 4 pounds of soap

Digby Weekly Courier.

Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Publishers and Proprietors.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST AND WELFARE OF THE COUNTY

Terms-$1.50 per year; $1.00 if paid in advance. Single copies. 3 cents.

VOL. XX. DIGBY, N.S. FRIDAY JANUARY 19, 1894. NO 19

Steamboats, etc.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Time Table, No. 48, Commencing Monday, 2nd Oct., 1894.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	1 Express Daily except Sundays	2 Express Mixed Mondays only
	A M	P M
YARMOUTH.....Lv	8 10	12 20
HEBRON.....	8 22	12 31
GHIO.....	8 28	12 34
ROBBINS ROAD.....	8 33	12 38
BRAZIL LAKE.....	8 37	12 41
LAKE ANNIS.....	8 53	1 01
HEBBVILLE.....	8 55	1 03
METEGHAN.....	9 28	1 30
SAULNERVILLE.....		1 40
LITTLE BROOK.....	9 35	2 10
CHURCH POINT.....	9 40	2 20
BELLEVEAU.....	9 45	2 29
WEYMOUTH.....	9 57	2 42
PORT GILBERT.....	10 05	2 50
PLYMPTON.....	10 07	2 53
SOUTH RANGE.....	10 12	2 58
BLOOMFIELD.....	10 15	3 01
JORDANTOWN.....	10 18	3 04
DIGBY.....	10 30	3 35
SMITHS COVE.....	11 02	4 07
BEAR RIVER.....	11 20	4 25
DEEP BROOK.....	11 42	4 46
CLEMENTSPORT.....	11 50	4 56
UPPER CLEMENTS.....	11 57	5 06
ANNAPOLIS.....	12 10	5 20

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	2 Express Mixed Mondays only	4 Express Daily except Sundays
	A M	P M
ANNAPOLIS.....Lv	7 45	1 05
CLEMENTSPORT.....	7 58	1 18
DEEP BROOK.....	8 07	1 26
BEAR RIVER.....	8 18	1 37
SMITHS COVE.....	8 28	1 47
DIGBY.....	8 40	1 59
JORDANTOWN.....	9 03	2 22
BLOOMFIELD.....	9 07	2 26
SOUTH RANGE.....	9 10	2 29
PLYMPTON.....	9 22	2 41
PORT GILBERT.....	9 28	2 52
WEYMOUTH.....	9 40	3 05
BELLEVEAU.....	10	3 08
CHURCH POINT.....	10 21	3 15
LITTLE BROOK.....	10 26	3 20
SAULNERVILLE.....	10 43	3 28
METEGHAN.....	10 48	3 37
HEBBVILLE.....	11 10		
LAKE ANNIS.....	11 34	4 09
BRAZIL LAKE.....	11 49	4 10
DUTMAN ROAD.....	11 53	4 20
GHIO.....	12 16	
HEBRON.....	12 21	4 30
YARMOUTH.....Ar	12 30	4 42

N. B.—Trains are run on Standard Railroad time (seventy-fifth meridian).

Flag Stations—trains stop only when signalled.

Steamer Bridgewater leaves Digby for St. John every Wednesday and Saturday.

Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway leave Annapolis Express at 12 p. m. Passengers and Freight every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 a. m.

Steamer of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday, and Saturday evening.

International steamers leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday.

Canadian Pacific Railway Trains leave St. John at 7.30 a. m. daily (Sunday excepted) and 8.30 p.m. daily for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and 10.40 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted) for Montreal and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Trains of Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton for Lunenburg daily at 2.05 p. m.

Davison's Mail Coaches leave Yarmouth daily (Sunday excepted), after the arrival of No 8 train from Annapolis for Barrington Shelburne and Liverpool.

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S., 21st Sept. 1893.

1893. 1893.
Yarmouth S. S. Co.
(LIMITED)
THE SHORTEST and BEST ROUTE
—BETWEEN—
Nova Scotia & United States
The Quickest Time—15 to 17 hours Between Yarmouth and Boston.
STEEL STEAMER
"BOSTON"
Until further notice, will leave Yarmouth for Boston every
Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.
After the arrival of the Express train from Halifax.
Returning leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at 3 o'clock, every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY making close connections at Yarmouth with Yarmouth and Annapolis Ry. and Coastal Lines for all parts of Nova Scotia.
This is a fast new steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States and form the most pleasant route between above points combining safety, comfort and speed.
Regular mail carried on steamers.
Tickets sold to all points in Canada and to New York via Fall River Line, and New York and New England railways.
For all other information apply to Yarmouth & Annapolis, W. & A. R. R. and S. S. C. Railway, Digby, A. or to L. E. BARNES, W. A. CHASE, Manager.
Agt. for Troop.
Yarmouth Nov. 1 1893.

International Steamship
COMPANY,
Two Trips a Week
FOR
BOSTON
COMMENCING Nov. 13th Steamers of this Company leave St. John for Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday at 7 45 a. m. Standard.
Returning will leave Boston same day at 8 30 a. m. and Portland 5 p. m. for St. John.
Passengers arriving at St. John evening 1895 sailing are furnished with good sleeping accommodation on the steamer without extra charge.
C. E. LAECHLER, Agent,
St. John N. B.

Digby Weekly Courier.
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
FROM THE "COURIER" BUILDING (ONE DOOR SOUTH OF ROYAL HOTEL)
Water Street, Digby, N. S.
All letters, communications and payments for arrears due this paper must be forwarded to
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These terms are strictly in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion,	$1.00
Two inches, and insertion,	1.00
Each additional inch, one insertion,	.03

Each continuation one fourth of first insertion. Legal advertising 8c. per line for first insertion, and 4c. per line for each continuance.
Government rate 8c per line for first insertion, and 4c. for each continuance.
Special notices in local column, 15c. per line; special notice column, 10c. per line.

In order to secure insertion, advertisements should be in the office not later than Thursday noon.

Special arrangements made with parties wishing to occupy more than half a column space. Liberal terms made with yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence to the COURIER will not appear in the columns unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

OUR AGENTS.

The following is a list of our authorized agents in the county, who have authority to receive monies due us, and give receipts for same:

BEAR RIVER.....V. T. Hardwick.
BRIGHTON.....Jones Morehouse.
FERRYCT.....R. Hayes.
GILBERT'S COVE.....John Kinsey.
METEGHAN.....Capt. Geo. German.
TIVERTON.....St. Clair Ruggles.
WESTPORT.....E. H. Ruggles.
WEYMOUTH BRIDGE.. Edward Hogan.
LOWER GRANVILLE... D. J. Riordan.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church,
Rev. H. A. HARLEY, M. A., Rector.

Sunday services, 11 15 a. m. & Fridays, 7 30 p. m. Saints days, Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays each month, at 11 a. m. second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 8. a. m. fifth Sunday, Children's service, 2 30 p. m. All seats free

Baptist Church,
Rev. A. T. DIXEMAN, Pastor.

Sunday services: Morning at 11, evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 30. Young peoples' prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 30.
Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to provide seat s.

Grace Methodist Church.
Rev. J. W. PRETWOOD Pastor.

Sunday services: Forenoon at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close: evening, at 7 o'clock; Week night services, Y.P.S.C.E. Tuesday, 8 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church.
W. H. SMITH, Student in charge.

Sunday services at Bay View. Morning at 11, evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Digby Sunday service at 3 15, p. m.
All are welcome.

Manufacturing Food.

(Hoard's Delryman).

I have been much interested in the European experiment for converting by heat the twigs of forest trees into a good animal food, and putting it into convenient shape for transportation and future use. The treatment to which the Newstadt Experimental Station subjected the twig, consists of two operations. First, twigs not exceeding half an inch in thickness were crushed, not ground, then water heated to about one hundred degrees and malt was added, and the whole mess was left to ferment for several days. Dr. Jarcow reporting on this process says: "After three or four days the malt will have risen to about one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty degrees, by which the ferment in the malt converts the starch of the mash into sugar, and affects the woody fiber so as to make it become digestible, while the valuable albumen in the mash is fully retained unchanged. In this way a twig-paste is prepared, which is eaten with avidity by cattle, horses and sheep, and digested so completely that no undigested particles can be detected in the excrements of the animals."

It has been found by other German experimental stations that the best results are obtained by mixing the preparation with potatoes, turnips, beets, cut hay, etc. The stock, it is said, gained much more than when best straw was the basis of the mixture. For the experiment, twigs from the beech, linden, birch, and maple were preferred, but the Germans claim there is no reason why other trees, as fruit trees, pine and spruce should not be used with equal success.

The director of the experimental station, at Temesvar, in Hungary, has succeeded in altering the cellulose of the wood to such a degree that it is considered equal to grain flour. The food thus prepared by the Hungarian station has been sent to the University at Heidelberg, calling for the highest authorities of Germany to analyze it and determine its value as a human food.

Poetry

To-Day's Conquest.

My years are passing like a dream,
At morn for eventide I moan,
For every note that sweeps life's stream
Expires in lingering monotone.

When sinks at last the golden sun,
And up the narrow stair I climb,
No tear drops as the day is done,
I neater mourn the death of time.

The days among the woodlands wild,
In tender childhood were too brief,
Each day and every hour I smiled,
I knew no gloomy night of grief.

But soon I longed while course the years
To look far past the future's veil.
I looked—my mind was filled with fears,
I saw grief, sable-robed, but pale.

Just then a voice rang through the gloom
"To-day, alone, to-day is thine,"
I turned from the o'erhanging doom,
And whispered low—"To-day is mine,"

While on the words I deeply thought,
I understand the cause of woe,
"To-morrow man grief sorer is brought,
But always unto grief he goes."

Time sweeps away—soon earth will ring,
With music rolling from the sky:
And when is time "To-day" is King,
Great Grief will breathe its last, and die.

ALBERT R. J. F. HASSARE.

Select Serial.

What Gold cannot Buy.

BY MRS ALEXANDER.

Author of "The Wooing O't," "A Life Interest," "A Crooked Path," "Maid, Wife or Widow," "Belinda," "Barbara's Trial," "Mrs. Crichton's Choice," "A Woman's Heart," Etc., Etc.

(Continued)

Then she retired herself, first to write at considerable length, then to seek forgetfulness in her bed. But in vain; her nerves were strained, and an irresistable presentment of evil weighed her down.

The long, wakeful, restless night wore through.

At early dawn Jessop came to Miss Desmond's room with an alarmed look on her face.

"I am afraid Mrs. Saville is very ill, miss. I have never seen her like this. She has been wandering off and on all night about Mr. Hugh and her husband, that no one ever hears her speak about. Just now she is asleep. What will become of us in this poor miserable place if my lady gets really ill? Why, we couldn't get a nice or a doctor, though that queer man we saw on the road yesterday, they tell me, is a very clever doctor, but he lives miles and miles away."

"I shall get up and dress at once," returned Hope, much alarmed; "I will come to Mrs. Saville directly."

She dressed accordingly, little thinking how long it would be before she should again go regularly to bed.

Mrs. Saville seemed quite herself when Hope reached her bedside, except that her hands and skin were dry and burning, her eyes bright and restless. She refused her cafe au lait, and wanted to get up in order to prepare for her journey to London. This seemed feverish and anxious to be at home once more. Then she began to speak about Mr. Rawson as if he were there, though they both knew he had started with his daughter for Switzerland: also she talked of her will, and if she died intestate her son Hugh would get as much of her property as his brother.

As soon as she could get away, Hope called the landlord and begged him to despatch a mounted messenger for the doctor to whom she hastily wrote a note describing the condition of the sufferer as accurately as she could. This done, there was nothing for it but waiting.

This waiting tried Hope severely. She felt, moreover what a weight of responsibility lay upon her.

At last, after what seemed ages, but really as soon as he could come, the doctor appeared.

"I fear," he said, "the lady is seriously ill. It is rather difficult to forsee how these feverish attacks may turn, and we can only hel, nature. There is little to be done, I have brought medicines with me, thanks to the description in your note. Sainte Croix boasts no chemist's shop. You must watch your patient constantly. Give her milk when you can get her to take anything. I will speak to the landlord about a few precautions which it would be as well to take, and I think you had better have a nurse—a sick nurse—to assist you. It seems to me that Madame has been a healthy woman?"

"Remarkably healthy, I believe."

"That is well. A reserve force of untried strength is the best help in those cases. I will come over very early to-morrow morning, and if possible, bring a nurse with me."

So Hope was left with a sinking heart to watch the sick bed, to administer what medicine was ordered to cool the burning skin by applying a lotion which smelt of camphor, to pray for strength and courage. She sent the courier to the nearest telegraph station, some miles off, to wire a message for her solicitors, describing Mrs. Saville's condition, and begging that Mr. Rawson and Richard Saville might be sent for.

Meantime, a note of terror had spread through the household. Some precautions suggested by the doctor gave rise to exaggerated ideas of infection, and Hope soon began to perceive that the service of the sick room was becoming a difficulty.

The doctor was faithful to his word, and returned with a sturdy, broad faced Sister of Mercy who was an immense help. Then the and routine of a sick-room was instituted. Gradually Hope came to know that the enemy with whi they had to contend, was severe t phus fever. The whole weight attendance fell on Hope and t Sister. At times Mrs. Saville w widly excited, striving to get out of bed and wandering deliriously. In her worst state Hope's voice or touch had a certain degree of influence upon her. The weary days and still wearier nights, dragged their slow length along. Letters came from Mr. Rawson's partner assuring Miss Desmond that he was in hopes a letter would find Mr. Saville in the island of Rügen, which his partner believed he would reach a short stay, and that he had telegraphed to Mr. Rawson, who on to be at Basle on the 7th: no doubt that gentleman would lose no time in going to Saint-Croix.

Still the days and nights rolled on, and no one came.

"If all one care fails," thou Hope, "what a terrible position for me! I have done my best; but Mrs. Saville's people think I h if she dies unprovided for. He s what a tragedy. What more Hope could spare from the suffer she spent in writing, covering pages rapidly. These letters sent by the courier to the market-town, that they might escape the uncertainties of the Sainte-Croix post-office.

"Mademoiselle will kill herself," said Sister Marie, the nurse, one morning. "You do the work, the watching of two. And you are imprudent, you let her hold your hand and lean against you. It is unwise. You must take some rest. Trust me a little.

"I do, dear Sister. I do. But I cannot rest. You do not know how my life seems to depend on hers."

"Mon Dieu! and you are not her daughter."

The tenth day came, and Mrs. Saville seemed sinking rapidly. The doctor remained all night. Hope sat by the bedside. Haggard, dryeyed, sometimes the sufferer uttered the name of her offending son, some times she murmured inarticulately. The eleventh day dawned gray and overcast. Hitherto the weather had been fine, and warm enough to make it difficult to keep the sick room tolerably cool. In after years, the sound of moonlight on the sea, and the sweet soothing rhythmic the soft upward rush and backwar sweep of wavelets on a pebbly beach, always brought the sick room and the terrible anxiety of those days vividly before Hope's mind. Some wind now blew gently, and Hope who had snatched half an hour's rest, came soon after dawn to resume her watch. She was startled. Had the proud, hard, disappointed woman passed away. She lay so still, with something of that "rapture of repose" which only death can bring. She looked at the Sister,—a look of terrified inquiry. "She lives but scarcely breathes," was the whispered reply. Hope bent over the bed, and touched the thin hand which lay outside the clothes. "She is breathing regularly. Her hand is not burning. Go call the doctor, Sister Marie. Oh go quickly."

When he came, he too touched her hand and listened. "She sleeps," he said at length. "She may live. Keep everything perfectly quiet."

Never could Hope forget that vigil. As the hours passed, and still the exhausted patient slept and slept, some more than natural strength seemed given to the young watcher, who would not quit the bedside, only taking a cup of milk to sustain her, for how long she never knew.

At last, when the sun had sunk and the first soft shades of night began to fall; Mrs. Saville slowly lifted her eyelids, and recognized Hope. She smiled gently, as if feeling comfortable and pleased to see her. She was too weak to speak. The relief was too sudden, too delightful, for Hope's self-command. Oh, thank God! thank God! you are better! you will live! we shall save you!" she exclaimed, while the glad tears dropped from her eyes on the poor, helpless hand which she had kissed. Mrs. Saville smiled again: her lips moved, as if she tried to say something; then she closed her eyes, and an expression of infinite content stole over yet worn face.

CHAPTER XI.

Having seem the doctor, who paid a late visit to his patient, and heard from him the confirmation of her hope anticipations, Hope left Sister Marie in charge, and at length yielded to the imperative necessity for rest.

What joy it was to wake the next morning and feel that danger was past, and that she had helped to save the cold, stern woman who had buried her heart so deep down under her pride, self will, and arrogance that Hope had nearly despaired of touching it. How sweet it was to return to her post and see the delicate face no longer disfigured by the dusky purplish hue so surely indicative of fell disease, but pale and cool, if worn and thin!

Mrs. Saville's eyes were closed, but she was not asleep. The faint rustle of Hope's dress as she sat down caught her attention and she opened them. Then she smiled, a soft, kindly smile, such as Hope had never seen before part her lips, and she made a slight motion of her almost transparent hand towards Hope's who immediately took it and kissed it tenderly.

"You are really glad," Mrs. Saville whispered,—really," she sighed, a sort of contented sigh and kept her eyes fixed on her young companion's face, as if it gave her pleasure to look at her.

The day passed in profound quiet. The patient slept a great deal, and took all the nourishment offered her, the restful, contented expression on her countenance assuring the watchers that all was well.

The afternoon was far advanced when Sister Marie, who had been taking her turn of rest, stood in the door-way and made a sign to Hope, who came to her in the next room.

"A gentleman has arrived and wishes to see you," whispered the Sister.

"What kind of a gentleman?" asked Hope in the same tone.

"He is stout and gray."

"Ah! Mr. Rawson!" exclaimed Hope; and she hastened to the salon where she found that gentleman awaiting her. He looked weary and anxious.

"How is she?" he exclaimed: taking both hands she held out. "Is there any hope?"

"Oh, thank God she is out of danger!" she cried, bursting into tears, her nerves no longer able to resist her emotion, now that the terrible strain upon them was removed.

"Thank God indeed! It would have been terrible if she had died intestate to her son, for he was really fond of her. They were fond of each other apart than together. Why my dear young lady, you look completely worn out. The courier has told me of your devotion. I trust in God you will not suffer for it."

"No I am sure I shall not God has given me strength."

"Your—Hugh Saville will thank you and repay you for this." And the good man walked from the room greatly moved.

Hope sat down, and covering her face with her handkerchief, wept quietly for a few moments; then resuming her self-control, she began to tell Mr. Rawson the story of Mrs. Saville's illness from the first seizure to the present.

"I was moving about," said Rawson; "and the news only reached me three days ago. We were at Thun. My daughter and I started at once. She went straight home from Paris, and I came on here. I must write to Hugh. I know he will be shocked at the idea of never seeing his mother in this world."

"You may be sure I kept him informed," said Hope. "Even this morning I managed a short letter to convey the joyful news."

"I trust that he will no draw back to her convalescence. I shall remain here for a week or two, until I see all is safe. It has been an awful trying time for you. Such responsibility, and had she died, that unjust will would have held good."

"Has been destroyed," said Hope. "Mrs. Saville told me so. She was going to make another, when this dreadful fever began."

A long, confidential conversation ensued then Hope left the family solicitor to the care of the courier and returned to her post.

A week later Mrs. Saville was able to leave her bed and receive her confidential adviser.

Worn and emaciated though she looked, her aspect was younger than it had been, so greatly was the expression of mouth and eyes softened.

"I am truly rejoiced to see you once more," said Mr. Rawson, with a kindly twinkle in his eyes.

"You thought you never should, I suppose," murmured Mrs. Saville, giving him her hand.

"Indeed, I feared the worst."

"I was very nearly gone. What seemed to kill me most was the doubt whether anybody cared if I lived or died. The last thing I remember distinctly, was Miss Desmond's sad, anxious face. It seemed to say that there was one human being who would regret me. The first experience of returning life was her tears of joy at the chance of my recovery. I shall not soon forget that."

"I think she nursed you very devotedly."

"She did. She has saved my life. She has made herself almost a necessity. I have been a hard woman, Mr. Rawson, though not unjust, but somehow this girl, who might well be my daughter, suggests to me that there is something beyond justice, and that is equity."

Then they talked as long as Mr. Rawson would stay; but he was careful not to exhaust the convalescent.

Mrs. Saville had gained so much strength in the next few days that her son and Mr. Rawson decided that they might leave for London as soon as the doctor gave his consent.

"She is very eager to return," said Hope to Mr. Rawson as they slowly paced the beach in front of the hotel while waiting for the carriage which was to convey him and his travelling companion to the railway station.

"Yes. Do you know why?" She confessed to me last night. The Vortigern will be at Plymouth and paid off in about four or five weeks and I believe she yearns to see and be reconciled to her son for she said, "God has been merciful and spared me to correct some great mistakes, and I dare not myself be unforgiving."

"Did she say that?" exclaimed Hope. "Oh, I pray God her mood may not change! Do you know I feel so strangely weak and anxious, it seems impossible I can live through another month of anxiety."

"You have done splendidly so far, you must not break down at the last," said Mr. Rawson. "When you return to London you must come to us for a week's complete rest."

"Thank you. You have been a true, good friend. While I am with you, I feel that matters will arrange themselves as we wish, but when I am alone, all my courage seems to leave me. I trust we may be in London within the next three weeks."

"I hope you may, and I believe you will be. Here is the carriage. Let us go to her. I suppose Mr. Saville is ready." Nothing more to me his mother's complete restoration so much as her speech about him. "Let him go away with you, Mr. Rawson, she said. "If he travels with us he will only be an additional responsibility to Miss Desmond." Richard is incapable of taking care of himself. She is marvellously toned down by suffering and sympathy, but we cannot expect the Ethiopian to change his skin, nor the leopard his spots, altogether, though one may become a shade lighter and the other has fewer marks."

It was with a thankful heart that Hope resumed found herself and her charge safely housed in the Stafford Square mansion. Mrs. Saville bore the journey well,—indeed, better than her companion, whose pale cheek and heavy eyes spoke mental and physical exhaustion.

Mrs. Saville's usual medical attendant, or rather the medical attendant of the household, for the wiry woman scarcely knew what indisposition meant, awaited her arrival and noticed Miss Desmond's looks.

"If might offer advice unasked, I would recommend a tonic and some days complete repose to this young lady," said the polite practitioner. "It seems to me that her nervous system is somewhat overstrained."

"She shall choose you direct," returned Mrs. Saville, with her usual decision. "I will look to her myself." She had braved horrible infection for me, and has had a large share in saving my life, therefore I value her's beyond everyone's except my son's." Yes, you look frightfully ill, Hope. I cannot have this."

"Perhaps if I went to Miss Rawson for a few days," said Hope, with hesitation. "I might gather strength sooner. How I shall always want to be up and about."

"You shall be nursed in no other house than this so, doctor, send in your prescription soon. As for me, I want nothing but good food and quietude."

"You are indeed marvellously well, and strong, considering what an illness you have gone through. We have now every reason to hope that you will be spared to your friends and relatives for many years."

"Much my family and friends care about that special mercy," replied Mrs. Saville, with one of her frosted smiles. "Good morning, doctor." And the doctor bowed himself out.

"A TRUE ADVERTISING.

Obituaries are not generally the sounds of a testimonial. But it always appeals to the other common sense of thinking people because it is true, and it is always fully substantiated by the testimony of the financial world, and be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood's Pills are the only pills, constipation, jaundice, piles, sick headache, indigestion.

Not His Ameliorating Day.

One of Greeley's peculiarities, said Congressman Amos Cummings, was a high treble voice of the sort described as mushy. One of his strong points was his profanity. To hear Greeley swear in that mushy voice was the pleasure we all looked forward to on the old Tribune. When Greeley was engaged in writing an editorial he not only didn't want to be disturbed, but you couldn't disturb him. You might stand at his elbow and sing a song, make a speech, yell fire, or roll him across Greeley would keep right on with his writing and never turn his head.

"I regard how a big, broad, black preacher came up from Virginia to see Greeley. He was as shiny and consistent a sinner as ever lived, and have been if the ball used Morse's stove polish to brighten up. Greeley was writing an editorial. In those New York days if you didn't send your card to the editor, Tom Hyne thundering along on your unannounced mission of mercy, you might as well have thrown out or made friently with, just as second nature like to swell the subscription list or add to the advertising of the paper. The darky preacher came in and stood a little for the time being, when, with his hat in one hand and cane which looked as if cut from the small end of a hickory tongue in the other. He waited a respectful moment, coughed his feet and coughed, but Greely never turned his head or paid a lick. The darky every now and then would call the editor anything. He struck a great attitude and could see him from my room—such bringing the ferrule of the buggy prod down on the floor with a click, said:

"Mistah Greeley, sah, I have been deputed by the colored people of Nawfolk, Virginia, sah, to consult with you on the proclamation of deconfiscation of de free lands of de South."

"Here he paused for a profound moment, while Greeley kept on writ. Then he continued in a higher sigh. After a moment or two first in regarding the back of Greeley's head, the ambassador shifted his weight on other foot and struck in again.

"Gen'ral Greeley, sah, de colored people of Nawfolk, Virginia, nominate me for de distinguished honah of a distressin' condition of de freed men of de South."

"Here came another pause. Greeley kept on at his work and paid no more heed than to the clatter of the stove. The preacher couldn't understand it, but he made up his mind to shake once more before he gave up the box.

"Judge Greeley, sah, de colored people have designated me to come Nawth from Nawfolk and consulah with you de honah of surroundin' de affairs of de freedmen of de South. Do you heah me, sah?"

At this point he shifted the buggy pole into the other hand and shook Greely by the arm. The old man turn himself from the grip of the black communicator, and without looking around screamed in the voice of a wrathful hen hawk:

"Tell your d—d freedmen to go over to Jersey and dig potatoes and husk corn and ameliorate their own conditions."

"If I hadn't been working on the Tribune," concluded Mr. Cummings, "I should have wired down to Nawfolk and had the ambassador's report of his visit to Greeley written up for the paper."—Washington Post.

He and She.

Here are some things a woman can do:

Shop all day and not spend more than fifteen cents.

Walk the floor with the baby half the night and not be bad tempered at breakfast next morning.

Entertain unexpected visitors and make them full welcome.

Dance for hours in shoes two sizes to small for her and yet have a "perfectly lovely time."

Make her mother in-law like her.

Talk about servant girls and woman suffrage in the same breath.

Have a nervous headache and go to a matinee and forget all about it.

Subsist on a diet composed chiefly of cakes, buns, pickles and tea.

Sleep peacefully with steel prongs sticking into the head, their purpose being to crimp the hair.

Wear thin-soled shoes and wonder why she has neuralgia.

Do fancy work for four months before Christmas and yet enjoy that holiday when it comes.

Keep house, raise the children and church, sew, belong to several clubs, and then feel sorry for the "poor John" because he has to work so hard.

Here are some things a man can do:

Sharpen a pencil.

Drive a nail.

Take his sweetheart to the theatre and never once leave her side.

Take the same sweetheart to the theatre a year after ward, when she has become his wife, and go not between every act.

Be positive that he knows more about the tariff question than any of the other fellows.

Smoke 82 worth of cigars a day and wonder how some people can be so extravagant.

Go to a baseball game and howl like a Comanche indian from pure enjoyment.

Spend his last $5 for a good dinner and think it well spent.

Wear a chrysanthemum the size of a young cabbage and not feel conspicuous.

Make more trouble about a slight cold in the head than a woman would if she had the typhoid fever.

Wear loose, warm, comfortable clothes in winter, and thin, snug, sensible and comfortable clothes in summer.

Pay little or no attention to fashions and yet be always well dressed.

Be generous and fair where his wife relatives are concerned.

Admire other women and abuse his wife.

Talk about the hard times to his wife when she hints about a new bonnet, and tell all his male friends that he has not felt the nipping of the stringency in the money market at all.

Defends the Prize-Ring.

The prize ring has found a staunch defender in Congressman Boyle. He believes it has done much for England. It has bred, he says, in the latter days a race of men of indomitable courage and energy. He adds:

It must be borne in mind that few of these men have ever thrown in their lot in the world generation than are killed by football or hunting in one season. During the whole time when the ring was at its height I can only recall one fatal fight—that between Curtis and Neate. Curtis died from the effects of systematic fair play must have been an object lesson to hundreds who saw and thousands who read it. It is time enough to discourage my instinct when it has ceased to be of use to the community. With all Europe one army camp the fighting instinct is as necessary in this country now as it has ever been, and the day may be coming when we will find that our ancestors had reason for its systematic encouragement. It is really the tinpot fighting Sullivans which have killed the ring, but pugilists themselves were, I think, men who had much of the heroic in their natures.

Digby Weekly Courier

Digby, January 12, 1894.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts of the province for the fiscal term of nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1893, were laid on the table of the Assembly last week. The estimated expenditure for the nine months (chargeable to revenue) was $664,469.77. The actual expenditure (chargeable to revenue) for the same period was $642,385.20. The actual expenditure, therefore, was $22,084.57 less than the amount estimated.

The estimated revenue for the nine months was $669,189.45. The actual revenue for the nine months after the crediting to capital account $16,076.80 received from old debts, hospital for the insane, was $15,378.19 in excess of the estimate.

The revenue for the nine months being $682,567.64 and the expenditure for the nine months $642,385.20, there remained a surplus of $40,182.44 on the nine months' operations.

In the debate on the address, the provincial secretary, replying to the contention that the surplus represented the difference between the revenue for a full year and the expenditure for nine months said the the whole twelve months' of the calendar year of 1893 the revenue was $777,037.70, while the expenditure for the same period was $750,171.50, leaving a surplus for the twelve months of $26,866.20.

This surplus is exclusive of $65,000 received from the London syndicate in connection with the Western Counties railway and which is credited to capital accounts. It is also exclusive of the $20,000 received from the same source for the municipalities of Digby and Annapolis.

The gross debt of the province is $3,142,922,41 an increase over the debt of Dec. 31 1892, of about $4000.

The assets on Sept. 30, 1893, are found to be $1,469,411.07 leaving a net debt of $1,673,511.34.

One of the most important subjects ever submitted to a parliament was suggested last week in the English commons when Mr. Wm. Byles, Liberal, asked the governmet whether it could not communicate with other European governments with a view to effecting a general disarmament. Mr. Gladstone considered the subject one of vast importance and informed the house that a proposition similar to the present, only unofficial, was made by the Earl of Clarendon forty years ago and replied to favorably by at least one great power.

The present contemplated increase in battle ships by several of the first European powers has little tendency to loosen the tension so severely felt there of late years, and the outcome of all the preparation and all the military and naval expenditure must in all probability be a terrible war, involving the needless slaughter of hundreds of thousands of bread winners and the misery and suffering which their murder entails.

But it requires war and rumors of war to maintain a natural sentiment that will endure militarism, and it requires an occasionally goaded sentiment to tolerate the despotism exercised by some European monarchies, who in their turn know no government except that based on brute force. At the root of the trouble is the racial and creed hatred of the masses, fanned by the governments whose office it is to uphold the parasites that in the name of kingship and imperialism fatten on the toil and lives of their victims.

A general European disarmament would effect a safe cure for all this trouble, but in the contentment following, people might enquire of what further use were costly court trappings and perhaps crowns; and recognizing this, Mr. Gladstone honestly doubts whether there is strong reason for hope that so wise and far reaching a scheme is at present possible of enactment.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED.

Train Over a Bridge on the W. and A. Railway,

O. Padsey and Frank Smith the Victims—Trackmaster Brooks Badly Injured—The Bodies not Yet Recovered.

KINGSTON, Kings Co., Jan. 14.—Two men lost their lives on the W. and A. railway this morning.

An engine with flanger and snow plough attached was sent out to clear the track and was returning from Annapolis, Engineer O. Padsey was in charge of the engine, and Frank Smith, said to belong to Dartmouth, was fireman. In the van were Trackmaster Brooks and a young man named Muir.

About 500 feet west of Gibbons' bridge, between Middleton and Wilmot, near the old Wilmot crossing, the snow plough left rails and ran on the sleepers nearly across the bridge, taking the engine and flanger with it. Brooks and Muir escaped, but Engineer Padsey and Fireman Smith were killed.

When the engine went over the bridge it became detached from the snow plough and was buried under the tender, which stood on end and nearly on top of the engineer. The fireman was jammed in between the engine and tender.

The bodies cannot be got out until the tender is removed.

Mr. Brooks was badly hurt and fears are entertained for his recovery. Muir got off with a few scratches.

No cause is yet assigned for the accident.

A relief train immediately left Kentville for the scene of the accident.

The accident is said to be the worst that ever happened on the W. & A. R.

The Provincial Legislature.

The House was occupied until Monday night (8th inst.) with debating the address in reply to the speech from the throne. On Tuesday some minor bills were introduced, and the standing committees were reported. The Crown Lands Report was laid on the table and referred to the Crown Lands Committee.

On Wednesday, Hon. Mr. Church submitted the 36th report of the operations of the Nova Scotia hospital for the insane, up to Sept. 30th, 1893. Mr Hemeon introduced his bill for woman's suffrage.

On Thursday, a number of petitions were presented and bills passed.

On Friday, the Provincial Secretary brought down the financial report of expenditure and revenue for the nine months ending Sept. 30th, 1893, showing an expenditure of $642,385,20 and an amount derived from revenue of $682,567,64.

On Monday, Hon. Mr Church brought down the financial returns of the mines department. Several bills were introduced and questions asked.

The Government had reason to congratulate themselves on the showing that the mines department had been able to make during the nine months ending Sept. 30th, 1893, and he hoped for even greater things during the current year.

Look at Letteneys clothing.

Bal of ulster cloth sold cheap at Letteneys

Letteneys are giving better bargains than any.

Flour at 3 25 per bbl for sale by E. Burnham.

Best Barbados Molasses wholesale and retail at low price at E. Burnhams.

400 sacks Middlings now in store cheap for cash. E. Burnham.

If you want the best value and the most fashionable shirts and men's and boys' clothing call at Letteneys.

E. DuVernet, M. D., physician and surgeon, Digby N. S., Calls from the country promptly attended to.

Dr. T. Spooner of Bridgewater will have charge of D. Morgan's office at Weymouth and Digby during the absence of the latter on the usual days.

Buy your Christmas Candies, Nuts, Raisins, dates, figs and Oranges, Lemons, Syrups, at wholesale and retail at Otis H. Warne's Candy Kitchen, opposite the Post Office. Otis H. Warne. 14 tf

HOME AND ABROAD.

Mr. M. L. Oliver is confined to the house with grippe.

Mrs. E. Gilliland left for her home in Boston, Mass. Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. Dykeman was so ill on Sunday that he was unable to preach either morning or evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brooks returned from St. John Saturday and left for Weymouth Monday.

The schooner Mona sailed from Annapolis on Friday for Sagua with 370 m feet of lumber and 248 bbls potatoes.

The charter is reported of bktn. Nelson Rice, New York to Ponce, general for port charges and back with molasses, $2 87½.

The ladies of the Baptist Sewing Circle of Central Grove intend holding at the Temperance Hall a fancy sale and refreshment table on Wednesday, Jan. 24th, 1894.

Arrived per S. S. Bridgewater 50 bbls Peoples Flour, 50 ditto Goldies, and 100 sacks feeding flour for sale by E. Burnham low for cash.

A son of Judge Savory has been ill for the past month and last week an operation was performed by several doctors. The little fellow is suffering from hip disease.

A western miller in writing to his agent in St. John this week said: "The prospects are that flour will advance, as wheat has gone up all round, and oats have also advanced."

On Monday next Jan 22nd a great sale of remnants and other goods will take place at Letteneys and continue until all are sold They are just through stock taking your choise of boots for 75c some sold as high as 2.50.

Capt. Thomas Mitchell, a prominent and highly esteemed resident of Campobello died last week. Capt. Mitchell sailed out of St. John in the brigt. Adria and other vessels and was well known in marine circles.

While a family in Quebec were at dinner on Monday, a child 17 months old began to cry, and to quiet her they gave her a drink of whiskey. As soon as the child had swallowed the whiskey it began to suffocate, its face turned blue and in a moment it lay dead in its mother's arms.

Mr. Tupper introduced a bill in the Assembly last week to extend the limit of the town section of the town of Digby, and to assess property for school purposes so far as relates to the town of Digby. Also, a bill to amend the towns' incorporation act, 1888, so far as relates to the town of Digby.

A cable to J[illegible]llard Smith on Tuesday reported th[illegible] schr. Clayola, McDade, from Corn[illegible]allis for Jacksonville with potatoes, had been towed into Bermuda, having lost jibboom and foretopmast with all gear attached; also lost foreboom, and had her galley carried away and deck swept.

A heavy northeast snow storm and gale prevailed at Grand Manan Friday night and Saturday morning. Two fishing boats sank in Flagg's Cove, and a fishing schooner was driven two miles out of that harbor. She was towed back after the gale abated. The vessel was not injured.

Chaloner's Drug Store offers—1 gross Baby's Own Soap, 30 dozen assorted five cent soap; 2 gross each Minard's and Johnson's Liniments; one gross each Parson's Pills and Sheridan's Condition Powder; 2 gross Trotter's Balsam, for cough; half gross *Hoopers* Pills; 1 tin Glycerine; one original Case 160 Castor Oil. All at lowest rates by wholesale.

Schooner Minnie C Taylor of St. John went ashore half a mile west of Coskata life-saving station, near Nantucket, Saturday morning, and will probably prove a total loss. *Her* cargo of 1,600 barrels of oil, which she was carrying from New York for Boston, will likely be saved. The Taylor was commanded by Capt D C Quinlan.

A letter received by R. C. Elkin of St. John on Monday from Capt. Read of the barktn Antilla, at Mobile, says that the man who died on board the vessel was Edward Edison, of Annapolis. Capt. Read says he died of chills and ague, although the quarantine officer declares that his death resulted from yellow fever. None of the other members of the crew were ill.

Digby will be favored next Thursday evening by a reading by Miss May Kelly the talented young elocutionist whose recitals have been so highly appreciated in St John and elsewhere. Miss Kelly is a graduate of the Detroit school of Oratory and a young lady of much histrionic ability. *Her* press notices attest the high appreciation in which her readings have been held elsewhere.

HIS LITTLE BILL.—L. A. Currey has presented to Weldon & McLean, St. John, his bill of costs in the Globe case of alleged contempt of court. The bill amounts to $3,625,46 "Consultations" with Geo. F. Baird at $5 a consultation figures frequently in the bill. So does Mr. Currey's own fee of $25 a day. Mr. Curry makes an affidavit that his charges are "fair and reasonable."—Globe.

One of the main canvasses made in the past against the appointment of a Scott act inspector has been the extra expense says an Annapolis correspondent. This year Inspector Irvine has been able to pay all expenses, and has left a goodly sum for the benefit of the county. It is not yet settled whether the county inspector has jurisdiction over the town, and the municipal council has appointed a committee to get legal option on the matter.

Friday's St. John Sun says: A cow moose weighing over seven hundred pounds was on exhibition in the market yesterday. Mr. Lynam told a Sun reporter that it was the largest he had seen for years. The animal was brought over from Digby yesterday morning by an Indian. He shot the animal near Bear River. He says he followed it for two days before he could shoot it. He asks $75 for the animal.

Tuesday's Bangor Whig says: A despatch received by Mr. Caleb F. Palmer, last night, conveyed the intelligence of the death of his mother, Mrs. Alphena T. Palmer, at Weymouth, N. S., where she was passing the winter with her daughter Mrs. G. D. Campbell. Her age was 73 years. Many friends in Bangor and elsewhere will learn the news with sorrow. Mrs. Palmer leaves one daughter, Mrs. Campbell and two sons, Mr. Caleb F. Palmer, of this city, and Mr. John H. Palmer, of New York.

It will be gratifying news to the respectable element of St John Society to learn that the Shatford case is at an end as far as public prosecution is concerned. Judge Tuck has awarded the custody of the children to Shatford, holding that nothing of consequence had been proven against him, and severely criticizing Mrs. Shatford. One of the children was then taken out of the city but was discovered and brought back, and now Mr. Shatford has both of them. The decree that deprives the mother of her children seems a hard one, but in the question of whether husband or wife should have them in this case it seems justice has well been exercised.

List of Officers for Year 1894

Warden, N R Westcott Deputy Warden, E J Pyne. Clerk and Treasurer, W R Stewart. Auditors, John S McNeil, W T Ford, Assessment Revisors, J A Marshall, V T Hardwick, Joseph G McNeill.

Polling District No 1. Hillsburgh.

Inspector of flour, F B Miller.

Inspector of coal, Albert Harris.

Inspector of barrels, G Tupper.

Keeper of lock-up, W A Purdy.

To prevent cattle running at large, Edgar Morgan, Israel Banks, James Mullen, Frank Alcorn, Byron Harris, Wm Hancock, Obed Miller, Foreman Rice, T H Rice, Bernard Harris.

Clerk of license, C H Dunn.

Town clerk, Edwd Clark.

Inspector of fruit, Edward Clark, G A Purdy, Edmund Wade, Alden B Harris, Ezra Miller.

Commissoner, West branch, Bear River, Joseph Snell.

Fire wardens, W A Purdy, H W Purdy, John A Purdy, B Wade, Joseph Higgins.

Bridge keeper, half Bear River bridge, salary $10, Albert Harris.

Revisor of statute labor, G A Purdy.

Returning officer, G A Purdy.

Overseer of poor, Stanley Clark, James H Purdy, M C Harris.

Revisor of electoral list, T H Benson, (to be appointed in May)

Overseer of highways, 1 Charles R Rice, 2 Thad Harris, 3 James Rice, 4 G A Purdy, 5 Noble Sanford, 6 Byron Harris, 7 Alonzo Harris, 8 James Morgan, 10 G S Snell, 11 James Mullen, 12 Charles Clark, 13, Omer Rice, 14 William Miller jr.

Assessor, John H Benson.

Pound keepers, Bernard Harris, Edward Clark, Albert Robbins, M C Harris, Benjamin Rice, James Mullen

Fence viewers, W E Dunn, M C Harris, Cebra Rice.

Inspector of wood and lumber, W W Wade, J A Rice, F B Miller.

Inspector of fish and Meat, W R Rice.

Constables, J A Hanshaw, M C Harris, J A Rice, James Mullen, W A Purdy, Thomas Winchester, James Wentzel.

To prevent coasting, E E Rice, A Marshall, W R Rice, G F Troop.

Police constable, E McDormand, R H Purdy, Arthur Dunn Colin C Rice, Thomas Spurr, John W Benson.

Inspector of leather, E W Benson, Sumner Troop.

Hearth wardens, John Troop, W B Rice Thomas Rice.

Health inspector, Dr L J Lovitt.

Collector of rates, E H Dunn.

Polling district No 2, Brighton.

Clerk of License, J A Morehouse.

Overseers of poor, G M Durland, Geo L Marshall, J A Morehouse.

Presiding officer municipal election, Robt Marshall.

Assessor, Abraham Nichols.

Collector of rates, W H Haines.

Revisor of electoral list appoined in May, Geo L Marshall.

To make up scale for overseers of highways, E J Haines.

Board of Health, J A Morehouse, James Young, Chas VanBlarcom, William Delong.

Constables, Thomas Franklin, James Trefry, Albert Tryfry, John Snyder, E T Harris, Robert Bell, John Franklin, Charles Aymar, Wm Delong.

Inspector of shingles, James Young.

Inspectors of cordwood, James Trefry, Thomas Woodman.

Inspectors and Measurers of logs and piling Jones Morehouse, Benjamin Marshall, W W Payson.

Fence Viewers, John Franklin, Thomas Mallett, David Melancon, James Young, Wm VanBuskirk, John Wilson.

Police constables, E T Harris, John Franklin, Thomas Franklin.

To prevent cattle going at large, Handford John, Charles Haines, Donald McKay, Albert Marshall, Alfred Seeley. Chas Marr, Edward Robbins, John Franklin, John Ground, Elkanah Trask, James Roop, Alex McKay.

Surveyors of Lumber, Jones Morehouse, James Trefry, Wm M Bond, W W Payson.

Pound keepers, Joseph Comeau, Benjamine Comeau, John Nichols, Gains Balcomb, Thomas Franklin, Richard Marshall, Abraham Nichols, Henry Adams, Joseph Mallett, Charles Haines, Nathan Seeley, David Melancon, Thomas Woodman, Alfred Seeley.

Bridge keeper, (Acacia Valley) Elkanah Trask.

Overseers of highway, 1 Samuel Ryan, 2 Alex Melancon, 3 A B Abbott, 4 David Lambertson, 5 Henry Adams, 6 George Nickerson, 7 Albert Trefry, 8 Chas Marr, 9 Elish VanBuskirk, 10 Albert Marshall, 11 W H Haines, 12 John Wilson, 13 Donald McKay, 14 Tupper Warne, 15 Alfred Bell, 16 Wm Delong, 17 James Mansfield, 18 Silas Berry, 19 Stephen Marshall, 20 Alfred Seeley, 21 Francis Foster, 21 Thomas Woodman, 22 Elkanah Trask, 23 Robert Woodman.

Polling district No 4, Sandy Cove.

Health wardens, D D Morton, Alfred Ward, Burrell Trask.

Police constable, James W Cossaboom, Charles Ellis, Jacob Dakin, John Tibert.

Constables, Tuttle Graham, George Dakin, Ingram Saunders, Barlow Crowell, Hiram Hawkins, Charles O'Neal, Chipman Denton, Loran Blackford.

To prevent cattle running at large, George Holmes, John Darcey, Fountain Eldridge, Barlow Crowell, Wallace Raymond, Edgar Denton, Benjamine Doucett, Charles Thereau.

Pound keepers, Tuttle Graham, Adrien Daken, Colin Crowell, D J Morehouse (Little River).

Fence Viewers, Charles H Morehouse, Nicholas Morehouse, William Crowell, John B Gidney, Russel Denton, Wm Hazelton.

Overseers of Highways, 1 Tuttle Graham, 2 Wm H Denton, 3 Charles E Morehouse, 4 Ingram Saunders, 5 Barlow Crowell, 6 Gilbert Merritt, 7 Handford Addington, 8 Thomas Westcott, 9 Hell Stanton, 10 Leonard Therian, 11 Joseph Tidd, 12 Israel Hersey, jr, 13 W H Crowell, 14 William Trask.

Presiding officer municipal election, Wm Burns.

Overseer of poor, Soloman Dakin, George A Morehouse, Harding Denton.

Assessors George A Morehouse.

Revisor of Highway Labor, Watson Saunders.

Collector of rates, T E Morehouse.

Clerk of license, Watson Saunders.

Inspector and weighers of coal, James Morehouse, John Leary, Wallace Trask.

Town clerk and treasurer, George A Morehouse.

Ferryman from SandyCove to Weymouth Bridge twice per week Holland Eldridge.

Polling District No 5 Freeport.

Overseers of poor A F Outhouse, Stephen Perry, Charles Brooks.

Collectors of rates, George McNeill.

Counstables, Byron Delaney, Whitfield Moor, Samuel Thurber, Albert W Thurber, James Stevens.

Overseers of highways, 1, Joseph Stevens, 2, William McNeill, 3, Ambrose Thurber, 4, Byron Delaney, 5, Patrick Delaney, 8, Chipman Thurber, 10, Charles Brooks, 11, James M Finigan.

Measurer of coal and salt, Frank Thurber.

Clerk of license, Frank Thurber.

Town clerk and treasurer, B Havey.

Board of health, Frank Lent, Waitstill Lewis, Edwin Hanies, B Havey, M E Armstrong M D.

Pound keeper, Charles Saulnier, Patrick Delaney.

Ferryman, William Morrell.

Revisor of Statute labor, B Havey.

Fence Viewers William Erving, Patrick Delaney.

Presiding officer municipal Election Robert Haines.

To prevent throwing gurry, Robert Morrell.

Assessor, Samuel Thurber.

Police Constables, Byard Powell, Stephen Larry, Calvin Stevins.

Polling District No. 7 Plympton.

Overseers of Highways, 1 Leander Kinney, 3 Charles M Melanson, 4 Henry C Amero, 5 Wm K Smith, 6 Agustus Comead, 7 Wm Durkee, 8 Louis Lambertson, 9 Anthony D Ambroise, 10 John Rebichau, 11 John Blynn, 12 Wm Wagoner, 13 John Mockler, 14 Alex Thebedeau, 15 Mark Amero, 16 John E Melancon, 17 Justin J Amero, 18 Edward Cook, 19 James McNeill, 20 John H Potter, 21 Henry Dunbar, 22 Job Ross, 23 Thos W Cook, 24 Henry VanAmburg, 25 Jeremiah Thebedean, 26 Wm McBride, 27 James Bragg.

Presiding officer, Alex McDonald.

To make up scale of statute labor, Walter Walsh.

Assessor, W K Smith.

Collector of rates, Chas McNeill.

Constables, Wheelock Lambertson, Leander Kinney, Isaac Kinney, Robt C McNeill, James McNeill, Alfred Doucett, Chas M Melanson, Henry C Amero.

Pound keepers, Jesse Kinney, Ephraim Melancon, Sidney O'Neill, John V Andrews, John E Melancon, Fred Melancon, Samuel Thebeau, L McKay, C M Melancon, Adelbert Thibeau, Mark Amero, Johnson Thomas, Osgood Bell, Chas Wagoner Wm White.

Fence Viewers, Leander Kinney, Isaac Thibeau, Geo McDonald, Malcolm Sabean, Wm Wagoner, Job Ross.

Board of health, Wm H Miner, Wm C Warner, J J Melancon.

Surveyors of wood, Lumber etc, E P Speicht, W C Morton J J Melanson, StClair Perry.

Inspector of fish, E P Speicht, J J Melanson

To prevent cattle running at large, Dexter Doty, StClair Melanson, Henry Kinney, Cyril Melansou, O S Melanson, Joseph White, Isaac Doucett, Wm Murray, Herbe McNeill, Henry Dunbar, George N Thibeau, John A Andrews, C M Amirault.

To Prevent throwing gurry, Jesse Barr, Archibald O'Neill Louis Lambrotson.

Overseers of poor, Capt. Henry Mallett, Alex McDonald, Alfred Doucett.

Town clerk and treasurer, Joseph G McNeill.

Surveyors of public lands and highways, Walter Walsh.

Polling district No. 8 Weymouth.

Assessor Robert Journay.

Bridge keeper, Harley John.

Constables, Geo D Hankeson. Charles Fitzgerald, Harley John, Holland Payson, Thomas Journay, John McConnell, Frank Hankeson, Alfred Cosman, Wm Brooks, Wanly Wagoner, Edward Langford.

Police constables, Harley John, Holland Payson, Thomas Journeay John Mullan

Fence viewers, Henry Manzer, Samuel Weaver, Alfred Melancon, Charles Belliveau James Langford, George Cosman.

Overseers of highways, 1 George Manger 2 James Manger, 3 William Brooks, 4 Ephriam Brooks Jr, 5 Wentworth Sabean, 6 Henry Taylor, 7 Henry Moody, 8 Ansel Gray, 11 Jarvis Saulnier, 12 Edgar Cosman, 13 Martin Melancon, 14 John Journeay, 15 Charles McDonald, 16 Edw Langford, 17 Graham Gates, 18

19 James Cosman, 20 Peter Wagoner.

To prevent cattle running at large, George Lewis, Robert Sabean, Charles Fitzgerald, Harry Wilson, William Baker Samuel Jarvis Frank Doucett, Thomas Sabean, John E Wagoner, John E Barr.

Pound keepers Geo Lewis Charles Fitzgerald, Alfred Sabean, Harley John, Frank Doucett, Frank Journeay, Edward Black, Charles O Cosman. Joseph Cosman.

Surveyors of lumber timber, shingles, cordwood, bark, and piling, William Hankerson Jr, Williiam Hogan, George Sprague, Maurice McBride, Edmund Hogan, Randolph Payson Geo Wagoner, Samuel McCormack, Chas Robichaw.

Weigher of General merchandise and produce Samuel McCormack.

Health wardens, E J Elderkin M D. E O Hallett M D, Donald Kemp, Charles Burrill.

Clerk of license, Henry Brooks.

Inspector of hoops, staves, fish, William Prime, John Grant.

Overseers of Poor, James John, Howard Grant, Joseph Butler.

Presiding officer at municipal election Geo Taylor.

To make up scale of highway labor William Moore Jr.

Inspector of flour meat and butter, *Herbert* Journeay.

Town clerk and treasurer, C D Jones.

Revisors of Electoral lists (to take effect in May) Geo Taylor, W. Jones.

Commissioner of Sissiboo River, George Sprague,

Measurers Weights of coal Randolph O Payson, William C Hankerson.

Supporters of Public land and highway, William Moore Jr, Alex Beaton.

Polling district, No. 13, Tiverton.

Overseers of Highways, 6. Alfred Shortliff, 7 Russel Outhouse, 9 Byron Outhouse.

Overseers of Poor, John W Outhouse, William A Powell.

Presiding Officer, Heber J Outhouse.

Constables, Russel Outhouse, Jacob Wyman, Arthur C Outhouse, Alfred E Pyne, Coleman Powell.

Collector of rates, Isiah Vantassel.

Ferryman both sides Petite Passage, Byron Blackford.

Town clerk and treasurer, Byron Outhouse.

Electoral revisor, St. Clair Ruggles.

Pound keepers, Randal Carty, James Ford, Assessor, Heber J Outhouse.

Fence viewers, Leonard Outhouse, Chas. Shaw.

To prevent gurry being thrown in the sea, John Outhouse, Freeman Small, George Delaney.

Measurer of coal, John McKay.

Clerk of license, St. Clair Ruggles.

Revisor of statute labor, Heber J Outhouse.

To prevent cattle running at large, John Sollows, George Delaney, John Snaw.

Board of health, Milton Outhouse, St Clair Ruggles, William Walker, William H Powell.

Polling District, No. 15, Rossway.

Health wardens, Weld Cornwell, John N. Barnaby, Joshua Reed, James W Cossaboom.

Constables, John H Tempany, James A Robbins, James M Nichols, Hadden Westcott, George E Johuson, John W Cossaboom, W A Gilliland, Augustus Comeau.

Overseers of highways, 9 George Thomas, 10 John Wentsel, 11 C H Cossaboom, 14 John A Cossaboom, 15 James A Robbins, 16 James Cornwell, 17 Elihu Porter.

Overseers of poor, James W Morton, John N Barnaby, Jacob C Robbins.

Pound keepers, James W Cossaboom, William Hutchins, Timothy Comeau, George E Johnson.

To prevent cattle going at large, C H Cossaboom, George E Johnson, Charles Robichau.

Fence viewers, W A Hall, W A Gilliland, John C McNeill, Hadden Westcott.

Clerk of license, Joshua Reed.

Revisor of Statute labor, Joshua Reed.

Returning officer, James H Robbins.

Assessor, Samuel Sanderson.

Collector of rates, James W Cossaboom.

Polling District, No 6, Smiths Cove.

Overseers of highways, 1 Spurgeon Weir, 2 Oscar T Morgan, 3 Jonas Rice, 4 Jeremiah Potter, 5 Christopher Harris, 6 Emery Turnbull, 7 Isaac Smith.

Overseers of poor, Richard Morgan, John S Sulis, Oscar T Morgan.

Constables, Charles E Cossaboom, Benjamin Hunt, Edward Winchester.

To make up highway labor scale, James E Cossett.

Clerk of license, Henry J Woodman.

Inspector of coal and flour, Charles N Sulis.

Inspector of fish, Herbert Woodman.

Board of health, Christopher Hains, E H Nichols, Abram Gavel.

Fence viewers, E H Nichols, John A Cosset. John L Sulis, Edward Winchester.

Inspector of hay, Frank Cossett.

Surveyors of lumber, Abram Warne, Albert Peck.

Collector of rates, Harvey Weir.

Revisor electoral list, Charles T Potter.

Presiding officer municipal election, E W Potter,

Keeper of Victaria Bridge, Edward Winchester.

Keeper of Joggin Bridge, George S Cossett.

Assessor, Charles T Potter.

Pound keepers, Christopher Harris, Jeremiah Potter, John Hunt, Richard Morgan.

Polling District, No. 17, Culloden.

Assessor, John O Turnbull.

Collector, Charles E Turnbull.

Constables, John H Post, Roland Hinxman, Agustus Turnbull, John Bishop, James Hutchinson.

Overseers highways, 1 Melville Letteney, 2 William Hinxman, 3 James Ellis, 4 Jas. W Hayden, 5 Charles E Vantassel, 6 David Handspiker, 7 John H Post, 8 Thomas Murphy, 9 John Dunn, 10 John O Turnbull, 11 Charles Adams, 12 Handford Thomas, 13 William Hutchinson, 14 John Bishop.

Overseers of poor, John Warrington, Philip Taylor, Roland Hinxman.

Pound keepers, John H Daley, James W Hayden, Botsford Dakin, James A Handspiker, Handford Thomas, James Ellis (shore road.)

To prevent cattle running at large, William Bishop, John Adams, Edward Young, Harry Bain, Gilbert Ellis, Benedict Vantassel.

Fence viewers, Crawford R Daley, James W Hayden, Charles E Vantassel, William Ross (neck road), Charles Trask.

Revising Statute labor, Peter Killilea, Jr, Health wardens, Leander Woodworth, James Raine, George Ross, Charles Tra

Presiding officers at municipal election, John Warrington.

Revisor of electoral list (appointed in May) Peter Kelliles jr.

Clerk of license, Harry B Churchill.

List of Money Appropriations.

J S McNiel, W T Ford auditing accounts	$12 00
James Cossett revising road returns 1893	1 50
Wallace Trask assessing road damages	1 50
James C Cossett revising road returns 1891-92.	2 10
Walter Walsh revising road returns, Plympton 1893	3 90
Harley John, keeper Weymouth Bridge	10 00
Jeremiah Potter, revising assessments, 2 7 miles travel	2 70
C T Warner, revising electoral list 1893	4 00
Geo K N Budd "	4 00
W H Moore revising road lists	3 15
E J Hains "	3 60
Geo. L Marshall, revising electoral lists	4 00
Frank Braman salary as court constable	7 00
J S McNeil searching records 30c Index book 1 56	1 86
Geo A Purdy, revising road returns	2 10
B Havey, revising road returns	1 20
V T Hardwick assessing districts No 1 Hillsburg	2 00
Abraham Nichols assessing district No 4 Digby	20 00
Geo. A. Morehouse assessing district No 3 Digby	20 00
A T Thurber, assessing Freeport	10 00
Henry Glaven assessing Westport	12 00
W K Smith assessing Plympton	20 00
Robert Journey assessing Weymouth	24 00
Heber J Outhouse assessing Tiverton	[illegible]
Sam'l Sanderson assessing Rossway	13 00
Chas T Potter assessing Smith's Cove	12 00
John O Turnbull assessing Culloden	14 00
B Havey revising electoral lists 1892	4 00
Wm Johnson revising electoral lists	4 00
Letteney Bros supplies for jail	6 07
Peter Kellelea revising road returns	
N R Wescott acc't of services	8 20
John Daley (referred to committee on poor)	
T E Morehouse, revising electoral list 4 00, road returns 30	4 30
F S Kinsman, M D examination two insane persons	16 00
J Chaloner, medicine for prisoners	1 45
J E Jones M D attendance on B Taylor prisoner	5 00
John A Cossett, damage to land $8, labor on buoys, $1	9 00
Frank Jones damage to wharf and land at at Joggin Bridge	10 00
Harey J Woodman damage to building at Joggin Bridge	10 00
Van Blarcom jailor	71 77
Criers salary	25 00
Municipal councillors	200 00
Jury fund	180 00
Keeper of *Joggin* Bridge	30 00
Keeper of Victoria Bridge	80 00
Municipal treasurer	75 00
Municipal clerk	350 00
Stationery	20 00
Wardens salary and stationery	35 00
Hospital for insane	300 00
Education	3700 00
Printing and advertising	20 00
Maintainance of poor	2250 00
Contingent fund	600 00
Court house repairs	25 00
Keeper upper bridge Bear River	10 00
Rent of vault at Weymouth	15 00
Jailors salary	275 00
	11,171 05
Commissions on collecting	335 14
Total	$11,506 19

REGULATIONS.

1. No person, not being a rate payer of the municipality, shall sell at auction, within the municipality of Digby, without License for which they shall pay the sum of four dollars annually.

2. That no proprietor or manager of any circus, exhibition or show (including that of animals of any kind) shall exhibit the same within the municipality of Digby for hire or profit without a license, for which they shall pay the sum of five dollars per day. That all pedlars or hawkers of goods, not being

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to Edwin Roop can settle by applying to J. R. Hunt, general agent or George Roop, all of Joggin Bridge, Digby Co., N. S. 7 tf.

NOTICE.

The annual General Meeting of the Westport and Digby Telephone Co. (Ltd.) will be held in Temperance Hall Westport on Tuesday evening February 13th at 8 o'clock for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Stock and transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25th to Feb. 20th inclusive.

B. W. Ford Manager W. & D. Tel.Co.

Westport, Jan. 13th 1894.

In the Supreme Court.

1893 A No. 210.

Between Herbert C. Hall and Irving Hall doing business at Boston under the name and style of John G. Hall & Co. Plaintiffs,

and

Robert H. Warner and George M. Warner Defendants

To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Digby at the Court House at Digby on Saturday the 24th day of February next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Defendants or either of them in and to all that certain lot of land and premises situate lying and being at Plympton in the County of Digby and bounded as follows, on the North by the main post road leading from Digby to Weymouth, on the East by lands owned by Joseph Potter, on the South by lands of Jesse Melanson and on the West by land of Frank Kinney—being the farm on which the Defendant Robert H. Warner now resides.

Also that other lot of land situate at Plympton aforesaid in the Middle Range of the Hatfield Grant and bounded on the East by lands of Remi Amero on the South by the South Range road on the West by lands owned by Jeremiah Everitt and on the North by lands now or lately owned by Joseph [illegible], containing fifty acres more or less.

Also that other parcel of land situate in the Middle Range of the Hatfield Grant aforesaid, being the undivided one third part of a piece of land purchased by William C. Warner and the Defendant Robert H Warner from Cereno Dwight Jones and bounded on the East by lands now or formerly owned by Joseph White, on the South by the South Range road on the West by the road leading from Gilbert's Cove to Mistake Settlement and on the North by lands owned by Henry S. Malle[illegible].

Also that other parcel of land situate at Plympton aforesaid being the farm on which the Defendant, George M. Warner now resides and bounded as follows, on the North by the Shore of St. Mary's Bay, on the East by lands lately owned by Joseph Potter on the South by the main post road leading from Digby to Weymouth and on the West by lands of Frank Kinney together with the buildings on said described lands and all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. The same having been levied upon under an execution issued upon a Judgment in the above Cause duly registered in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Digby for upwards of one year.

TERMS:—Ten per cent at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

Benjamin VanBlarcom
High Sheriff of Digby County

Frank Jones, Water Street, Digby, Solicitor for plaintiffs.

Sheriff's office Digby, Jan. 3rd, 1894.

NOTICE.

Found on the Bay of Fundy a [illegible] on the morning of the 9th inst., a dory No 1 in a damaged state, fourteen feet [illegible] were in dory when found. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses.

CHAS. LUCKMAN.

Westport, Jan. 16, 1894.

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Fred. Bishop of Bear River, sleigh and carriage builder, did by deed dated the 12th day of October 1893, assign all his property of every kind except such as is exempt from execution to me in trust for the benefit of his creditors, to realize and convert the same into money, and after payment of all charges and expenses incident to the assignment, to divide the residue without preference pro rata among such of his creditors as shall execute the said deed within 30 days from the date hereof, and after payment of said creditors then to pay in equal proportions the respective debts due all other creditors of the said Fred Bishop who do not execute said deed within said 30 days.

A duplicate of said deed of assignment lies at the office of the subscriber where creditors may execute the same, and file their claims.

E. E. TUPPER.
Assignee.

Bear River Oct. 25.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber having received the appointment lately held by Capt. Hughes of Surveyor of shipping for classing and reclassing for the Counties of Digby, Kings and Annapolis, under the American Shipmaster's Association, New York, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to examine vessels for classing, for reclassing whose half time has run out or whose classing has expired.

JOHN H. BENSON,
33tf Bear River, Digby Co.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Henrietta Pugh, has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will not be responsible for the same.

CHARLES PUGH.

Westport, Dec. 29, 1893 4 in

In the Probate Court.

1893, Digby, S. S.—

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Potter late of Westport in the county of Digby, deceased.

To be sold at public auction, on Thursday 22nd day of February A. D. 1894 at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the Court house in Digby in said county, under a license to sell real estate granted by the Judge of Probate for the county of Digby on the 27th day of December A. D. 1893.

All the estate, right, title, claim, property and demand that the said late Sarah Potter had at the time of her decease, in and to the following piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Westport in the county of Digby and bounded and described as follows,—

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate at Westport, lying and being bounded as follows: On the south by the waters of Grand Passage, on the southwest by a road leading to premises of Thomas C. Titus and measuring about one hundred and forty four (144) feet on said line from the front street, on the rear or north west side by a cross road running northeasterly about seventy one (71) feet to land of Charles Titus, on the north east side by lands of Charles Titus, following said lands of Charles Titus to the waters of the Grand Passage with the along the Grand Passage being about seventy one (71) feet, the whole containing one quarter of an acre, more or less. Together with all the houses, buildings and appurtenance thereto belonging and in any way appertaining.

TERMS:—Ten per cent at time of sale, balance on tender or delivery of deed.

W. E. VanBlarcom, Auctioneer,
Abigal A. Titus, administratrix.

Dated, Digby, N. S. January 1894.

rate payers or permanent residents within the province, shall be required to take out a license for the same, for which he shall pay the annual sum of fifty dollars.

Persons applying for license to sell goods, by auction, shall be required to give bonds in the sum of $600, for the faithful performance of their duties in selling goods, rendering accounts, and paying over moneys to persons entitled to receive the same before such license shall be granted. That all licenses taken out under this regulation (except firemen) shall be obtained from the clerk of the license. That any person violating any of the above regulations shall forfeit double amount of the license fee; and that any peddler or hawker of goods, who shall violate the said regulations shall forfeit his goods to the extent of the above mentioned license fee. The clerk of license shall receive two dollars for every license issued by him in accordance with chap. 72 sec 3 r. s., 5th series.

3. That the persons appointed in each polling district, to make up lists for overseers of highways, be authorized to receive the returns of statute labor received from such overseers, and to render them all necessary aid in making up the same together with all information in their power possessed; and that said overseers be directed to make said returns to such persons at least twenty days before the meeting of this council; and that said persons so appointed be required to make a report to this council at the annual meeting of all matters in connection with said returns.

4. That in applying the scale, as in chap. 47 revised statute, 5th series, the assessors be required to follow the statute strictly. That persons appointed to make up lists of highway labor for overseers, and report to council the same, shall, upon their duties being satisfactorily completed, be paid the sum of five cents for each return so reported upon, as above mentioned, in addition to provisions already made by law. That all constable and witness bills presented to the council be not received unless they be certified by the judge or justice, before whom such hearing is had or order made.

5. No horse, colt, swine, cattle, sheep, geese or turkeys shall be allowed to be at large within any of the highways or commons of public districts Nos 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16 and 17.

6. No horse or neat cattle of any kind, shall be allowed at large in any of the highways, streets, lanes, byroads, public lands or commons, within the limits of polling districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16 and 17.

7. Any neat cattle or horse tethered upon a public street or any public land within the limits of polling districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16 and 17, or on the roadside of any highway, without the consent of the owner or occupier of said lands, or allowed to be thereon with or without an attendant for the purpose of grazing shall be considered to be at large within the meaning of these regulations.

8. It shall be the duty of the cattle reeves to prosecute the owners of all horses or cattle found at large, as above stated, either on their own view, or when complained to made to them, and also to impound all such animals running at large, and any reeve failing to do so shall be liable to a fine of $8, for each and every complaint, and for compensating for such service the reeve shall receive fifty cents, for each animal so impounded, but not to exceed two dollars for any number of cattle impounded on the same day. The pound keeper shall have twenty cents each for putting in and twenty cents each for turning out each such animal, in addition to fee as provided by law for feeding. For violation of either of the above regulations the owner shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar, and not more than three dollars, except for geese or turkey, which shall be 25 cents for each goose or turkey, in addition to reeve and pound keeper's fees with all other costs. The "owner" in section 7 and 8 of these regulations shall mean any person in whose care or possession, or under whose control any such animals may at the time be. No reeve is authorized to receive or compromise a fine for the breach of these regulations. Should it be proved to the satisfaction of the justice that the animal is at large by accident, which the owner could not prevent, no fine shall be levied, and if any fine is levied it shall be remitted to such owner.

9. The several collectors shall issue and strictly enforce goods warrants not later than the first day of October, for all rates remaining unpaid. The collector shall make returns of all rates collected, and amounts and the treasurer shall issue his receipts for the same, and shall make his final return to this council on the first day of December, and if any fine is levied it shall be remitted to such owner.

10. That any persons cursing, swearing, blaspheming, fighting or provoking, or encouraging fight or causing a disturbance in any other way in any of the streets, highways, or any other place or place in this municipality, may be arrested on view, with or without the order of a magistrate by any peace officer, and committed to jail for twenty-four hours, and shall be liable to a penalty for contravention of the above not exceed four dollars—in addition to any other penalty that they may be liable for by law.

11. That the owner or owners of any dog or persons keeping a dog about their premises who do not claim to be the owner of such a dog, that is known to be vicious, or to worry or kill sheep, shall be liable to a penalty not to exceed four dollars, nor less than two dollars, and also liable to pay all damages sustained by any person.

12. That any person appointed by the council as clerk of license, shall have jurisdiction in and over the whole municipality of the district of Digby.

13. That hereafter no warrant be granted to any bridgekeeper in this district for his salary till he files with the municipality clerk a certificate signed by two justices of the peace residing in the vicinity of said bridge, that the duties of said bridge keeper respectively have been faithfully performed. Any person appointed keeper of a draw bridge to this municipality, shall enter into bonds in the sum of $200 for the faithful performance of his duty.

14. That all persons in the said municipality are hereby prohibited from throwing or depositing offal, useless fish, fish guts or any substance liable to endanger the public health, in any place in the said district nearer to any public road, thoroughfare, landing or dwelling house than 40 rods, and there and then be covered with earth at least two feet deep, or in such a manner as will prevent any effluvia or smell arising therefrom. That all fish offal deposited in the vicinity of the breakwater at Centreville, shall be landed between high and low water mark, inside the breakwater, and that no obstruction of any kind whatever shall be placed across the creek leading to the pond in the said vicinity or the landing between the wharf and the creek, under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars and not less than four dollars for each and every offence.

15. That no person or persons be allowed hereafter to remove or carry away, pat in piles or heaps, any sea manure that may be thrown upon the shores by the tide or any of the public lands or landings, ungranted lands or landings between sundown and sunrise. That no person shall at any time be considered to be in possession of any sea manure thrown on the shore as aforesaid, unless it has been divided, or by him entirely removed out of the tides way, above high water mark (spring tide), and there piled up, that merely surrounding a long line of sea manure on the shore shall not be considered in possession of it, and that no sea manure shall be removed until left on the shore by the tide. That hereafter no sea manure lodging on any of the coves and shores within the township of Digby and Weymouth shall be taken or removed until it has been equally divided among the persons then present, which said manure shall be so divided by a person chosen from and by a majority of those present, (except at Sandy Cove, township of Digby, where the inhabitants shall be allowed hereafter, to make use of rakes to gather sea manure, and that no land is away without division). And that no person under the age of fifteen years (unless he be the son or a widow) be entitled to a share of said manure under a penalty for breach of the foregoing regulations or any part thereof, not exceeding eight dollars.

16. That no boys or persons be allowed to coast, slide or slide upon the snow or ice on any highways or streets in the said municipality of the district of Digby, under a penalty of a sum not exceeding one dollar and forfeiture of sled, sleigh or whatever conveyance as the case may be for each and every offence, recoverable as directed by law.

Respecting Petite and Grand Passage Ferries

17. That Petite Passage Ferry shall invariably start from the Freetown beach (so called) on the east side to the city of Wesley Outhouse's place of business. That good and sufficient boats suitable for the ferriage of passengers shall at all times be kept by such ferryman—and that they alone shall be the ferryman for the present year. That time for crossing said ferry shall be from six o'clock a. m., until half past nine p. m. That the ferryman on no account shall cause any delay in the crossing of passengers or freight of any kind; any default therein, subjecting the ferryman offending to a penalty of two dollars, to be collected by a justice of the peace, either on view or complaint properly substantiated by legal proof, said fine when collected, to be paid into the treasury of the municipality.

And that the following be the rates to be charged as ferriage, viz,—for a single passenger, 25 cents; for a horse, 45 cents; for a carriage, 40 cents; for a horse and carriage, 75 cents; for horned cattle per single head, 50 cents, when more than one, 30 cents each; for sheep per head, 5 cents; for calves under two years, per head, 20 cents; for goods under 100 pounds, 5 cents, over 100 to 200 pounds, 10 cents, over 200 pounds, for every two hundred pounds, 20 cents.

[To be Continued.]

Smith's Cove Sittings.

Capt. George McIntosh is home for a few months to regain his health having been unfortunate in getting hurt on his last voyage.

Messrs. Osborne Welch of Acacia Valley and William Roop of Clementsport are engaged with Mr. Nickerson (station agent) learning telegraphy.

Tuesday evening was one of interest here, when Mr. James Winchester returned to his home with his bride, accompanied by a number of friends who had witnessed his marriage to Miss Rose Hamm at the residence of her brother. A few friends were gathered awaiting the arrival of the newly wedded pair. In due time a large number gathered outside to give a glorious serenade which was received with great kindness, while jack frost danced in the midst.

On the same evening a surprise party was given at Mr. Simeon Sulis. A very enjoyable evening was the result.

Minister Coleman Winchester is suffering from a lameness in his hip which is beyond help from his physician who has advised him to enter the Mass. Hospital for treatment which he intends doing immediately.

Master Verne Nickerson who has been a guest at Mr. Robert Austin's for the last few weeks is quite ill.

Mr. William Sulis who is quite aged is very ill and at times a great sufferer from his sickness, much sympathy is felt for his wife who in the decline of years feels the need of assistance, the young grandson who is at present with them is a great support.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—PARKER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Barton, on Jan. 5th, by Rev. W. McGregor, Wade A. Brooks, of Weymouth, to Ida M. Peters, of Barton, all of Digby Co. N. S

Particulars of an inquest held by Coroner J. Daley on the 18th January 1894 at the house of Adam Strickland, Digby on the body of Elizabeth Strickland aged 79 years. The following is the verdict returned.

We the jurors empanelled to enquire into the cause of the death of Elizabeth Strickland late of Digby having been duly sworn, after having the evidence of the witnesses produced before us on oath and having viewed the body of the said deceased Elizabeth Strickland. We find that the said deceased Elizabeth Strickland came to her death from heart failure and old age.

Digby Jany. 18 '94.

R. G. Monroe, Foreman, Edwin Beaman, Frank A. Hamm, O. H. Warn, Alick Martell, Alvid D. Daley, Owen Riley, Jas. Main, Chas. Vantassel, U. W. Muise, Chas. F. Dunham, G. W. Whitman.

Sandy Cove Notes.

The gale of last Friday and Saturday did considerable damage to lobster traps in the Bay of Fundy.

About 35 crates of lobsters were shipped from here and Mink Cove on Wednesday.

There are 17 cases of la grippe here.

Mrs. Hannah Morehouse is very ill with pneumonia.

There has been no service in the Methodist church for two weeks owing to the illness of the pastor Rev. Mr Leonard of grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Griffith were made happy Wednesday by the birth of a son.

Mrs. Chas. Lewis of Freeport is at Dr. Rice's for a few weeks.

Westport Waftings.

Business matters remain about the same. The weather has been somewhat changeable of late. A great many are engaged at the lobster fishing business, which is quite remunerative during the winter months, although the people complain of a great falling off in the catch caused by the saving of the small cows.

Services are being held in both churches during the week of prayer.

Messrs. Durkee and Morrell have formed a sort of an ice syndicate for the purpose of supplying ice this winter.

Mr. John Day has returned to Nova Scotia and again will be with his numerous friends in Boston and Gloucester, Mass.

Capt. Collins Titus, commander, has returned home after absenting to his official duties during the council week.

Capt. Haley is visiting friends in Digby.

On Friday morning the wind suddenly changed to the north west, which soon commenced to fall and during the day the wind had attained to a gale. Fortunately some of the boats were in the Bay looking for lobster buoys or fishing.

During the height of the storm and the blinding snow Mr. Walter Collins who left his home in Digby in the morning probably before daylight, in his small boat was overtaken in the storm. After battling with the waves and the furious wind which prevailed with intense cold he thought it advisable to seek shelter at the nearest landing possible, and soon squaring the yards landed safe on Peters Island. There he was hospitably received and cared for by Mr. Suthern who assisted him in saving his boat.

The schr. S. C. *Haley*, Capt. Boyd, coal laden, from Parrsboro for Yarmouth, toke out the storm with much difficulty, after dragging her anchor. *Her* sails were torn to rags. The following morning a signal was given and the steamer Westport went out to render assistance and subsequently towed her to Ringles wharf badly laced up.

Miss Powell and Miss Denton left by the steamer Westport for Metaghan enroute for the seminary at St. Martins, N. B.

Baily Irons have sold their wrecked Alice May, to Edgar McDonnand and his brother Frank. Frank has concluded to remain home rather than to sail under Uncle Sam's ensign, preferring Dominion waters.

Mr. C. H. Denton has purchased the lot from Capt. Lent. The animal is getting quite attached to his new home.

Plympton Pencillings.

Miss Eva McDonald returned home from Boston on the 10th via Yarmouth.

The people of Plympton were favoured with a phonograph concert at the Methodist church. We believe it was enjoyed very much. We also have the promise of a concert at the hall on Saturday evening next make up of home talent, and will be known as the "Coloured Minstrels of Plympton" They expect to make a tour of the county and will hold entertainments at all the principal villages.

Owing to the broken winter weather the merchants are complaining of a scarcity of wood and piling in their yards.

Quite a large number of men from this place are engaged this winter logging at the Everitt lake, where they expect to have a steam mill to saw the lumber in the spring.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

Would you have the goodness to insert in your paper the following report of the council, at the meeting of ratepayers held last week. It will enable the public to see what is proposed and give an opportunity for thorough consideration before the meeting which is to be held next month.

J. E. JONES.

At a meeting held here in May last a resolution was passed requesting the council, so far as it was possible to do so, to ascertain how many taps would be taken, and at what price, if water was introduced into the town.

To report on the supply of water at Bear man's mountain, to suggest some scheme of water supply and to report at a subsequent meeting to be called for that purpose.

Since that time the council have found by inquiry that 120 taps would be taken at six dollars each.

This amount of course be looked upon as an exact estimate of the tax the patronage which would be given but it affords some idea of what might be expected at the outset and which without doubt be largely increased when once the works are in operation.

As regards the water supply at Beaman's mountain. The place was visited by the council on the last of July, at about the driest season, and at the principal spring the water was flowing by actual measure at the rate of one gallon in 35 seconds, a supply entirely too small for our wants. Twelve were other springs, the one mentioned being the principal one, and if all could be brought together, would perhaps afford a sufficient supply. At the same day the springs near Mr. Wood's mills were visited where a stream more than sufficient for our purpose was running into the Joggin.

The great need of a town and the one which calls for some immediate action on our part, is a sufficient water supply for the purpose of protection against fire. To supply that shall be sufficient in quantity easily accessible and always available, and that can be supplied at a cost bringing it within our limited means. While it is important that we should have a supply of water for domestic purposes, it is still more important that we should have it for fire purposes therefore any plan capable of supplying both services become doubly accepted.

The springs at the south end of 2nd alley, near the Joggin, have been declared by competent engineers suitable both as to quantity and quality for affording ample water supply for all purposes. These springs the council recommended as the source of supply and that the water be pumped by means of a "rotwind pump" to a reservoir as shown on the place and distributed by gravity along the 1st alley; hydrants being placed at suitable intervals for making connections with the fire engine. The reservoir can be placed on grounds owned by the town and the pipes laid along the streets, so that no expense would be incurred for buying land or laying pipes. Water for domestic use can be supplied from along the line of pipe as desired, and there is no doubt that the revenue desired from this source would fully meet the interest on the cost of construction.

It is estimated that the proposed work would cost about $6000, but in view of the fact that extensions may be necessary to meet the demands for private use, a demand which should be met whenever it is possible to do so, the council ask for power to borrow $8000 (although that amount may not be wholly required at present and would not be borrowed unless it were obviously to their advantage to do so. In recommending this move of supply for fire protection it appeals to us the only practicable method by which the need can be supplied at a cost proportioned to our limited means. It is strongly recommended by capable and experienced engineers and can at any time be utilized as part of a larger system should the demand for a larger domestic supply render it necessary.

HOME AND ABROAD.

☞Stone offers 50 boxes prime herring 13c☜

Stone offers new delicious molasses.

There will be service in Presbyterian church next Sunday 21st inst, at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. *Heber* Robbins returned home to Malden Mass with her children by way of Yarmouth Wednesday.

The bill for the enfranchisement of women of Nova Scotia is again before the *Halifax House of Assembly.*

Miss *Hattie* Powell and Miss Nellie Denton of Westport left by Bridgewater on Wednesday for a course at St. Martins, N. B.

J. Sparks, which was recently condemned and sold at Barbados, was purchased by Capt. Mitchell and will, itis said, be brought to St. John.

The bodies of three persons in a family living dead in the same household at one time, is a most remarkable circumstance but one of a particularly melancholy nature. Such, however, was the case last week at the home of the late Joseph Swinger, of Granville, he and his two daughters having died within a few hours of each other of lagrippe.

H. A. P. Smith of Digby has a letter in the Bridgetown Monitor advising hunters to agree on a mutual demand for a close season for the moose and cariboo covering a period of three or four years. Mr. Smith thinks the present an opportune time for such enforcement, as a movement is on foot for the importation of deer into the province and a prolonged close season for their preservation is necessary.

The following reply has been received to the note from the ladies of the W. C. T. U. to officer Trask accompanying the present of which mention was made.

January 1st '94.

To the W. C. T. U. of Digby.

Ladies,—Your very kind letter, accompanied by your valuable testimonial, is received, for which please accept my grateful acknowledgement The gift itself though highly valued is very much more appreciated on account of the golden words of sympathy and encouragement that accompany it. Trusting that through the grace of God's blessing I may be able to serve the generous donors as acceptably in the future as your testimonial leads me to suppose I have in the past, I remain,

Your very obedient servant.

L. M. TRASK.

Bear River Breezes

Mr. Alfred Ellis, and Mr. Hy. Thomas of St. John were in town last week.

Mrs. Delap and Miss L. Moore returned home last week.

Mr. Hugh Cox left for Boston last Saturday.

Miss Jessie Purdy, and Mr. Harry Purdy went to Wolfville Tuesday Miss Purdy will attend school there this winter.

Miss Myrtle Miller also left for Wolfville Tuesday.

E. E. Taylor has gone to Halifax.

G. H. Purdy went to Digby Tuesday.

Mr. Carder, Mr. Buckler and Mr. Corbitt of Annapolis were in town Monday attending and arranging for a Play to be performed in the New Hall next Tuesday evening, the sixteenth.

W. E. Clarke went to Annapolis Tuesday.

Mr. Manning Rice is at home.

The new bell for the Baptist Church has arrived. It is a present to the church from Mrs. H. H. Chute.

Jan 16th

G. W. Smith of St John was in town last week, also W. G. Smith of Truro.

Harry Purdy returned home From Wolfville Friday.

J. M. Owen and R. E. Felton were in town Saturday. And on account of missing the train were obliged to remain here over Sunday.

Mr. Atwood was also detained here by the storm.

Miss May Kelly of Detroit is at McClelands hotel; she expects to remain in town till Friday. On Thursday evening she intends giving a recital in the new hall.

Mrs Brown is visiting her daughter Mrs. Colin Rice.

Miss Minnie Miller is quite ill.

We regret to hear that Mr and Mrs. Jean Newcombe intend leaving for their home this week.

KIDD'S TREASURE.

And Some of the Efforts That Have Been Made to Bring it to Light.

According to an article not long since, copied from the Boston Traveller into the News and other papers, an attempt on a large scale is to be made next Aug. at Oak Island, to get down to Robert Kidd's money box. Probably then, the work will be thoroughly done, and the bottom of the old money pit carefully explored. Whether or not it contains any treasure of gold or silver, hops with all the magnetic influence is surely there. The search after hidden treasures of one kind and another, has been an enticing pursuit in all ages. However the golden fleece, the fountain of perpetual youth, and the long sought after agent which was to turn baser metals into gold, with other attractions of historical interest, are likely to be eclipsed by Kidd's money.

Whatever profit the personal prospecting company may make out of their venture, the memory of the noted buccaneer is being perpetuated all the same. Why not in this practical age, how much need there is of imparting to the passing time a tinge of romance.

Columbus and other great navigators were in danger of being well nigh forgotten, but for the World's Fair. War is looked upon as almost a thing of the past, and the list of heroes, but slowly increasing. Kidd was counted out of course, yet he may have been too hastily and harshly censured. So many people have taken part in the search for his treasure, and have been so willing with the rest of mankind to handle the money, that a charitable consideration of his life and adventure seems to be consistent.

Precedent therefore has placed the present prospecting movement on a very fair footing, in some respects.

Again, if Kidd was dealt with unfairly, time is balancing the account. If he buried much money, he did it so skillfully as to cause a large outlay in fruitless searching, while at the same time circumstances have so combined, as to keep his name fresh in the world and gaining immensurable in its associations. If he buried but little or none, there has been "much ado about nothing," and the bold buccaneer has the best of the trade. Two nations, perhaps three claim to be beneficiaries of Kidd's. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine and the West India Islands all use plausible arguments towards showing that he hankered money within their borders, which, however, are gathered at large. If the Oak Island treasure is found, it is to be hoped that no international dispute will follow as to the ownership, and the £,000,000 be swallowed up by the expenses of a costly arbitration. The property has been sufficiently discounted already.

The idea entertained respecting the method Kidd adopted in burying treasures at Oak Island, is different from what told concerning his plan of operations at other places where it is supposed he went on a similar errand. At Oak Island it is thought he worked on an extensive scale, presumably with a large force, so as to be in view of the roving freebooters, the crews of warships or trading vessels that might happen along. Leaving exposed when he went away the stump of an oak branch, with other marks of his workings, as much as to say "My money is buried here, get it if you can."

On the western shore of Chignecto Bay, in what is now Hopewell, New Brunswick, he had a portion of his booty, stealthily and by night. That is according to the accounts of him and his exploits which some 70 years ago had been talked into local shape, (perhaps as marsh gas gathers into a Will o' the Wisp) and had grown to be almost unquestioned authority, with those who had no money diggers of that part of the province.

The spot at the "Rocks" set forth as his choice, was one of the worst places to reach, from deep water, along that shore. First, is nearly two miles of mud flats only overflowed at high tide, then is a large marsh. As the story goes, from the pirate vessel, which had been chased into Muddy Bay by an English man-of-war, and was anchored in the channel, the treasure was hoisted at high tide to the marsh. Across this the heavy chest was brought to a sloping point of springy woodland at the foot of a high hill, and then buried with due practical rites and ceremonies, including the killing of a cabin boy, who was left on the chest to guard it.

The large amount of prospecting done there with the long time over which these operations have extended, make the events in all their bearings, an interesting, if not an important portion of the history of those times. So much that an attempt at describing the place seems to be worth the while, and as well for the better understanding of how much the memory helped in sustaining the play.

It is on the seaward side, an attractive strip of shore country with, at low tide, a dreary outlook across the waste of salt marsh and flats, and sunken channel, to the low country (covered with its dark forest of spruce) which forms the opposite side of the Bay.

The high bold ridge, which bounds the marsh is a mile or so long, and near the treasure ground changes into a ranch of high cliffs. The shore road of Hopewell runs along its eastern base, and at night the bluff casts a gloomy shade on the lonesome road and bordering marsh.

In the early days of "money digging" it was believed that the place was haunted, and there were many who could not be induced to pass that way after dark. It had such a graveyard reputation, and so many ghost stories were told of it, that any belated traveller hurried by.

Digging for Roberts money commenced there about 70 years ago, and up to a few years past, more or less in that line of work had been done every year. Doubtless the work has not yet been given over.

The legends referred to, a few old coins picked up in the vicinity, some old marks on a large birch tree, and a mineral rod were (as now known), the main factors brought into service in fixing upon the first spot for breaking ground. The prospecting party set themselves at work and a pit was dug there on the sly. During a few following years, other holes were dug. As interests in the matter developed, a fortune teller in St John, was consulted. She described the ground and surroundings minutely, said the treasure was there all right, and that a stone drain led from its hiding place down the slope to the marsh. This favorable augury, stimulated some men of means, of Hopewell, to form themselves into a company for the active prosecution of the work. This company was formed on a similar basis to that of the early Oak Island companies.

The enterprise had now taken on business proportions. A verbal permit was got from the owners of the land, teams were brought into use, and a deep french 100 feet long or more was dug across the slope to intercept the drain. Besides this work, several pits were dug, soundings were taken, by iron bars, other friendly means were made use of, but all without the desired result. From this time forward, except a about seven years ago, when a gang of miners in the employ of a Westmoreland, N. B., company, sunk a shaft there, the digging went on in a desultory way of days and by night. The owners of the land offered no objections to these proceedings. The land was of little value.

Quite early in the course of these explorations, stories of a fabulous amount of wealth being buried at the "Rocks" had spread abroad. This had the effect to bring, now and then, a party of gold seekers on a long day's journey, who would reach the ground late in the evening, and a long way off. Occasionally one of these parties would picket their horses in the woods sleep there through the day, and try the second night.

Some of these midnight explorers stoutly declared, and as firmly believed that the chest had been repeatedly touched by sounding bars, when it would instantly move away. To break the enchantment and hold the chest, and as a preparation for digging for it, a "black art" performance, something like a spiritualistic seance, would be performed.

The pits sunk at one time or another, were about from five to 20 deep. These are mostly around the borders, of the plot which was reached, and in nooks and crannies, along by the edge of the marsh. This locality is pretty well honeycombed. In some places the underlying rock, and in others the rapid inflow of water, disguraged the deeper sinking of the pits. As one concerned in many of these searchings has become suddenly rich, it is thought that all of Kidd's money ever hid away at the Rocks, is yet there.

There is another shrine of Kidd's at Isle Haut, where exploring parties go occasionally, but how many devotees find their way there, it is hard to say, owing to the isolated situation, and to the island being so long uninhabited.

All undertakings are more or less criticised, those of Oak Island fame, among the rest. Among those who have advanced opinions adverse to the idea of treasure being found there, may be mentioned the late Joshua Slocum, of Moncton, who said that the filled up pit found by Smith, McInnis and Vaughan in 1795 was evidently a trace of mining done by the early French inhabitants, who had mined considerably along the shores of Acadia. That the drain found leading from the shaft, 86 feet below the surface, to the bench, was most likely made to train the shaft to that depth, and perhaps, to serve as a sluice for any water boiling up from the down. And if this opinion was so far correct, the platforms, 10 feet marks, and other signs could be readily accounted for as incidental to mining operations.

Mr. Steadman is widely remembered through the western part of New Brunswick, as being in his time able and willing to give a great deal of information on mining and subjects relating to it. He spent the greater part of his life in mining, and in prospecting journeys through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with occasional visits to Maine and Newfoundland. If he heard of an old mine that was within his reach, he would try to learn all he could about it, by personal inspection, or through tradition or old writings.

FLOGGING OBEAHMEN.

Thirty Six Lashes is Part of the Punishment, and the Victims go into the Hospital.

The Jamaica police are still prosecuting with vigor the search after practicers of obeah, and their latest capture was effected in Kingston, a man named Thomas Mason being caught by the detectives in flagrant delicto. He pretended to the possession of supernatural power inasmuch as he proceeded to make a certain shop a "lucky shop" by the sprinkling of rice in the interior and to scare away "obeahmen" by other methods, for which offence against "the peace of our lady the Queen, her crown and dignity" he was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with the addition of 18 lashes on entering and 18 on leaving the prison. William Richards and Isaac were convicted at the Resident Magistrate's court at Linstead and sentenced to 9 months each hard labor in the St. Antonio District prison and to 36 lashes each, 18 on entering and 18 during the last month on their imprisonment, for practising obeah in St Catherine. After being examined by Dr. Donovan, the prison surgeon, the prisoners were pronounced fit to undergo the operations of the "cat." At 11 a.m. they were marched out, and the first was first put on the tripod. He bore his castigation courageously but when the last lash was administered, and frequently called upon the doctor to have mercy. He he was so weak that he had to be taken to the hospital. Dr. Donovan, the prison surgeon, was assiduous in his duties in feeling the pulse of the prisoners as each lash was administered, whilst Mr. Walker, the superintendent, got through the arrangements without a hitch.

Billy Pinkerton Foils a Burly Train Robber.

"Billy Pinkerton, the Chicago detective chief, arrived in San Francisco the other day on a pleasure trip, and his arrival was chronicled in the newspapers. He was sitting in the billiard room of the Palace hotel talking to Detectives Bohen and Seymour, of the local police force when a messenger entered and handed him a note, asking Pinkerton to meet the writer in front of the Crocker building, opposite the hotel. Suspecting something of great importance to tell him.

Suspecting a trap, Pinkerton arranged with Bohen and Seymour to follow him and to come to his assistance at a given signal. Then he walked across the street, and as he reached the Crocker building a man stepped out from the shadow and asked, "You are Billy Pinkerton, ain't you?"

As the man spoke Pinkerton recognized him as Jack Hennessy, a notorious train robber, whom he had captured years ago and who had sworn to kill him.

Pinkerton said cooly, "My name is Pinkerton," and after signalling to the two detectives stouted, "Grab him!" and threw his arms about the man. A desperate struggle ensued before Heunessy was overpowered. He was handcuffed and taken to the city prison.

While talking to Pinkerton he kept his right hand in his overcoat pocket, and in this was found a .44 calibre pistol.

Speaking of the affair afterward Pinkerton said: "I am convinced Bohen and Seymour saved my life. Hennessy is a desperate a fellow as there is in this country. He is a train robber and has operated all over the western and southern states. His last job was in Mississippi years ago, and he was captured by me after a long chase. He was sentenced to serve a long term in the Mississippi state penal institution and after his conviction he swore to have my life. He escaped from the penitentiary and there is a standing reward of $1,500 for his capture."

Pinkerton says he will not claim the reward, but will leave that to Bohen and Seymour who came to his assistance.

A Tale of Horror.

Black clouds were flitting across the sky; the bells in the village steeple had just chimed the midnight hour, when Simmesbauer wended his way home from the neighboring town, where he had indulged in copious potations after selling his corn crop, at a fairly good price. He shorten the distance he struck across the fields, and was not far from his native village when suddenly his farther progress was barred by a dark figure, with outstretched arms, standing in front of him.

"Sakra! The fellow's after my money, but I'll let him see," muttered our peasant. "What is it you want?" he shouted. "Clear out this minute, or I'll make short work with you!"

No reply.

"You won't get out of the way?" roared the drunken man. "Then take that.

So saying, he brought his stick down heavily on the tall shiner that adorned the stranger's head; he then gripped him round the waist, lifted him off his feet, and threw him with such vehemence to the ground as to dislocate every bone in his body. The figure lay breathless and without motion at the feet of his assailant, who became increasingly alarmed as the true state of affairs began to dawn upon him. "Merdy! I've killed the man!" he at length exclaimed, and hurried away, trembling in every limb. Next morning Simmesbauer awoke with a racking pain in his head, but when the remembrance of the previous night's adventure gradually dawned upon him he sprang out of bed into his clothes, and marched out of the house before the police were on his track. Once more he took him way across the fields, and, after proceeding half a mile, he saw before him the cherry tree under which the deed had been perpetrated.

"Ha! there's the hat," he said, "what an odd piece of forgery, a relic of the last century, I should say. And there's the murdered man!" So saying, he stooped down to look at him, but suddenly rose again to his feet dancing about with wild delight, and exultingly cried: "Hooray! I'm no murderer! No need to run away! Why it's only a —scare crow!"

ALTOGEHER DISAIPEARED.

GENTLEMEN:—About two months ago I got nearly all with headaches. I started taking B.B.B. took two bottles and my headaches have now altogether disappeared. I think it is a remarkable cure.

EVA FINN, Massey Station, Ont.

OPIUM SMUGGLER.

Captured at West Detroit After Having Carried On Business for Nearly Ten Years.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—Donald A. Kennedy, one of the most notorious opium smugglers in the country was arrested at West Detroit last night by U. S. Inspector Carter. Kennedy has been smuggling opium across the border for nearly ten years, and managed to elude the vigilance of the brightest men in the service. Kennedy started from Toronto yesterday with an ordinary looking trunk and passed the customs at Port Huron all right. He came to West Detroit, where he consigned his trunk to a Chinese firm in San Francisco. Carter, who accompanied Kennedy from Toronto, then made the arrest and seized the trunk. Packed beneath a false bottom were found one hundred half pound tins of opium. It is estimated that during the last year alone Kennedy has smuggled an average of five hundred pounds of drugs every month and cheated the government out of $72,000. His brother, Al, Kennedy who is supposed to be associated with him in the business, is now serving a term in the Detroit house of correction.

Do Women Know.

That a few drops of glycerine put in the fruit jars at last thing before sealing them will keep fresh preserves from mouldiing on the top.

That colored goods should be ironed on the wrong side.

That silver should not be put in woolen bags, as the sulphur in this cloth tarnishes the metal, and neither should rubber be placed near silver.

That hot soda dissolves the grease that sometimes lodges in the sink pipes, removing it and the unpleasant odor which it causes.

That glycerine applied to shoes is a great preservative of the leather and effectually keeps out the water and prevents wet feet.

That celery makes delicious fritters, which are a natural accompaniment to turkey.

That young onions are delicately cooked by being browned in a little butter, and then stewed in stock until tender.

That glycerine will allay the thirst of fever patients and soothe an irritable cough by moistening the dryness of the throat.

That 10 cents worth of oxalic acid dissolved in a pint of hot water will remove paint spots from glass.

That red tablecloths keep their color well if a little borax is added to the water in which they are rinsed, and than they are dried in the shade.

That sif castor oil is rubbed into kid boots before the dressing is applied, it will keep them soft and prevent cracking.

That stains caused by sewing machine oil may be removed by rubbing with sweet oil or lard, letting it stand several hours, then washing in soap and cold water.

CRUSHING ABRAHAM

An Occasion Showing the Superiority of mind over Matter.

I sat on the seat with the colored man who drove me down to the railroad depot with a shacklety old wagon, and as we left the hotel he said:

"Boss, if yo' kin dun say ober a few big words on de way down, de ole man will be 'stremely disobliged to yo'."

"How big words do you want."

"Can't git 'em too big boss. I'ze a powerful hand to 'member big words an git 'em off when a calamitious occasion prêdominates."

"Do you expect to find use for some of them this morning?"

"Reckon I does, sah. My son Abraham works down to the depot, an whenever I cams around he tries to show off ober me and make me feel small. He'll try it on dis mawnin for sunk, an I jest want to be armed to paralyze his desirability. Spit 'em right out, boss, an de ole man won't forgit yo' when de watermillyun scann cams ag'in."

We had about half a mile to go, and, before we reached the depot I gave him a large and choice assortment of Webster's longest. When we drew up at the platform, Abraham was there, and also a dozen white people who were to go out on the train. It was a good opportunity for the son to show off, and he realized it and came forward and waved his arm and shouted:

"Yo' dar, ole man, bain't I dun toled yo' bout 400 times not to sagaciate dat stupendous ole vehicle in de way of de omnibus? Sum ole niggers doan seem to hav no' mo' ideah of de consanguinity of rectitude dan a squash."

"Was yo' spokin to me, sah?" stiffly demanded the father as he stood up and glared at Abraham.

"Of course I was."

Den, sah, I want yo' to distinctly understand dat when de cooperashum of de imperialism seems to assimilate a disreputable infringement of hereditary avariciousness I shall restrict my individuality, but not befo' —not befo', sah!"

Abraham's eyes hung out, his complexion became ash color, and his knees bent under him as if the springs were about to give way. It was a long minute before he could utter a sound, and then he reached for my trunk, with the mutterd observation:

"Befo' de Lawd, but things am gittin so mixed up dat I can't dun tell whedder I'm his son or his fadder.

GORED BY A COW.

A fine colt belonging to Mr. Peter Lindsay, of Nixon, Ont., was badly hooked by a cow. Two bottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured it. This invaluable remedy should be in every house. It carbonizes, sprains bruises, burns, and all pains and aches in man or beast.

These best Pills.—Mr. Wm Vanderlint, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes. "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best Pills we ever used. For delicate and debilitated Constitutions these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effects is both a tonic and a stimulant which rouses the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

Probably a Life Saved.

TO THE EDITOR:—Having been restored to Perfect Health and Sound Manhood, I would like to inform those of your readers who suffer as I did from the effects of youthful folly and ignorance, of the means by which I was saved. I answered lots of advertisements of cures for Weakness, Loosey, Early Decay, etc., at considerable expense but all were unsatisfactory; Found my cure right here at home and any person may know it FREE OF CHARGE by addressing with stamp,

WM. MILLER,
4 Smos. Box 44, Moncton, N. B.

All Men.

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, weak eyes, before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, underneath the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, shortness of hearing, buzzing noises, desire for solitude, irritability of temper, sunken eye, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10 cents in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. HICKS, 24 Macdonnell Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of Canada in the ensuing session by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company for an act to effect the purposes following, that is to say.

To authorize the sale of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, the purchase of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, and to vest the said Railway undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company in the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

To authorize the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company, Limited;

To issue debenture stock preference shares and ordinary shares and apply the same as payment for the purchase of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and undertaking, such debenture stock and shares to be placed in the hands of trustees for said Yarmouth & Annapolis Company and the proceeds after payment of expenses to be applied in payment of claims of creditors of said Yarmouth and Annapolis Company and holders of debenture stock, the surplus, if any, among the shareholders of said Company.

To authorize the said Windsor & Annapolis Company, Limited to issue five hundred thousand dollars of four per cent debenture stock, and to increase its nominal share capital of five hundred thousand pounds, the additional shares to be allotted into additional preference shares to rank with preference shares already authorized and ordinary shares already authorized, and that a portion of the additional shares issued as part of the consideration of said purchase and for other purposes may be issued as fully paid up shares.

To confirm a conditional agreement dated on or about the 15th day of Oct. 1893 and made between the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company of the first part, Arthur Anderson and others of the second part, the said Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company of the third part and William Sepper and Robert Drummond Burbour of the fourth part for the sale and transfer of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company, Limited.

To change the name of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and to have the works and undertaking of the last named Company declared works for the general advantage of Canada.

A copy of the intended bill will at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament be deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Dated this third day of November 1893

DRYSDALE & MCINNES
Solicitors for the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

GEORGE BISHOP
Solicitor for the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company.

Digby Weekly Courier.

Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Publishers and Proprietors

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST AND WELFARE OF THE COUNTY.

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VOL. XX. DIGBY, N.S., FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1894. NO 20

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church. Rev. H. A. Harley, M. A., Rector.

Sunday services, 11 p. m. Fridays, 7 30 p. m. Saints days, Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 8 a. m. fifth Sunday, Children's service, 2 30 p. m. All seats free.

Baptist Church. Rev. A. T. Dearman, Pastor.

Sunday services. Morning at 11, Evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 30. Young people's prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 30. Strangers welcome to all the services. Church always open for prayer.

Methodist Church. Rev. J. W. Parsons, Pastor.

Sunday services, Preaching at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close of morning service. Week night services, V. P. S. C. E. Tuesday, 8 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church. W. H. Smith, Student in charge.

Sunday services on Bay View. Morning at 11, evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Digby Sunday service at 3 15 p. m. All are welcome.

Select Serial.

What Gold cannot Buy.

BY MRS ALEXANDER.

Author of "The Wooing O't," "A Life Interest," "A Crooked Path," "Maid, Wife or Widow," "Beatrice's Bargain," "Michael's Choice," "A Woman's Heart," Etc., Etc.

(Continued.)

"Thank God, he is gone! I am dying to read my letters," cried Mrs. Saville. "Here is a thick one from Mr. Rawson." She opened it, and then growing rather white exclaimed, "Why, it encloses one from Hugh!" This she read eagerly, and then perused it.

"Ah, if I could believe he cares for me!" she said at length. "The letter is like himself, tender yet obstinate. He will be here nearly as soon as this," she went on, her small thin fingers closing tightly on the paper. "He implores me to let him see his mother's face once more,—the mother he has been so near lately. Rawson has evidently told him of my illness. He expressed I had a right to be angry, but reiterates his conviction that he has done well and wisely in securing the sweetest wife man could have."

"You will see him, dear Mrs. Saville?" cried Hope, with white, parched lips. "You are so good as to think I was of use to you; if you would amply repay me, see your son,—let him plead for his wife. They are married, you cannot separate them, and it she is a true woman, it will break her heart to know she has parted mother and son. It is in your power to confer such happiness."

"I will receive my son. As to his wife, I cannot say what I shall do. I gave Rawson directions to have her watched; it was a shabby thing to do, but I did it. He has had her closely shadowed, but she has been absolutely well conducted. Still, if it is in my power to confer much happiness, it was in hers to create much misery, and she did it! Why, Hope, what is the matter? Are you ill?"

Hope fell back in her chair so deadly white and motionless, that Mrs. Saville was terror struck. She rang violently, and rushing to the fainting girl, began to rub her cold hands.

"Bring water! wine! send Jessop! call back the doctor! she cried, in great agitation, to the astonished butler, who had never before seen his imperious mistress so moved.

"The doctor has just driven off 'm, but I will send Jessop."

Soon the lady's maid, the butler, and the house-keeper were trying to bring Miss Desmond back to life. When she opened her bewildered eyes, sought Mrs. Saville, she smiled and feebly put out her hand.

"Now she must go to bed," said Mrs. Saville, holding the offered hand in both of her own. "She had better be carried upstairs."

Hope's wife quite well, at least in a few minutes, murmured Hope, "if Jessop will help me."

Thus Hope was relegated to her own room, where Mrs. Saville insisted she must remain all the next day. Wonderful to relate, that lady spent most of it in her bedside, reading or knitting. Neither spoke much, yet they had a certain comfort in the companionship. Miss Rawson called and was admitted during Mrs. Saville's absence, when she went for a short airing, which she considered essential for her own health.

To her Hope explained that she must for the present refuse her hospitable invitation. Then they talked long and confidentially, and Miss Rawson took charge of a couple of letters when she bade her young friend good-by.

It was now established that Miss Desmond should not appear till luncheon-time. Mrs. Saville being content to read the papers herself. The doctor was not quite satisfied, his young patient did not recover strength or tone, she was depressed and nervous, needed change, sleep, less. Some complete change to a bracing place might be necessary. Mrs. Saville, who was deeply concerned, went eagerly into the question of localities, but Hope implored almost piteously, not to be sent away.

It was the end of September, and London was at its emptiest, Mrs. Saville was therefore spared the visits and kind inquiries of her kinsfolk and acquaintance. She was ill at ease from anxiety concerning Hope. All that was kindly and grateful in her strong nature had been drawn forth by the desolate orphan girl who had the spirit to withstand her hitherto unresisted tyranny, and the perception to appeal to the better self which lay beneath it.

So Mrs. Saville sat by herself, thinking deeply of her past, her present, and the possible future, one warm, rainy morning. "Horrid weather for Hope," she thought, "impossible for nerves to get right under such abyss influence. Yes, she must get Hope out of town. How desolate her life would be without that girl, and she would need comfort and support in coming years. Even if she brought herself to accept Hugh's wife, she would probably turn out a thorn to their sides and keep her and her son apart.

Here the old butler, with a beaming face, announced, "Mr. Hugh, ma'am," and her son entered. How well, how distinguished, he looked! his strong face deeply embrowned, his fine eyes looking eager yet soft.

"Hugh!" cried Mrs. Saville, rising, and trembling from head to foot.

"My dear mother!" he returned, tenderly, with the if not honeymoon of warm emotion, and he clasped her in his arms, kissing her affectionately. "Are you indeed safe and well?"

"My son! you have nearly broken my heart!" "Hi, tennes told him he was already half forgiven."

"Rawson told me this morning, just now, that I might venture to call. You must forgive me—poor, I know I deserve your anger, and, this I regret. I only want you to let me come and see you sometimes, and I will trouble you no more. I can fight for my own hand, but you must accept my innocent wife too."

"It will be a hard task, Hugh! I am a proud woman, and my prejudices are strong against her."

"I think they will melt when you see her mother."

"I doubt it," Mrs. Saville was beginning, when the door opened and Hope Desmond walked slowly into the room. She seemed very pale and fragile in her simple black dress. No sooner had she caught sight of Hugh than her cheeks flushed, her great brown eyes lit up with a look half joy, half terror, and her lips parted with a slight cry.

Hugh Saville sprang toward exclaiming, "My poor love! my own darling wife!" and folded her in a rapturous embrace, kissing her hair, her eyes, her lips, forgetful of everything else.

Mrs. Saville again rose from her chair, and stood petrified. At last Hope disentangled herself from her husband's arms, and, crossing to where her mother in law stood, said brokenly, "Can you forgive me the deceit I have practised? Can you have patience to hear my explanation?"

"I am bewildered," cried Mrs. Saville, looking from one to the other. "Is Hope Desmond your wife, Hugh?"

"She will! can you not forgive me now?" said Hugh advancing to support Hope, trembling from the paying his arm round her.

"It is incredible! How did you come to impose upon me in this way?"

"I will tell you all," Hope began, when she was interrupted by a message which the butler brought from Mr. Rawson requesting to be admitted.

"Show him up, he is a party to the fraud," said Mrs. Saville sternly. Hugh drew his wife closer to him as Mr. Rawson entered looking radiant.

"I trust you do not consider me an intruder," he said.

"You come just when you are wanted. I leave you to explain," returned Mrs. Saville.

"If you will listen," urged Hope with clasped hands.

"Yes, pray hear Mrs. Hugh Saville," said Mr Rawson.

Mrs. Saville turned a startled look upon him and Hope went on. "When I came to this good friend, who offered me the shelter of his house so soon as he found I was the niece of his old rector. I was in despair. I began to realize the mistake, the disobedience, that Hugh had been guilty of. I had yielded too readily to the temptation of spending my life with him. I felt that I was the cause of his troubles, and I was overwhelmed. I wished that I could die, anything to be no longer a burden and an obstacle. Then I heard Mr. Rawson speak of finding a companion for Mrs. Saville, and the thought came to me of being that companion, and perhaps winning her affection for myself and restoration for Hugh. A sudden sob interrupted her; then, with an effort, she went on, "Mr. Rawson was startled at the idea, but his daughter at once took it up, and, after some discussion, it was agreed I should make the desperate attempt. I was therefore introduced to you by two of my names—Hope Desmond. I was called Katherine Hope Desmond after my mother, who was Uncle Desmond's only sister. How I had courage to have carried on such a scheme I do not understand, for my heart"—she pressed her hands against her bosom and, disengaging herself made a step nearer her mother in law—"seems to flutter and fail me. But the desire to retrieve the wrong I had wrought claimed me, I did not tell Hugh what I had undertaken until I had been some weeks with you. He was much alarmed, and begged me not to risk too much,—to leave as soon as I could, if the strain was too great, but he did not forbid me to stay. So I stayed. How dreadful the beginning, was! Yet, though you were cold and stern, I could bear it, for you are too strong to be suspicious, or petty, or narrow and I dared not let myself fear you and then—I grew to know you had a heart. That is what makes this moment so terrible, I fear your disapproval more than your displeasure. Now, can you, will you forgive me?"

Mrs. Saville was silent, her brows were knit, her eyes downcast, yet Hope dared to take the fine small hand which lay on the arm of the chair. Mrs. Saville did not draw it away. The lookers on held their breath. Then she drew Hope's to her and gently stroked it, "I think," she said slowly, "that you are the only creature that ever understood me. You are the first that has ever given me what girl cannot buy."

"Mother," the great Hugh Saville, in a tone of wounded feeling, "I have always loved you as much as you would let me."

"Perhaps you did. I believe you did," and his mother.

Hope had sunk on her knees, and kissed the fingers which held hers, then her head fell forward, and Hugh sprang forward to lift her.

"She is quite overdone," he exclaimed almost indignantly. "She is but a ghost of her former self." And he placed her in an easy chair, where she lay with closed eyes.

"Happiness will be a rapid restorative," said Mrs. Saville, kindly "Now, what punishment is to be dealt out to you, traitor that you are," she continued, turning to Mr. Rawson. "To enter into a conspiracy against your trusting client! Shall I degrade you from the high office of my chief adviser? I must hold a council, and the council board shall be my dinner table. Hugh, your daughter to dinner this evening, and we will settle many matters. And Hope, if you feel equal to the task, write to Richard, inviting him to dinner to meet his new sister-in-law.

"Very few fellowships so good a right to be proud of a wife as I have," cried Hugh, exultingly. "Our old naval stories of desperate cutting out exploits are poor compared to the courage this upbuilding of a home I always call her, through the long strain of her bold undertaking."

"She has enlightened me, at all events," Mrs. Saville. "Now go away to the drawing room and have your talk out. The doctor insists that a complete change is necessary for Hope's recovery so take your wife away tomorrow for your longdelayed honey moon. By, remember, whenever you are pursuing your profession on the high seas, I claim the companionship of Mr. Rawson's pleasant protegee."

"Dear Mrs. Saville, I will be your loving daughter as soon as you care to have me near you," cried Hope, and, no longer hesitating, she folded her formidable mother-in-law in her warm embrace.

THE END.

AFRICA'S RICHEST MAN.

He is Sir Cecil Rhodes, Premier at the Cape

The big man in South Africa just now is Sir Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony, who, owing to the Matabele war, has recently been a conspicuous figure before the world. That he is a man of no ordinary parts is evident from the fact that Editor Stead has awarded him the distinction of being the third greatest of living Englishmen, Gladstone and Salisbury alone being greater. But Sir Cecil's present greatness, according to the New York World, is not so interesting as the singularity and romance of his career. He is to only the greatest man in Africa, but the richest as well. He is only about 40 years old, but his wealth is estimated at $30,000,000. This may be higher than the real figures, but there is no doubt that he possesses a prodigious fortune for South Africa.

Sir Cecil is the sole author of his own fortune. Like nearly all of the great men of the British Colonies, he is a Briton born. His father was a poor English clergyman, with the large family such men proverbially have. Cecil was one of the younger sons, and at the time of the great diamond discoveries at Kimberly went to South Africa fortune seeking. He did not achieve anything brilliant until he got up a trust. In fact Sir Cecil was one of the first men to form a trust, just as he was one of the first men to reap the greatest profit from this form of modern aggrandizement. The Kimberley mines which are now producing all the diamonds of commerce except those taken from Brazilian mines in the Orange Free State, were controlled by river companies, the De Beers syndicate and others. Competition among them being very sharp, they forced the price of diamonds down to a comparatively small figure. Mr. Rhodes, for he was not a baronet then, induced these companies to join in a syndicate, which took the name of De Beers, after the leading company.

The Rothschilds, persuaded by Sir Cecil to purchase, are among the heaviest stockholders in this corporation, which is one of the richest in the world. The productions of diamonds at Kimberley is limited by agreement, and thus the price is sustained. It is said that the yield of gems from each ton of diamondiferous earth at Kimberley is so regular that the owners can calculate very closely what the output of their property every year will be. Sir Cecil did not do all this for any small reward. He received a great block of stock, which formed the nucleus of his present immense fortune. Then he decided to be a gentleman, so one fortunate day he left Africa for London, and went back to England to live. He became much interested in the home rule movement and gave Mr. Parnell $60,000 to be used in its behalf. But he quickly grew tired of idleness and returned to South Africa. He went into politics there and was elected to the Cape parliament, becoming soon afterward the premier of that colony. Ever since he has been at the head of affairs at the Cape and throughout South Africa.

Sir Cecil is emphatically a strong man. In South Africa they look upon him as their Bismarck. He is full of ambitious schemes of which he makes no secret. He is English to the core, and is a thorough imperialist. He dreams of a consolidated British Empire, embracing the whole of Africa, and he would like to this empire to wage South Africa to take a leading part. One of his recent projects is a telegraph line from Cairo to Cape Town, by way of Zanzibar and the great lakes, and already, by means of the war in Matabeleland, he has begun his plan to place the Empire in possession of an inch of soil in the southern half of the continent fit for the habitation of white men. Ten years ago at Kimberley he stood before a map of Africa. He placed his hand across the isthmus up to the mouth of the Congo and grinned his good nature. "All that will be English, Tom, is my dream."

He dreamt dreams to be coming true, for the English, under his leadership, are pushing up toward, and it is believed that she Germans will abandon their possessions in South Africa. The Portuguese can be driven out. Then the English flag will fly from the southern cross up to the limits marked by Sir Cecil. There is no land beyond that flag and before the Sahara for which a white man need care.

A PAIR OF BAD MEN.

Jim White of Texas and Sam Saunders of New Mexico.

I think of Sheriff Jim White of El Paso, Tex., was the best type of the gamesome bad man I ever knew. He was a great man, cultured and refined, a good conversationalist and a pleasant companion. I met him first in 1882, when he was an inspector of customs at El Paso under Collector Abner Tibbets, and to look at him anyone would have supposed that beneath that outer exterior beat as brave a heart as ever throbbed, that fear was unknown to him and that he had frequently faced death against fearful odds.

Once, when John Kinney's gang of cattle thieves or cowboys rode into El Paso and in point were charged of crime begins shooting and killing on the principal streets of the town some one ran to Jim White, who was then acting as town marshal. There was a delay in finding him, and in the meantime the business men barricaded their doors and closed their shutters.

One Xantippe of a woman, Hannah Burns by name, alone remained in the open street, where she stood cursing the rustlers, using a vocabulary which would Gatling, Castilian and Aztec explitives with a rapidity that the rustlers refrained from shooting her out of sheer admiration for her ability as a vituperative artist. Three dead and wounded citizens lay in the street—the rustlers had found shelter behind the cotton wood trees which stood along the sidewalks. Here and there the venturesome bartender or merchant was endeavoring to pick the scoundrels off with his rifle from behind closed shutters, but the town was practically in possession of the desperadoes, having only the opposition of Mrs. Burns, who, as I subsequently chat-rayed up and down, the dusty street, cursing the air into blue vapor, as she poured out her wrath and execration upon the scoundrels.

Then Jim White appeared. Alone, with a 45 caliber six shooter in each hand he sprang into the middle of the street shouting, "Jim White loses the best of the killing to-day!" This was a boast, but he made it good. His first shot shattered the head of a man who had aimed at him an attempt to bring down Mrs. Burns with a rifle. The other hand he almost simultaneously sent a bullet into the shoulder of another rustler. The remaining half dozen desperadoes made a dash from their hiding places down the street, in a effort to reach the place where their horses were tied. White pursued, never mind his position in the center of the street, and he sent bullets after the fugitives as long as they were in range. Four out of five of his missives found their mark, and the rustlers who escaped never returned to El Paso again.

An entirely different and much more numerous type of the western bad man could be found in Sam Saunders. I first met him in Deming, N. M. A desperado of the name of "Lee" Cane had just killed an inoffensive man, a retired cattle boy, named Richard Tabler, and Saunders who was then in the government employ as an inspector of customs and engaged in rifling the Mexican boundary line west of the Three Hermanos mountain instead of taming, was asked by the citizens of Deming to see that he must leave town. Saunders accepted the task without any hesitation and walking up to Cane said to him "Get out of here now." I blubber a hole through you if you are in sight more than three minutes." He looked into the small black eyes of the speaker and then, without a word, started west along the tracks of the Southern Pacific railroad. He was heard of next at a little ranch close down to the Mexican line, where the home thieves and cattle smugglers found his headquarters.

Finally a considerable number of stolen and smuggled horses were reported to have been gathered at the ranch. Saunders heard of it and rode off alone to investigate. After an absence of five days he returned, bringing with him a dozen horses, which he had "stolen" out of the smugglers corral at night. The event so enraged the people at the little camp where it occurred, that they sent word that "Saunders would be made to say his prayers if he ever came into that camp again." When this reached Saunders it seemed he brought saddled up and put out for the boundary line.

"There's no necessity for your running right through there now" said the deputy collector.

"Yes, there is," was Saunders reply "If I should stop on this side of the line which I expect I shall take I may as well throw up my commission." He reached the camp about dusk one day, but Cane had got wind of his coming, and the first thing Mr. Saunders knew he heard the command "Hands up!" and there in the shadow of the adobe house stood his old enemy "Lee" Cane, with his bright eyes gleaming behind "a big 45."

"You've got me I surrender," said Saunders as he dropped off his horse with his hands above his head.

"Now, look your hands eyes, I am going to give you a lesson," said Cane. "Shooting's too good for the likes of you, and the boys have decided to make an example of you that won't be forgotten by your blank tribe of customs officers for awhile—come here you long legged scoundrel."

Saunders began to whine and to beg. He held his hands up and advanced trembingly, apparently to surrender. All this time his wits had been at work, however, and he saw that Cane was alone. Trembingly he approached his captor, whining and almost crying for mercy. When he got close to Cane the latter was thrown conscionably off his guard by the apparent ease of his capture, put up his left hand to take Saunders gun from his belt. Like a flash Saunders' long legs shot upward, kicking the pistol arm of Cane square upon the "crazy bone," the heavy 45 was discharged as it flew out of the desperado's hand, but the bullet went wide of the mark. Cane was stunned and half a motion Saunders drew his own and felled Cane to the earth with it. "I'm a prayer meeting man, I want ch? Well, your friends can pray for you after that blow I gave."

Before riding off Saunders fired half a dozen shots from his revolver into the air as a sort of notification to the little camp, not 500 yards distant, that something was up. Cane was not killed, his friends found him 10 minutes after Saunders departed and carried him into camp. The breaking up of the smugglers ranch was not accomplished by regular legal methods, but as the deputy collector said to me, "the result was quite satisfactory." "Lee" Cane's ground haven't done any smuggling since."

A Lawyer's Smart Clerk.

(New York Commercial Gazette.)

A New York lawyer tells a story of a recent occurrence in his office by which his boy made $25, that cannot need getting into quite into a very unpleasant predicament.

A plain looking man and woman walked into the office one day in the absence of the attorney. His boy greeted the callers cordially and asked what they desired, adding that his employer was out but that he attended to matters in his absence. The man explained that he and his wife did not get along very well and both wanted to be released from the marriage relations.

"Oh, that can be easily arranged," remarked the written attorney, and looking wise he opened a book, examined a law book, and after a few minutes proceeded to draw up an agreement between the man and his wife to disagree. He framed it in the language of the law, putting in the words, "grievous" and "offensive" and "as well as an alarming array of references to "parties of the second part," and even to "a vinculum matrimonii," the latter being intended to properly impress his client. Large seals were added to the document, which the boy endorsed with a flourish and gills of red ink. Once the agreement was duly signed, the boy adding his name as a witness. The man was very grateful and asked what the fee was. The small boy said $50, and to the plea that this was a good deal to pay for so little work, answered "But you see I have done for you, and anyhow, we never scratch a pen here for less than $50." The man had only $25, but he paid that, and promised that he would return in a few days and pay the remainder. The following morning, as just in an apparance, and the boy being out, saw the aforesaid man himself and remarked cheerfully that he had come to pay $15 on account.

"On account of what?" asked the attorney.

"Why, the agreement I had drawn up here last week," replied the client.

"What agreement?" asked the attorney.

The man produced the paper and handed it to the lawyer, and as the latter read it his countenance assumed a look of wonder. "But you let us have disagreed the clause. Know all men by these presents, that John and Mary—" having agreed before two men as witness, they are free to marry again in this state," the cold perspiration started to the lawyer's forehead as he hurried out. "Perhaps a cake don't tell me you are married?"

"No," answered the man. "I'm going to be married next week and Mary will be married to morrow."

The lawyer quickly explained to the man, and the two trials for bigamy were saved from our already overcrowded courts.

Mr Justin McCarthy, discoursing on the House of Commons, related a capital story of Disraeli. It was during the Russo-Turkish war and while relations were very strained between England and the Czar, a member was indiscreet enough to put a question to Disraeli, who was then prime minister, as to the policy of the Government in the event of the Emperor Russia dying, were attacked. Members shouldered as Disraeli with almost fierce fire, slowly advanced to the table. The question he declared, in a slow, measured voice, was one of such perilous moment that it honorable member acted most wisely in putting it on the paper, yet it was a question of such importance that the Government must accept the inevitable and hoping answer. "It, declared Disraeli, "the emperor takes this step, all I can say is—and I am speaking after a prolonged consultation with colleagues—the government will then give the policy they are to pursue their very best consideration.

Proprietor—What's the row at the bargain counter? Floor-walker—No row at all. A party of college girls are among the crowd, and are working to the front by a flying wedge.

Digby Weekly Courier

Digby, January 29, 1894.

A good deal of disatisfaction has been manifested lately regarding what has generally been considered a defect in the plan for the rebuilding of Digby pier. The rail track to run along the pier must, if the present plan be pursued, terminate several rods away from the landing place of the steamer's freight, owing to a rather singular break in the north side of the wharf. This break should not, it is claimed, be allowed, as it serves no material purpose. A rail on the south side was also considered a necessity. Several interested parties waited on Mr. Geo F. Stone lately and requested him to lay the matter before the engineer in St. John, and also to consult with Capt. Fleming and Mr. Troop on the matter. Mr. Stone accordingly left for St. John Saturday and has at our request given us the following account of his mission.

Digby, [illegible] 25, 1894.

GENTLEMEN:—

I went to St. John as proposed on Saturday: on Monday January 22nd I called on Capt Fleming, handed him Mr. Daley's letter and was favourably received by that gentlemen. He expressed pleasure when he found the people of Digby were moving in the important matter which he and his company are deeply interested in. The Captain appointed the following morning at 9 30 to meet me at the Bank of New Brunswick and call on Mr. Hegan. I met him at the appointed time, called on Mr. Hegan, presented the letter from Mr. Shreve and was favourably received. I pointed out to Mr. Hegan that the people of Digby are unanimous in their demand for a reconsideration of the present plan of the Pier of Digby, and will press for a supplementary expenditure at once. That they wish the gap or break on the north side to be filled in, thus allowing the train to continue to the end of the pier, also allowing ships to come in on the north side and at the same time materially strengthening the Pier opposite the break which is much needed. Capt Fleming supported me in all my requests Mr. Hegan stated in reply that he consented to the justice of our demands, but he did not draw the plan and had no power to change it, yet he would be quite willing to encourage and assist us in our move, but the people of Digby must take the labouring oar and fight the battle with the Government. I also pointed out to Mr. Hegan that the people ask for a strong rail to be placed on the south side of the pier from the ware-room up Mr. Hegan had no objection to this if it did not interfere with ships landing their freight.

I then called on Mr. H. D. Troop who was much pleased to know the move was made and offered to write the Minister at once about the matter.

Respectfully,
GEO. F. STONE.

TWO PER CENT.

On all Incomes of More than $4.000 is U. S. Tax.

If Evasion is Attempted it Will be Doubled.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18.—The full text of the internal revenue bill, including the important income tax, has been agreed upon by the democratic members of the ways and means committee. Prints of the completed bill have been made and it is probable the measure will be submitted to the house tomorrow.

The Associated Press is able to give a complete summary of the essential features of the tax as it will be submitted.

The bill provides that the income tax is to go into effect January 1, 1895, and that the first collection on incomes is to be made July 1, 1895. All classes of incomes is included in the measure and the uniform rate of 2 per cent. tax on incomes over $4,000 is fixed.

The most important detail of the bill is the method provided for the levying and collection of taxes.

It is made obligatory on all persons receiving individul incomes of over $3,500 to make a return to the local collector of internal revenue.

No tax is levied on those making a return under $4,000.

In case a person having an income of over $3,500 fails to make a return, it becomes the duty of the revenue assessor to make inquiry as to the amount of the person's income.

If this explanation discloses that the income is above $4,000, the income is subjected to twice the ordinary tax under the law, and the party failing to make his return is deemed guilty of a criminal offence and is made subject to fine and imprisonment.

It is estimated that not more than 85,000 persons will be subject to this tax.

Provision is also made by which no information can be made public as to the details of the income represented by customs. If such details become public it might injure the credit of a firm or individual, and any person who divulges any part of this information concerning incomes is made subject to criminal prosecution, with heavy fine and penalty.

Particular provision is made for the collection of the income tax due on salaries, not only official salaries but the salaries of individuals received from business firms, corporations, etc. The individual receiving the salary does not pay the tax, but it is made the duty of every government, state, county and municipal distributing officer to retain two per cent on all salaries over the taxable amount. This two per cent is to be taken on of the salaries in bulk at the last payment of salary for the year and not at the end of each week or month.

The tax upon corporations includes every phrase of corporate stock.

This tax is general and is without the $4,000 exemption allowed to individual incomes. It is provided that in collecting the tax on corporate stock the corporation shall pay the tax and deduct the amount from the dividends of the stockholder.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

Tell Their Experience Before Being Rescued.

Mr. H. Fitzgerald, who was first mate on the Barque Queen of the Fleet on her last trip from St John, had a short interview with a reporter of the Telegraph, and related the experience of the crew of the barque Sal Set, which foundered at sea on the 13th Nov. The substance of the story was as follows: The Queen of the Fleet left St. John with a cargo of lumber for Liverpool, on Oct. 22, 1893. They had a good passage as far as the Banks of Newfoundland, which they reached in nine days. There they encountered heavy weather, with strong gales from the N. E., and lost their main top-gallant. The storm increased and on the 10th Nov. they hove the ship to for two days. On the third day the storm moderated, and they made sale. They sighted a barque ahead and overtook her in a few hours. They exchanged signals to the effect that everything was all right on board. At 10 o'clock they passed a steamer and signalled to her to report them, but received no reply. On turning the sight glass astern signals of distress were seen flying on the barque which they had passed a short time before, and which signalled that everything was all right. The captain was called on deck and ordered the vessel to be hove to till the barque caught up. But seeing that the disabled vessel made no headway, he ordered his ship to turn down towards her, and saw that the signals were to take the crew off as the vessel was sinking. The captain replied that he would take the crew off, and asked if they could launch their boats, and received an answer that they could. At 5 o'clock the crew of the sinking ship were safe on board the Queen of the Fleet, not having had time to save any of their effects. The captain of the Sal Set said he was 46 days out from Dalhousie and was bound for Liverpool. They were making a little water at 8 o'clock when they signalled the Queen of the Fleet, but it was easily kept under by the pumps. At 10 o'clock on sounding the pumps that there was 14 feet of water in the hold, and the vessel was fast sinking. They signalled to the same steamer which had been signalled by the Queen of the Fleet, but received no answer. The shipwrecked crew received the kindest attention from the captain of the Queen of the Fleet and were safely landed at Liverpool. Mr. Fitzgerald says that the weather was the most severe he ever encountered. Their deck lashings were washed away on the 10th Nov., but they managed to secure them again. On the channel they lost their upper topsail yard and main topsail lower yard. They reached Liverpool in 36 days after a most stormy passage.—St. John Telegraph.

Council Regulations.

That all ferrymen regularly appointed by the Council be, and they are hereby respectfully required to take out license for running such ferry, for which a fee of one dollar shall be paid in addition to the fee for placing the Seal of Corporation on said license.

Respecting all Bridges Within the Municipality.

18 It is ordered that no lumber, wood, timber or other material be piled, placed or dropped upon said bridge or approaches thereto, under a penalty of not more than four dollars and a like penalty for every twenty four hours after notice given by the bridge keeper to remove the same, and when the owner thereof is unknown, or more than ten miles from said bridge, said notice of removal shall be posted in three places or at near said bridge, and if such lumber, wood, timber or other material be not removed within the twenty four hours, the same shall be removed by the said bridge keeper respectively and sold by them at public sale after three days' notice have been posted in at least three public places or at near said bridges, and out of the proceeds of the sale all necessary expense for the removal and sale of the same shall be paid and the balance shall be paid to the owner thereof on demand, and if no demand be made within three months, the same shall be paid to the overseers of the poor of said township.

And it is further ordered that no teams, loaded or unloaded, be allowed to stand upon said bridge longer than half an hour, under a penalty of not more than one dollar if not removed immediately after being requested so to do by said bridge keepers respectively. And that no persons be allowed to trot or gallop their horses across said bridges under a penalty not to exceed two dollars, and that a sign board be placed at each end of said bridges notifying the public of the same. All penalties to be recovered by and in the name of the bridge keepers respectively, one half of the last named penalties to be retained by the said bridge keepers respectively for his own use, and the other half to be paid to the treasurer of the municipality.

19. That all petitions for new roads, warrants and lists of uncollectable rates, bills and accounts, and all other papers or documents of whatever nature, to be laid before the council, must in future be filed with the municipality clerk at least ten days before either the annual or the semi-annual meetings of the council, and that any such documents not so filed will not be heard or considered, and also that all accounts must be attested to before a justice of the peace or otherwise they will not be passed upon.

Regulations Respecting Coal for Township of Westport.

20. That all coal sold by retail from any vessel, shall be understood to mean any quantity less than the entire cargo sold to one person or firm, and when so retailed, shall be weighed or measured by officers appointed for that purpose. Such inspectors shall receive from the seller 8½ cents per ton for coal if weighed, or 10 cents per chaldron if measured and one cent per chaldron additional for use of tubs. All weights and measures necessary for the use of the inspector, shall be kept in his possession during his term of office. The penalty for selling coal without inspection, shall be double the amount of the tolls hereby made for such inspection.

Regulations Respecting Dams and Driving Logs on the West Branch of Bear River and Sissiboo River.

21. Ordered that the commissioners appointed shall have all gates and sluice ways in the several dams on the west branch of Bear River and Sissiboo River to be put in such a state of repairs as he may deem necessary for a drive of logs to pass without unnecessary delay or expense, having due regard to the rights of private parties.

The owners of any private dams on said rivers, shall put their sluices, aprons, &c., in such repairs as shall be safe for drives to pass without unnecessary delay or expense, and should the owners of said dam fail to make such repairs, after ten days notice, the commissioners shall make such repairs and pay for the same as in case of defaulters, under chap. R S, 5th series.

The commissioners shall collect a sufficient amount from the respective owners of the drive to pay necessary repairs, and if the owner of logs or any number of them fail to pay their proportion, the commissioner may sell a sufficient number of said defaulter's logs to pay the same.

No person shall hoist or shut down any of the gates in the dams of said rivers during the time of stream driving without the consent of the commissioner, under a penalty of twenty dollars.

The commissioners shall determine what number of men the respective owners of the logs shall furnish for driving, and in default of their doing so, he (the commissioner) may employ the proportionate number and pay the wages of said men for the sale of a sufficient number of logs of such defaulting owner by action or otherwise. The commissioner shall cause the above regulations to be posted in at least two places along said stream not less than four weeks previous to the time of stream driving.

22 That no ram shall be allowed to run at large in any district of this municipality from the 20th day of September to the 10th day of December in each year, and that the owner of any ram so running at large shall be liable to a fine of $4.00 to be recovered according to law

23. That no Stipendiary Magistrate or District officer appointed by this council shall employ a solicitor on behalf or on the credit of this Municipality without the written consent of the warden.

By order of the Council.

W. B STEWART.
Municipality Clerk.

Polling District No. 6—Westport.

Overseers of poor, Isaac Pugh, Henry Glaven, Charles Hicks.

Overseers highways, 1 James Morrell, 2 John Churchill, 3 Isaac Pugh, 4 Douglas Sutbern, 5 Jeremiah Denton, 6 Arnold Crocker.

Fence viewer, Edgar Porter.

Inspector of coal, James Collins.

Collector of rates, T. C. Titus.

Board of health, G T Bingay, E R Bailey, George Bailey.

Assessors, James A Peters, F B Lent.

Revisor of statute labor, S T Payson.

Electoral Revisor, C H Payson.

Surveyors of wood and lumber, Edward Payson, Stephen Payson.

Presiding officer C W Denton.

Constables, James Morrell, Edgar Porter, George Cochran, T C Titus.

Inspector of coal and merchandise by weight, George Bowers.

Clerk of license, G W Frost.

Winter ferrymen between Westport and Meteghan so long as run by S S Westport, R W Ford.

Pound keeper, Holland Graham.

Hog reeve, Arthur Payson.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Capt. Healy of Westport is visiting friends in town.

The W. C. T. U. intend having a tea in their rooms on Valentine's Eve Feb. 13.

Miss Edith Trask of Yarmouth is visiting her brother, Officer Trask, in town.

The strong breeze of Wednesday night detained the *Bridgewater* which did not sail till Thursday morning.

The canvas roof of the telephone office was lifted from its fastening during the gale Wednesday night and nearly blew away.

Schr. Emma E. Potter is hauled up at Clementsport to be new topped and undergo other repairs.

Rev. Sydney Welton, late of St. John, N. B., has a call to the Centennial Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Barkentine Winnifred, at Port Spain, Trinidad, made the run from Digby in the quick time of 15 days.

The concert given by the coloured minstrels of Plympton at the hall on Saturday evening was much enjoyed by those present. Several of the pieces were well rendered.

A part of the congregation of the Methodist church, Plympton, met their pastor Rev. Mr. Shepherdson, at the church lately and presented him with the sum of sixteen dollars the largest part being cash.

Chas. E. Nichols and family, formerly of Rossway, arrived home Saturday from Mass. and have occupied the house owned by Walter Robbins for a few months.

Officer Trask obtained two convictions against Mrs. O'Connell this week for violations of Scott Act. Nine Scott Act services were made on M. H. Vantassel lately. Trial is fixed for today.

The mate and steward of the barque Antionette, accused of stealing clothing, were acquitted by the jury in St. John, Saturday, and Capt King, held as a witness was discharged.

The conservatives of Annapolis county met in convention at Bridgetown on Saturday last and nominated Thomas Jones, of Nictaux West, as a colleague with *H. E.* Gills to contest the next local election.

A gentlemen of Liverpool G. B who purchased an Ontario turkey at a down town market, found a diamond stud in the birds crop which Liverpool jewelers value at $220.

NOTICE.—The ladies of the Christian Endeavour Society in connection with the Methodist church, intend holding a Bean Supper in the Methodist hall on Tuesday evening, January 30. Tea 20 cents, children 15 cents. Come one, come all.

Ship County of Yarmouth, Capt Sorenson, arrived from *Halifax* last evening. She is a big ship, the largest, in fact, that has been in St. John since the Canada loaded here last summer.—Tuesday's Sun.

A contemporary points out that it has cost Canada $20.000 for the prohibition commission to find out that one section of the community like to drink water plain, while others have a preference for a "a stick" in it.

Mr. Cook, of Boston, has introduced in the state legislature a bill for the incorporation of a greater Boston. It makes annexable all cities and towns within 10 miles of the state house and all on the shore from Marblehead to Hull.

We are in regular receipt of the Colonial Standard published at Picton by our old friend R. C. Hamilton. Dick is up to his eyes in politics and vigorously pounding away at his Liberal antagonist, the Advocate.

Advices from Bulwayo state that according to the latest reports King Lobengula is anxious to surrender He has killed Indunas who persuaded him to retreat and countenance the attack upon Capt. Wilson. Lobengula's only reason for not yielding is that he fears the British might try to take revenge on him for Wilson's death.

A good deal of anxiety is felt for the safety of the fishing schooner Lizzie G. which sld from Smith's Cove over a fortnight ago for the north shore for bait and has not since been heard from. The Lizzie G. is commanded by Capt. Warren Snow who has his two sons with him. A heavy gale sprang up after the schooner sailed

Judge Savary's son, Otty, is not suffering from hip disease as reported in our last issue but inflamation in the right leg, which after 7 weeks developed into an abscess and was opened three weeks ago. Other abscesses seem now to be forming so that there is no improvement yet in the little fellows' health. He is 13 years old.

ENOCH ARDEN.—The audience that attended Miss Kelly's recital last evening was not large, owing in some measure to the prevailing sickness and also to some social gatherings in town. The reading however fully bore out the flattering recommendations which this young lady brings from other towns. By request Miss Kelly repeats her recital this evening in the same hall, with additional humorous selections.

The box and reserved seat tickets for the Corbitt-Mitchell contest, printed by the American Bank Note company have been on sale. The first issued were for three boxes (12 seats), which brought $300. The tickets are printed on thin cardboard, and are about two by five inches in dimension. Both front and back are handsomely and intricately engraved, and very difficult to counterfeit. Manager Bowden has intimated that the price might be raised, but at all events on seat have been sold for less than $25.

Boston Post: On the next trip to this port the steamer Boston, from Yarmouth, N. S. will be accompanied by Captain McGrey. Captain Samuel Stanwood is about taking his annual vacation, and will be away from the sea and its surroundings for one month. Although the regular passengers between Boston and Nova Scotia will miss Captain Stanwood for the time being, they will find Captain McGrey fully as genial and skillful a commander as the one who is now enjoying a much needed rest.

The President of the Austrian Jurors at the World's Fair, writing of Canadian exhibits says: "I have examined very carefully all the exhibits of the Canadian textiles and I am filled with dmiration of nearly all of those beautiful goods. They show the enormous progress the Canadian textile industries have made. These exhibits were highly creditable in all the departments: in cotton and wollens, as well as silks. Canada has, in my opinion, made more progress in these industries in the sixteen years which have elapsed since the Centennial exhibition than any other nation which exhibited at Chicago."

GRIPPE GLEANINGS.—B. Gordon has been very ill with pneumonia but is convalescing; Mrs. J. G. Rice is quite ill; Chas Winchester's entire family is ill; R Abramson is suffering severely; Mrs. Henry Starrat, her mother-in-law, Mrs. Starrat, and her mother Mrs. Everett, have all been on the sick list, but are improving; John Warrington, Mt. Pleasant, is confined to the house; Fletcher Warrington has not been out for a fortnight; Geo. Wilson has been dangerously ill, but is somewhat easier; Mrs. Alex. Dillon is poorly; Mrs. Ella Hughes is convalescing; Mr. and Mrs. John Welsh are still quite ill; Wm. Hutchinson has been very ill, but is much improved; Mrs. David Young is suffering with scarlet fever as is also her oldest boy.

THE COSGROVE CONCERT given in Baptist hall last Friday evening well deserved the large and appreciative house that greeted it. It was second to no entertainment given in Digby of late years. The company is well balanced in musical and stage ability and is strikingly exempt from the indelicate suggestiveness so frequently observed in the songs and sayings of traveling troupes. It is at once chaste, refined and cultivated. The Cosgroves themselves are musical geniuses, readily able to entertain on anything from a piano to a cowbell. Miss Ladell the elocutionist is a lady of exceptional ability. A feature of her performance is an exhibition of the Delsartean attitudes expressive of fifty human emotions. Harry Fay the comic was repeatedly encored, and kept the house in jolly humor. Should the Cosgroves come to Digby again they may expect a good greeting.

LOST.—In Digby, on Saturday, 20th inst. a leather pocket book containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at COURIER office or sending it to the loser.

ROBERT A. BELL.

Digby.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A DIGBY GIRL.

Minnie Handspiker of Digby Meets an Untimely Death in Lynn.

There is a death mystery in Salem and Lynn just now to which the dailies of Boston are appropriating a great deal of space and which is creating unusual excitement in police circles. The victim is Minnie Handspiker, a pretty Digby girl, whose widowed mother now lives in Lynn.

LYNN, Jan. 17.—There is a tale of two cities in the Handspiker case.

Minnie S. Handspiker, while residing in Salem, was taken suddenly ill in the house of A. H. Ward, 301 Essex St. where she had lived since Dec. 30, 1892, and died.

Her body was brought to Lynn and given a funeral at her widowed mother's house, 49 Friend St.

The Lynn police became informed, in some manner not explained, that there were suspicious circumstances in connection with the girl's death, and proceeded to make an investigation.

Medical examiner J. G. Pinkham of the Lynn district performed an autopsy on the body. The medical examiner of the Salem district, Dr. Carlton, is alleged to have declined to have anything to do with it.

All the known incidents connected with the girl's death occurred in Salem, while Lynn seems to be alone concerned in the investigation and prosecution of guilty parties, if their be any.

A seal has been put upon the tongue of every person in this city who is upon the inside of facts in the case. The police, the doctors who performed the autopsy, the undertakers who took the body from the receiving tomb in Pine Grove cemetery yesterday morning and returned it there this morning, and the dead girls family are as uncommunicative as stones. The only person who has talked at all in this city is Mrs. Arthur Braun, the fiery-tempered wife of the man who is just now a very interesting figure in the case.

Parties in Salem have been interviewed with considerable success, however. A. H. Ward, who runs the boarding house in the witch city where Minnie Handspiker, who had lived there under the name of Minnie Stevens, was taken sick and died, says that the man Braun was a frequent caller on the girl and was with her at the end.

It was something over a year ago that a sensational story cropped out in this city, connecting Arthur Braun and Minnie S. Handspiker in an alleged case of elopement.

An expert examination of portions of the body is now in progress. Marshall Wells left the city early today, and it is believed he went to Boston to place the organs to be examined in the hands of Prof. Wood of Harvard.

There is a strengthening of the theory that poisoning was the cause of the girl's death in this resort to expert examination. Physicians say that a case of malpractice could have been easily determined at the autopsy, whereas poisoning could not be established without chemical tests.

Deputy Neal alluded to some rather significant testimony in the case, though it is of a delicate nature to make public.

Among the Salem doctors who were called hurriedly in at the time when Miss Handspiker was dying was Dr. Sarah E. Sherman. Dr. Sherman stated to the deputy today that there was indisputable evidence of the girl's freedom from the condition in which an operation would be necessary.

With this evidence the idea gains ground that Miss Handspikers death

WAS CAUSED BY DRUGS

administered as an emmenagogue.

Dr. F. Gardner of Salem, who was the fourth and last physician called to attend the dying girl, stated this morning that when he arrived she was in convulsions and there were indications of uremic poisoning, a sign of brights disease, though poison taken into the stomach might cause similar symptoms.

If the idea is a tenable one the question is was the drug administered with criminal intent and by whom, or did the girl take it voluntarily?

In this connection the remark of one of the doctors who preformed the autopsy, let fall within hearing of others as he was leaving the undertaker's rooms where the body lay, is significant.

"She may have done it herself," he said

Liberal Convention.

The adjourned Convention called for the 24th inst. was held as announced at the Court House on Wednesday. President Burnham was not present his resignation having been tendered to the association lately. Vice pres. Daley occupied the chair. A goodly number were present. The roll of delegates was called and it was found that Westport, Freeport and Tiverton had no direct representatives. Little River had one. Sandy Cove partly supplied these defects by sending four. Two of Rossway's three delegates were on hand, as were two of upper Weymouth. The other Digby districts were represented in full. Clare districts were generally represented by single vote. V. A. Landry in a brief and pointed address moved that the open meeting confirm the recent Clare Convention and its recent nominee. The resolution was seconded and discussed. An amendment was moved by Israel Burrill that the delegates in general convention do now select their two candidates. After a brief discussion on the amendment it was withdrawn and the resolution carried.

At 1.30 p. m. the delegates went into convention and after taking ballot announced the nomination of E. E. Tupper and A. H. Comeau. W. T. Ford moved, seconded by Geo. F. Stone, that the nomination be unanimous. After a few brief addresses the resolution passed. Mr. Tupper thanked the convention for the confidence bestowed in him as indicated by his renomination, and then proceeded to deal with the government's policy and administration, the provincial debt and the purposes of its expenditure, and closed a brief speech by an appeal to the electors to support again the present government through his colleague and himself.

Dr. A. C. Page Poo[illegible] House Inspector on Digb[illegible] County Asylum and Poor Farm.

(Visited Sept 1[illegible] 1893.)

It was beautifully lo[illegible] at Marshalltown.

The whole number pre[illegible] was twenty-three, six of whom are in[illegible]

Of the five children, [illegible] attend school.

The building has bee[illegible] improved since my visit in Novemb[illegible] as have the appearance and surroundi[illegible] the inmates. Cleanliness and good orde[illegible] vail, and the diet is wholesome and ab[illegible]

The water supply is fr[illegible] two good wells, furnished with pumps, [illegible] with one ladder constitute the only [illegible] protection.

The cost per head per [illegible] is about $63.00

Committee: Frank Jon[illegible] R. Wescott, James Bingay, Collins T[illegible]

Medical officer, F. S. K[illegible], M. D.

Keeper, W. I White,

Matron, Mrs. White.

THE BAY OF FUNDY S. S. Co.

Will it be Amalgamated With the W. & A. Railway.

The transfer of the Bay of Fundy steamship service to the Windsor & Annapolis railway has been referred to publicly several times of late. Yesterday a Telegraph reporter called upon Mr. Howard D Troop and asked if such a transfer was probable.

"Well," replied Mr. Troop, "if they want to purchase, we will sell. The owners have never gotten a cent from her yet."

"Have any proposals of purchase been made by the railway?"

To this no direct reply was given, but instead the reporter was referred to the last issue of the Annapolis Spectator. The paper in question points out that the W & A Railway has obtained control of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway, which means that more active steps will be taken to secure both passengers and freight from Boston direct to Nova Scotia. Then it says:—

"The people of western Nova Scotia however much it may be desirable to amalgamate and consolidate the railway system of this part of the country, should carefully watch their own interests, and as far as possible prevent monopoly. Suppose the Windsor and Annapolis Railway company secured absolute control for a term of years of the Steamer Line between Annapolis and St John. It can readily be seen that rates of freight might be so arranged that consumers and shippers would be compelled to trade in Halifax instead of St. John. If the railways are to become interested in securing a large Boston business via Yarmouth, it will be to their advantage to demand such a high rate of freight and passage via St. John as to force travel via Yarmouth. They would do this because the government mail subsidy granted to the St. John boat would cover loss of traffic and it would further be made up by the extra charges via Yarmouth.—St. John Telegraph.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to Edwin Roop can settle by applying to J. R Hunt, general agent or George Roop, all of Joggin Bridge, Digby Co., N. S. 7 tf

NOTICE.

The annual General Meeting of the Westport and Digby Telephone Co. (Ltd.) will be held in Temperance Hall Westport on Tuesday evening February 13th at 8 o'clock for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Stock and transfer books will be closed from Jan 25th to Feb. 20th inclusive.

R. W. FORD Manager W. & D. Tel. Co.
Westport, Jan. 13th 1894.

In the Supreme Court.

1892, A No. 219.

Between Herbert C. Hall and Irving Hall doing business at Boston under the name and style of John G. Hall & Co. Plaintiffs.
and
Robert H. Warner and George M. Warner Defendants

To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Digby at the Court House at Digby on Saturday the 24th day of February next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the above named Defendants or either of them in and to all that certain lot of land and premises situate lying and being at Plympton in the County of Digby and bounded as follows, on the North by the main post road leading from Digby to Weymouth, on the East by lands owned by Joseph Potter, on the South by lands of Jesse Melanson and on the West by land of Frank Kinney—being the farm on which the Defendant, Robert H. Warner now resides.

Also that other lot of land situate at Plympton aforesaid in the Middle Range of the Hatfield Grant and bounded, on the East by lands of Remi Amero on the South by the South Range road, on the West by lands owned by Jeremiah Everitt and on the North by lands now or lately owned by Joseph Tebeau, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also that other parcel of land situate in the Middle Range of the Hatfield Grant aforesaid, being the undivided one third part of a piece of land purchased by William C. Warner and the Defendant, Robert H Warner from Careno Dwight Jones and bounded on the East by lands now or formerly owned by Joseph White, on the South by the South Range road on the West by the road leading from Gilbert's Cove to Mission Settlement and on the North by lands owned by Henry S. Mallet.

Also that other parcel of land situate at Plympton aforesaid being the farm on which the Defendant, George M. Warner now resides and bounded as follows, on the North by the shore of St. Mary's Bay, on the East by lands lately owned by Joseph Potter on the South by the main post road leading from Digby to Weymouth and on the West by lands of Frank Kinney together with the buildings on said described lands and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The same having been levied upon under an execution issued upon a Judgment in the above Cause duly registered in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Digby for upwards of one year.

TERMS:—Ten per cent at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

Benjamin Vanblarcom
High Sheriff of Digby County.

Frank Jones, Water Street, Digby, Solicitor for plaintiffs.

Sheriff's office Digby, Jan. 3rd, 1894.

NOTICE.

Found on the Bay of Fundy shore on the morning of the 8th inst, a dory No. 1 in a damaged state, fourteen feet keel. Oars were in dory when found. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses.

CHAS. BUCKMAN.
Westport, Jan. 10, 1894.

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Fred Bishop of Bear River, sleigh and carriage builder, did by deed dated the 12th day of October 1893, assign all his property of every kind except such as is exempt from execution to me in trust for the benefit of his creditors, to realize and convert the same into money, and after payment of all charges and expenses incidental to the assignment, to divide the residue without preference prorata among such of his creditors as shall execute the said deed within 30 days from the date hereof, and after payment of said creditors then to pay in equal proportions the respective debts due all other creditors of the said Fred Bishop who do not execute said deed within said 30 days.

A duplicate of said deed of assignment lies at the office of the subscriber where creditors may execute the same and file their claims.

E. K. TUPPER.
Assignee.

Bear River Oct. 25.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber having received the appointment lately held by Capt. Hughes of Surveyor of shipping for classing and reclassing for the Counties of Digby, Kings and Annapolis, under the American Shipmasters' Association, New York, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to examine vessels for classing, for reclassing whose half time has run out or whose classing has expired.

JOHN H. BENSON,
291 Bear River, Digby Co

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Henrietta Pugh, has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will not be responsible for the same.

CHARLES PUGH.
Westport, Dec 29, 1893 4 in

In the Probate Court

1893, Digby, S. S.—

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Potter late of Westport in the county of Digby, deceased.

To be sold at public auction, on Thursday 22nd day of February A. D. 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, in front of the Court house in Digby in said county, under license to sell real estate granted by the Judge of Probate for the county of Digby on the 27th day of December A. D. 1893.

All the estate, right, title, claim, property and demand that the said late Sarah Potter had at the time of her decease, in and to the following piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Westport in the county of Digby and bounded and described as follows.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate at Westport, lying and being bounded as follows: On the south by the waters of Grand Passage, on the southwest by a road leading to premises of Thomas C. Titus and measuring about one hundred and forty four (144) feet on said line from the front street, on the rear or north west side by a cross road running northeasterly, about seventy-one (71) feet to land of Charles Titus, on the north east side by lands of Charles Titus, following said lands of Charles Titus to the waters of the Grand Passage width along the Grand Passage being about seventy one (71) feet, the whole containing one quarter of an acre, more or less. Together with all the houses, buildings and appurtenance thereto belonging and in any way appertaining.

TERMS:—Ten per cent at time of sale, balance on tender or delivery of deed.

W. E. VanBlarcom, Auctioneer.
Abigal A. Titus, administratrix.
Dated, Digby, N. S., January 1893.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

Dear Sir.—It becomes my painful duty at this time to record the death of a beloved brother, Alfred Chute, at Cooperstown, Brown Co. Ill. on the 7th inst in his 72nd year. Deceased was a son of D. Andrew Chute of Clements and a cousin to the late H. S. Chute, M. P. P. and born the same year, 1822. He went to Elgin Co. Ont, with parents brothers and sisters, in 1841 settled on a farm near Strathroy, Middlesex Co. 1844, married Olivia Minet (in the 15th generation from Henry Bulman, who had a mine in Somersetshire and took 100 men of his miners armed them with battle axes and escorted King Edward III. through a dangerous place going to war against the French. The king acknowledged his favor granted him a coat of arms and changed his name to Miner in 1339,) and lived there and in Adelaide an adjoining town 20 years. In 1864 he sold out and moved to Blue Earth City, Minn. and lived there nine years, sold out and moved to Arkansas in 1873 and from there across the Mississippi R. into Illinois 1876. There his wife died Jan. 7 '77 aged 53 He married again that year and lived in that county 17 years. He was attacked with paralysis in the right side in Oct. '91 which kept him within doors and another attack Jan. 6 that terminated his earthly existence. He was converted and joined the Baptist church in Malahide, Ont in 1842, ordained a minister in 1851 and for 40 years preached the gospel of Jesus Christ in various places in Ontario, Minnesota, Arkansas and Illinois. They had four daughters and four sons, all married and settled but one.

Mrs Sarah Ann Cummings formerly wife of David Chute of Clements, died at Clarksdale, Mo. early in the past fall aged 86.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Harris, and her daughter Mrs. Webb late of Bear River, returned home to Swampscott two weeks ago, from extended visits at Vancouver, Minnesota, Chicago, and Ontario. They called on Capt. James Woodworth in Vancouver, and since their return they learn that James' wife is dead.

We are having severe weather, but the ground is bare, and indications are coming up for better times.

Married in Lynn, by Rev. J. B. Johnson Jerusha May, daughter of Miram M. and Mellissa Chute to Arthur Kearney of Boston.

WM. E. CHUTE.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

DEAR SIR,—As you, journalists, are supposed to have a knowledge, at least should have, of public affairs, will you kindly tell us why the financial statement of our town finances, has not been *published*. We observe by the papers that this has been done weeks ago in all the other incorporated towns of our province and also by the municipal council. Why should Digby be an exception? Last year, they were published only a few days before Nomination day, and as this will be on the 26th inst it leaves no time to investigate how our town affairs have been managed before it is too late, to return those who have done well or others in their place. A year ago Mr. Wood found great fault with the town accounts. You will remember his article disputing their accuracy as regards the town debt and the reply of our former mayor, and not settled yet. As Mr. W claimed to be an expert in figures and was elected principally for this purpose we should have had the statement long before this. Surely it is not a very arduous duty for six council lors a mayor and a *paid clerk* to give us a statement of our financial standing once a year before the nomination of new men.

TAX PAYER.

Digby, Jan. 25th, 1894.

MR. EDITOR.—

As the subject of a water supply, is at present occupying the attention of the residents of our town, I think a discussion of the merits, and demerits of the two schemes, now before the ratepayers, would be advantageous, and produce good results. As one who is a large contributor towards the revenue of the town, in the shape of taxes, and who is not pecuniarily interested in either schemes, I would respectfully submit my ideas That we want and must have a water supply is beyond question, and we want it as cheap as we can get it, but it must be effective Now the company in which Messrs Shreve, Daley, and others are interested, offers to supply the town with water, for fire purposes by establishing 30 hydrants, at $30.00 each, per annum, an aggregate of $900,00. This as I understand it, covers the whole cost to the town, and thus enables it to dispense with the fire engine, which I believe costs now about $750,00 per year. The other scheme supplying water by means of a windmill, does not pretend to do away with the engine, so that the cost of this scheme would stand thus: Cost of fire engine $750,00; interest on cost of pumping apparatus Reservoir, and pipe laying, say $6000,00 at five per cent: $300,00 and as it will require attendance, oil for lubricating purposes, wear and tear, I think $400,00 per year would be a moderate estimate, thus we would have to pay $1450,00 per year against $900,00 for the Shreve Daley Co.

I am not entering on the efficiency of either scheme, as I think the rate payers of this town, have no doubts, as to which is the most effective, but so much has been said about economy, that I think this matter will speak for itself.

Yours,
W. E. BROWNE.

Boston, Jan. 16th, 1894.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

DEAR SIR.—My attention has been directed to a communication in a recent issue of your paper which containes a highly enlogistic and fanciful colored autobiography of myself. I am obliged to say that the element of truth evidently forms no part of the makeup of your correspondent and that Ananias is away down in the liars when "Mayflower" goes on record.

It is one thing to say kind and gracious things of one, and no person could be more grateful to those who see fit to mention my name and take notice of the small share of success which I have had in a business way but there can be nothing but contempt felt for him who tries to make one ridiculous in the eyes of others, and that too without the shadow of an excuse therefore, and all the expense of truth and decency.

I do not wish to take up much of your valuable space, in correcting what "Mayflower" has written, so will merely make a general denial of statements:

1. I am not a partner in the Broad Gauge Iron Company, by which I am employed.

2 I have never made any real estate deals.

3. I would be extremely obliged to your correspondent's "good authority" if he would make up the difference lacking between the $60,000 or $75,000 which I am supposed to have, and the small amount I claim to own.

4. I am not a member of the Somerset club not having the necessary $1,000,000 qualification nor the Puritan blue blood.

5. I have never been president of the Commercial Traveller's club, and am of no more consequence than 100 other members.

6. I have never masqueraded in place of the honorable attorney general, although I did make a few brief remarks on the occasion in question, but nothing to call for special mention from the newspapers at the time.

7. I have no desire to be placed on a pedestal as a shining example of successful provincialists; my career here has simply been the same as thousands of others of my countryman—no better; no worse. If the short sketches which your correspondent promises to furnish are on a par with that he wrote of your humble servant, I will make one with them to organize a white cap brigade and teach him that even fools have no license to pillory honest people unjustly through the columns of the public press while seeking safety behind that shelter of the coward, a *nom de plume*.

EDWARD J. G. CAMERON.

Wheary is Guilty of Murder.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 21.—The colored deaf mute Wheary was on Saturday found guilty of the murder of his sister-in-law. The defence offered no evidence of insanity, but it is understood that the attorney general, judge and prisoners counsel will join in asking for commutation of the death sentence which will be passed tomorrow, and that the prisoner is laboring under some mental disadvantages.

THE BIG FIGHT.

CORBITT WINS.

(Special to COURIER.)

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 25—The big fight is over and the honors and cash remain on this side the water.

Both principals were in excellent condition.

First round: Both sparred for an opening, each appearing wary, watchful. Little work done.

Second round: Corbitt strikes oftener and easier than the Briton. Odds in favor of the former.

Third round: Mitchell rushed but was met by Corbitt's left and right, and went down. Can't respond to time. Corbitt declared winner, Corbitt's hitting was terrific Time 9 minutes.

J. & A. McMILLAN ASSIGN.

A St John Printing Firm Established 75 Years Ago Liabilities $75,000.

ST JOHN, January 22.—J. & A. McMillan the old and well known printing and book selling firm, assigned to-day to Manager Schofield, of the bank of New Brunswick, and C. W. Weldon. The firm is three quarters of a century old, and was founded by the grandfather of the present head. Of late, it has suffered in the printing business by younger and more active houses. Its mecantile business has been largely lost by by the fact that the retail trade has largely left that part of the town. Liabilities probably about $75,000; assets unknown, probably half that much. The local creditors are the banks of New Brunswick and Montreal, both of which are preferred. It is believed the firm owes to paper makers and dealers in Toronto and elsewhere in Ontario, the balance of the creditors being in Great Britain.

Tiverton Trifles.

As the weather has been these few days it would make one believe the hardest and coldest of our winter had past, but we hope that Feb. and March will bring us some sleighing, so we can try some of the fast horses owned on the island.

Capt. Holland Outhouse of the schr. A. B. Parker offers a challenge of $500 to any person owning a schr. on the two islands that will beat him on a sail, the starting point to be from Tiverton harbor to Mt. Desert and back. Her paraphernalia is all new and when her two gaff topsails and staysails are set and drawing nice she is a fine stately little schooner. I would bet on the A. B. Parker.

The haddock fishermen are doing nicely, making some great runs, taking from 3 to 450 at a run. Price last sold 8cts.

The lobster fishermen are quite discouraged in their winter's business as lobsters are quite scarce and have been going as low as 6c. but are on the advance to 10c

Dr. Morgan has called at Tiverton, but has gone to Westport.

Any one away from here judging from political views would lead anyone to believe, they were all of one mind, but not so Mr. Editor for on Sunday night there were three places of worship holding service within speaking distance at the same time

The belfry recently built on the Christian church is adorned with a new bell which adds very much to the benefit of the congregation in calling them together for the hour of service. Much credit is due Elder H. A. Devoe for his energy in the work.

Smith's Cove Siftings.

On Friday evening a basket social was held in the vestry in connection with the Baptist church. The evening was not very favorable, consequently the number present was not as large as usual.

Miss Julia Kinney, our former teacher, is at present visiting Mrs. Oscar Morgan.

Mrs. Arthur Sulis of Bridgetown is spending a few days with her parents.

Mr. Howard Merritt has been quite ill but is improving.

Mrs. S. J. Merritt is visiting friends at Deep Brook.

Mrs. Benj. Hunt is spending a few days in Annapolis.

Master Colman Winchester left for Mass., on Saturday in company with his uncle, Mr. Edward Winchester.

Miss Perry was unexpectedly called home on Saturday to learn the sad news of the death of one of her sisters. Miss Kinney, who is visiting here, very kindly teaches for Miss Perry while she remains a few days at her bereaved home in Barton.

Mr. Harry Smith while in the woods on Monday unfortunately cut his foot; he will probably have a rest from "wood chopping" for a while.

Mrs. Oscar Gilliatt and daughter from Granville are visiting at Mrs. Eben Thomas'.

Miss Bessie Sulis has gone to Bridgetown for a few days.

Mrs. Edward Winchester and children are on a visit to her sisters in Digby.

Bear River Breezes

Mr. and Mrs Jean Newcombe left for their home in Macomb last week.

C. Stewart of St. John was in town last week.

Mr. John Purdy is quite ill. His son Fred Purdy is spending a few day with him.

Miss Lizzie Nichol returned home on Saturday.

The recital of "Enoch Arden" given by Miss May Kelley on the eighteenth was good and those present enjoyed the evening. Should Miss Kelley come to Bear River again I think she would have a much better attendance. The farewell song of Enoch Arden by Miss May Clark was well rendered, also the instrumental music by Mrs. A. Bogart

A. J. King of Halifax was in town last Friday.

Mr. Irving Hall of Boston was in town Monday.

E. E. Tupper is at home again.

Miss Bell Clark has gone to Digby.

Clementsport Chips.

Several of our young folks were present at the opening of the Academy of Music at Bear River on Tuesday evening. They report that the play After Dark, met with the best of success.

Mrs. W. B. Bellis returned home from Halifax on Wednesday.

Mr. R. L. Ditmars, who has been home on a week's vacation, returned to Boston on Saturday. Messrs. Howard Zwicker and Steward Roop also went to Boston on that day.

Mr. Wm. Ditmars, who has been living at or in the neighborhood of Boston for the last ten or twelve years, departed from this life on the 15th inst. The deceased was a brother of Mr. Chas. Ditmars, Collector of Customs at this place.

Nearly all of the invitations for the ball at Purdy Bros. hall Deep Brook, on Thursday evening of last week were gladly excepted. Hearing some familiar jingling bells so near sunrise on Friday morning makes us doubtlessly believe that they had a first rate time.

Mr. John Roop came home on Saturday from Rabadoes, and will soon leave for Florida to take charge of a ship.

Rev. W. B. Bellis and wife were to Digby to see some friends on Monday.

A sociable was held in the basement of the Baptist church on Tuesday evening, the sum of $16 was realized and goes to wards the debt of the Baptist parsonage.

Mr. Frank Roop returned on Saturday to Boston, where he will continue his studies at the commercial college of Bryant and Stratton.

Mr. Thomas Ritchie, our young and industrious blacksmith, we understand will leave us this week. Mr. Ritchie has done work satisfactory for all, and will be greatly missed.

Mrs. A. S. Burns and Mr. Charles Shafner have been visiting relatives and friends at Granville Ferry.

Service will be held in the new Episcopal church on Sunday evening for the first time Besides the rector of this parish there probably will be other clergymen present at the opening. The pews, organ, parts for the chancel, bell etc., have all been placed in with great taste. A silver collection will be taken up toward the debt, which it is hoped will be paid by Easter; if so the consecration will then take place. Our readers we must remind, know that every dollar will be gladly accepted, and help bring this wished for event to a close.

BORN.

PARSONS.—At Centreville, on the 24th inst to Mr. and Mrs. N. Parsons, a son.

KINNEY.—At Weymouth 22 Dec. the wife H. B. Kinney of a daughter.

MARRIED.

WINCHESTER.—HAMM.—At Waldeck West on the 5th inst. by the Rev. E. A. Allaby, J. B. Winchester, of Smith's Cove, to Rosanna Hamm of Waldeck West, Annapolis Co.

FROST.—TRASK.—At Little River, on the evening of the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Morse, Burton M. Frost to Loleah B. Trask, all of Little River.

TITUS—DAKIN.—At the home of the bride, Centreville, on the 24th inst by Rev. J. W. Prestwood, Miss Alma Dakin, daughter of F. M. Dakin to Mr. W. Titus, also of Centreville.

DIED.

WILSON.—At Digby, on the 21st inst, Mrs. Margret Wilson, aged 89 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF DIGBY.

Ar Jan 18, Sch John H Kennedy, Haynes fishing.
Ar Jan 19, Sch M & L Chase, Hinds, fishing.
Ar Jan 19, Sch Elihu Burrett, Sims fishing.
Ar Jan 20, Mary E Wharf, Anderson, fishing.
Ar Jan 22, Sch Marie Delphine, Ogilvie, Parrsboro.
Cld Jan 18, Sch Mary E Wharf, Andersn, fishing.
Cld Jan 19, Sch M & L Chase, Hinds, fishing.
Cld Jan 19, Sch Elihu Burrett, Sims, fishing.
Cld Jan 24, Sch Marie Delphine, Ogelvie, Parrsboro.

CANADIAN BRITISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

Ar at St. John 19th, Ship Favonius, 1452 Dunham, Dublin, Wm Thomson & Co, bal

Cld at St. John 19th, Ship Alexander Yeats, Dunham, Fleetwood, W M McKay.

East London, Africa—Ard Jan 20 bqetn Florence B Edgett, McBride, London.

Cld at New York 18th, schs Granville, Starratt, Annapolis; Moss Ross, Petit Cave.

Ar 17th, sch St John, Haley, Cienfuegos.

New York—Cld Jan 19, brigt Loyalist, Dakin, Baltimore.

Samarang—Ar Jan 21, bqe Nellie Troop, Young, Batavia.

Cienfuegos—Ar Jan 2 brig Florida, Glavin, Yarmouth via St Jago (and 8th for Rum Cay).

Liverpool—Arrived Jan 16, bark Annie J Marshall, Parker Philadelphia via New York

PROUD OF HIS SHIP.

Capt. Dunham of the Ship Favonius Has a Vessel Which is Much Admired.

The ship Favonius, lying at the new pier in Carleton, is quite an attraction, and has been daily visited by a number of people. The ship is an object of admiration on account of her exquisite neatness and cleanness. She has just come from Dublin in ballast and will load deals for the other side. Capt. Dunham is a Digby man, who took command of the Favonius when she was launched, over ten years ago, and is still in charge and takes great pride in his vessel While in Dublin the beautiful condition of the ship compared so favorably with that of a man-of-war, that many amateur photographers took views of her while lying in the docks. Of course this being winter weather, Capt. Dunham says she is not in as good trim as usual, but this is scarcely noticeable to the ordinary observer who contrasts her with the usual run of vessels coming to this port.

In 1891 Capt Dunham was at Valparaiso, Iquique, and other places in Chili. On one occasion shots were fired ahead of her, but no one was hurt. One incident the captain recalls with much pleasure It was when there seemed imminent danger of the necessity of British intervention. H. M. S. Warspite sailed around the harbor with her band playing and the men singing in chorus, We don't want to fight, But by Jingo if we do—A little of that sort of thing went a long way with the Chilians, Since then the Favonius has been in China, Japan and at Philadelphia and Dublin. Since she was launched she has been around the world four times. This vessel is owned by Messrs *Wm. Thompson & Co* of this city. Capt. Dunham is a genial commander and very pleased to show his ship to all visitors.—Sun.

BRAZIL'S REBELLION.

Insurgent Operations — Admiral de Mello Reported Superseded.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 20.—President Peixoto has removed the command of Fort Santa Cruz for allowing two insurgent torpedo boats to re-enter the bay and permitting stores and arms to reach the insurgents.

Admiral da Gama reinforced the garrison on Conceicao Island, and afterward repulsed a hot government attack, killing 120 men and wounded a large number.

Gama has occupied and strongly fortified a position commanding the railway to Petropolis and the Nictheroy Gas Works. Mercantile circles are alarmed. Bank notes issued by the empire, and believed to have been destroyed, have now reappeared.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 21.—The minister of foreign affairs for President Peixoto authorities the statement that the insurgents say that Admiral de Mello has been deposed from the position of leader of the force operating against the government because he failed to bring troops from the south to aid the insurgents in the bay here in making the proposed land movements.

ARRIVED AT PERNAMBUCO.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The owners of the steamer Santuit received word that the Santuit, which was towing the Brazilian torpedo boat Pirating, arrived safely at Pernambuco to-day, on the passage from New York for Rio Janeiro.

Freeport Flashes

Mr. Messenger the teacher here is sick, so his scholars are having a vacation this week.

Mr. Havey has gone to St. John in the schr. Nina Blanch, Capt. Crocker.

Mr. Elias Everitt had a telephone message last Thursday that his father was very sick, so he went to Digby to see him and soon after his arrival there his father expired.

We have had a call from Mr. Redden, shoe manufacturer, of Yarmouth, and Mr Weddleton, sail maker, of the same place.

We have the prospect of a good supply of dentists as Dr. Morgan and Dr. Fritz are both to be here tomorrow.

The haddock catchers have done very well lately, but the lobster men say that they are scarcer than in former years, which is not to be wondered at, as there are so many in pursuit of them it is almost a marvel that they are not exterminated.

Mr. Stephen Wescott is visiting on Digby Neck. We hope he will enjoy his vacation.

The schr. Bess is going to St. John the first chance with fresh fish.

The winter fishing is a great help to these islands as it adds largely to the incomes and comforts of the people, so that there is no suffering here as in many places, and although we are away from the noise and bustle of the city, which you enjoy in Digby, we still have many things to be thankful for, not the least of which it the general good health and the temperance principles of the people.

OFF FOR CHICAGO.

J. D. Shatford Having Beaten His Enemies at Every Point, Leaves St. John.—A Suit Against Campbell

ST. JOHN, Jan. 21.—For some time at least, the Shatford case will cease to figure in the press. J. D. Shatford left to-night for Chicago, taking with him his sister, who came here with the elder boy from Halifax, last night. He has secured all the children, and has circumvented his enemies at every point and goes away happy. A crowd of several hundred was gathered about the station and saw the six exodists depart; to wit: Shatford, his sister, the three children, and the nurse. Through the efforts of the Halifax Shatfords, or through some other reason, the reconciliation did not reach the stage of joint department of man and wife. The movement to that end was interrupted two days ago when it was understood that the reunion of man and wife would mean his separation from the sister, who was to accompany them to Chicago. Before leaving Shatford closed up two other matters of business. He effected an arrangement with Blair and Robinson, abductors of his boy, under which it is said that he recived $75. There is some doubt, however, as to whether there was not a private understanding for a refund of a part of this sum. The other piece of business transacted was the issue of a writ against Campbell, accountant of the St. John branch of the Bank of Montreal, for alienation of Mrs. Shatford's affections. The writ was received by Campbell yesterday, and he has retained H. H. McLean, of Weldon & McLean, solicitors for the bank, to defend him. Campbell, who seems to enjoy in a high degree the confidence of his superiors, has applied for a transfer to Toronto, and will go to the Montreal bank there almost at once.

MANY LOSSES TO THE FLEET

Gloucester Fishermen Have Suffered Severely This Winter.

GLOUCESTER, January 15.—An unusually large number of losses in the Gloucester fishing fleet have been reported since Dec 1. They are:

Nov 27, schr Charles S. Tappan 68 20 tons 12 years old, employed in the Georges fishery, wrecked at Little Glace bay, C. B., Insured for $3 939.

Dec 1, schr Senator Lodge, 14 90 tons, eight months old. Wrecked at Port Nova, C. B., while on a frozen herring voyage. Insured for $5 832.

Dec 10, schr Eliza K 68.16 tons, four years old. Employed in the Georges fishery and wrecked near Lunenburg, N. S. Insured for $4,000.

Dec 14 schr Hattie L Fewman, 93.53 tons 3 years old. Wrecked at Fortune Bay, Nfld, while on a frozen herring voyage. Insured for $4 600.

Dec 15, schr Spencer F Baird, 74 14 tons 11 years old. Foundered off White Island, N. S., the entire crew of 14 men being lost. Insured in the Gloucester Mutual for $3 385

Dec 19 schooner Star of the East, 53.6 tons, 25 years old Abandoned and sunk on Georges. Insured for $2 100.

Jan 15 schooner Alert, 27 87 tons, 9 yrs. old. Wrecked at Rama islands, Nfld, while bound on a frozen herring trip to the Bay of Islands. Insured for $5 673.

Jan 13 schr Col. Jonas H French, 33.09 tons, 4 years old. Sprung aleak and abandoned on Georges, and afterwards sunk. Insured for $3 844.

Jan 14 schr Maggie E Wells, 80.80 tons, 3 years old, foundered off Cape Sable while on a fresh halibut trip, the crew of fourteen men being taken off by the schr Magnolia, but 6 men of the stmr Amsterdam, who went to their assistance, losing their lives. Insured for $8 750.

In addition to the above total losses several of the fleet have received serious damages. Schooners Roulette, Levanter, Fannie A Spurling and Eliza H Parkhurst have been ashore and afterward floated, while nearly every vessel arriving from the banks from Georges reports losses of cable and anchors, pars or sails.

Notice Of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given that Fulton [illegible] of [illegible] Digby Merchant did by deed dated the 11th day of October 1893 assign all his property, of every kind except such as is exempt from execution, in trust to [illegible] for the benefit of his creditors, to realize and convert the same into money and after payment of charges and expenses incidental to the assignment, and certain claims therein preferred, then to divide the residue without preference ratably among such of the creditors as shall execute the said deed within 30 days from the date hereof and after payment in full of said creditors, then to pay [illegible] proportions to the respective creditors [illegible] the other creditors of the said Fulton [illegible] who do not execute said deed within said 30 days.

A duplicate of said deed of assignment lies at the office of the subscriber, where creditors may execute the same [illegible]

A. J. S. COPP,
Assignee.

Digby October [illegible] 1893.

In The Supreme Court,

A. No. 280.

Between

John Welsh, Plaintiff,
L. D. [illegible] and
Luke Trehan, and
Mary Trehan, his wife, Defendants.

Before Mr. Justice Savary, Judge of the County Court for District No. 3 and Master Ex Officio of the Supreme Court, at Chambers.

Upon hearing read the affidavit of John Welsh, the plaintiff herein, sworn to on the 11th day of November 1893, together with the exhibits referred to in the said affidavit, and on motion of counsel with the plaintiff, it is ordered.

That service of the summons herein shall be had upon the above named defendant by personally serving him with a copy of said writ, at Rockland, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, by handing a copy of said writ to him, or in the alternative if it shall be found impracticable to effect personal service, by publishing this order for thirty days in Digby [illegible] a weekly newspaper [illegible] and such publication shall be deemed to be a good and sufficient service of the process herein and shall have equal force as if a personal service of the process had been had on said defendant Luke Trehan.

Dated at Annapolis, N. S., this 11th day of November A. D. 1893.

By Order,
W. B. STEWART,
Prothy.

T. C. REVE[illegible] Sol. of Pltff.

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the Insular Steamship Company, Limited, will be held in the Temperance hall, Westport, on Tuesday evening January 30th at 8 p. m. for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may be necessary.

E. W. FORD Secty.

Westport Jany. 1st 1894.

In the Municipal Council. Annual Meeting January 1894

Proceedings of the council.

Met at the Court House in Digby on Tuesday the 9th January 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. Present the warden, Coun's. Purdy, Daley, Denton, Eldridge, Fyne, Powell, Titus, Bingay, Jones, Dunbar.

Appointed standing committees, Finance and public accounts, Jones, Denton, Daley, Dunbar, Eldridge, Bingay. Assessments: whole council; roads and bridges; the whole; bye laws regulations: the whole; poor accounts: Purdy, Fyne, Powell. Tenders of public property: Jones, Bingay, Westcott, Titus.

All papers on file to be placed with different committees to be dealt with.

Ordered that jail limits be abolished in this Municipality.

Read report of auditors ordered to lie on the table.

Upon reading report of the warden and clerk in the matter of the municipalities claim for interest on unused portion of right of way W. C. Ry. ordered to be received and adopted. "We the undersigned committee appointed at the last May meeting of your worshipful body to receive and deposit in the Bank of Nova Scotia at Digby the amount due from the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company, formally the Western Counties Railway Company, beg to report that after considerable correspondence with the Government of Nova Scotia in reference to the matter; we received on the ninth day of December A D.1893 a cheque on the Merchants Bank of Halifax, for the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) on account of said claim. This cheque we had cashed at the Agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Digby, by paying a commission of 1-16 per c. amounting to $6.25 this being the best margin we could obtain, and on the seventh day of December we despatched the said sum of $10,000 in the said bank in the name of the Municipality of Digby, payable to the order of the warden and clerk. We would further say that we are in expectation of receiving a much more large sum in the future. After receiving the above named amount we wrote the Honorable Mr. Fielding asking what amount the syndicate had agreed to pay the municipality, and when we might expect payment of the balance, to which we received the following reply, under date of 18 Dec. 1893. "In reply to inquiries made in your letter of 11th inst, I beg to say that we have made no agreement with the syndicate as to the amount to which the Municipality of Digby is entitled in connection with the Western Counties Railway claim. Whatever balance is legally due the municipality will be in a position to obtain, at the time of payment, we have given the syndicate an extension until the first of May next. My expectation is that the money will then be paid but of course I am not in a position to give you any further assurance on that point."

We would remark in reference to the amount still due that the interest on the unused right of way computed simply at 7 per cent, will make considerably over ten thousand dollars still due, and we know of no reason why we shall not be in a position to claim the interest at that rate and we of opinion we should receive even more than that, but expect from correspondence with the government that the interest will be computed in the way above stated."

Ordered that the overseer of poor at Sandy Cove be instructed to enquire into the condition of John Leary's family, and to report to the committee in charge of poor house, and if found as represented here by Capt. Leary, that relief be afforded at once.

That the clerk be instructed to exhibit the copy of receipt asked for by the Crowley heirs on payment of the five dollars expended by the municipal council for obtaining same from the government and not otherwise.

Report of auditors received and adopted. That W. T. Ford and John S. McNeill be auditors for present year. That W. B. Stewart be clerk and treasurer for present year. The warden Coun's. Denton and Eldridge be committee to revise jury lists. Messrs Morehouse, W. T. Hardwick and Joseph G. McNeill be assessment revisors. That the work of revision of assessment be suspended for the present year.

Upon reading a report from the warden respecting the commonlands in the town of Digby. Resolved that the same do lie over to enable the council to obtain further information in the matter. "I the undersigned having been appointed at the last session of the council to enquire respecting the land known as the Digby Commons and to ascertain whether the municipality of Digby has any claim in and to the said land, beg to report that I have made enquiry respecting the same and can find no grant thereof, and presume the grant if in existence will be found at the Crown Land office Halifax. I further say that from such information as I have been able to obtain it would appear that said land belonged to said town. Mr. Wade the town clerk has promised that if on search at the Crown Land office any rights of the municipality in said lands should appear he the said town clerk will withdraw the bill now before the Legislature if on the contrary the said grant shows the commons lands to have been granted for the use of the inhabitants of the town, it should be considered that this municipality has no claim there-to; this I think will be satisfactory.

Coun. Denton reads and fyles a notice of re-consideration of above.

Councillor Bingay from the committee on roads and bridges read report of same which upon motion is received and adopted.

"Recommend on the petition of Elias O'Neill and others for new road from main road North Range through lands of Sydney O'Neill and others that prayer of petition be granted and committee be appointed.

On petition of P. Powell and others for new road at Freeport to Browns Knoll Cove, prayer granted. Albert Thurber to lay out same and report to the next meeting of council.

That Chipman Chisholm, Albert Morgan, Obed Miller, Edward S. Benson, Dr. L. J. Lovitt, Albert Harris perform their statute labor the present year in district No. 14 Hillsborough, under the supervision of overseer of highways for said district. That George Vantassel and Crawford Vantassel of Mount Pleasant, perform their statute labor on the road leading from their gate to the post road. That John Conner well do his statute labor the present year on the old bridge road (so called), George Taylor perform his statute labor for the present year on road from Bridge hill to his place, both in Weymouth township. That Frank Kinney perform his statute labor the present year in district No 5 Plympton. That Bear Cove road be added to highway district No 7 Tiverton. That Stephen Lewis of Rossway perform this statute labor on private road to Bay. That W. H. Hall of Upper Rossway perform one half of his statute labor on private road. That C. H. Denton and James Hutchinson do their statute labor on the John Gilliland road. That George Repoel do his statute labor on his private road under the supervision of the overseer of highway for district No. 1 Westport. That Freeman Handspiker and Jeremiah Handspiker perform their statute labor on the old road under the supervision of overseer of highways District No 5 Clements. That the road from the main road to the public wharf at Plympton be added to highway district No 5. That the prayer of the petition of Addington and others for a new road at Little River be granted, to be pentagon protected by gates or bars, precept to issue to Geo. A. Morehouse and Watson Saunders. That so much of road district No 7 (Little River) in Ward 4 as lies between road district No 6 and the new road between Mink Cove and Little River shall be a separate district to be known as district No 14 in said Ward, and all persons living on said road south of said road, and lying between Hapling Denton and Bishop Frank shall perform their statute labor thereon. That so much of road between White Cove and new road at Mink Cove to Little River shall be a separate district known as No 8, and all persons living on said road to the westward of the line between Reuben Addington, Wm. A. Addington and Thomas Westcott shall perform their statute labor thereon. Also that part of the new road from Mink Cove to Little River between the main post road near William Gidneys and a place hereafter named upon as the dividing line between road districts numbers 6 and 7 shall be added to road district No 6. That road district No 7 shall comprise that part of the main post road between road district No 9 and No 14, and all of the new road between Mink Cove and Little River from the old road near Wm. Lents store to a place to be hereafter agreed upon as the dividing line between road districts numbers 6 and 7, and all persons living on said road not liable to perform their statute labor in road district No 8 and No 14 shall perform their statute labor in road district No 7, all in Ward 4.

That the following statute labor returns be passed as correct, Freeport, Westport, Rossway, Tiverton, Weymouth, (except numbers 10 and 14 to be returned for explanation), Culloden (except 2 and 11 to be returned for collection), Smith's Cove (except No 3 to be returned for information), Plympton (except numbers 8, 12, 16, 17, 23, 26 notin), Marshalltown (except 6 and 14 not in), Sandy Cove (except 2, 11, 12)

That the part of road district No 3 from Wm. E. Dunn's west line to No 6 Smith's Cove be added to No 6 Smith's Cove.

That Councillor Eldridge be authorized to advertise for tenders to build fences along the new road between Mink Cove and Little River not binding himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

That the resolution made in reference to the piece of road between Wm E Dunns west line and Smiths Cove polling district be rescinded, and that this matter be deferred until the May meeting for further consideration.

Ordered, that F. A. Braman be a constable to attend the supreme and County Courts.

That the bye laws and regulations as amended be received and adopted.

Councillor Bingay from the committee on finance and public accounts reads report which upon motion is received and adopted. (Published last week.)

Upon again reading report of Warden and the matter of the common lands, moved that the same be received and adopted, and the names being demanded and called, there appeared for the motion Couns. Denton, Daley, Powell, Eldridge. Against Couns. Jones, Dunbar, Titus, Bingay. So it passed in the negative, and accordingly ordered that the said report be not received.

Ordered that the bridge near the Little Joggin, known as Simonds bridge, also the bridge lately built at Tiverton, in the Township of Westport be placed under the provisions of the bridge act.

That the Treasurer be instructed to pay Coun. Purdy $22.09 the same to be taken from the next road and bridge grant.

That the principal of the railway Bond maturing during the year 1894 be paid by the treasurer out of the $10,000 lately paid by the Local Government as interest for damages of right of way, and that the Warden and treasurer be authorized to draw a sum equal to the amount of the bond from the bank for said purpose.

Councillor Purdy from the committee on assessments reads report of same which upon motion is received and adopted.

Recommend that the following rates be cancelled and assessed back on district No. 2, Culloden.

	County	Rail	Poor.
Chas Alcorn 1.35	1.35	1.80	
Cain Haden 30	30	30	
Reuben Hill 1.70	1.29	1.85	
John Middleton 30	30	30	
Rev. McDonald 30	30	30	
James Thomas 30	30	30	
Wall Vantassel 30	30	30	
Estate Ed Vantassel	90	63	93
Charles Rice 65	41	40	
Eber Small 35	46	31	
	Total	$18.37.	

Also that Thomas Farnsworth be relieved of taxes and assessed upon municipality county 1.26, Rail 1.50, Poor 1.50 Total $4.00.

Freeport No. 5 to be relieved and assessed back.

	County	Rail.
Morton Morrid	4.49	89.
Albert Hersey	30	30
Joseph Israel	30	30
	Total	$6.58.

Plympton No. 7 to be relieved and and assessed on the Municipality.

James J. Warner $49.80.

Also to be relieved and assessed back on No. 7.

James L. Warner	1.43	
Frank Donahoe	60	
Leman Bell	1.32	
	Total	$3.35

Weymouth No 1 to be relieved and reassessed for 1893.

	County	Rail
B. R. Brown	1.77	90
George Gehoe	1.28	70
Arthur Marshall	93	56
John Morrisey	30	30
Alfred (Tell) Sabean	2.26	1.10
Marcus Comeau	73	30
Alex Gaudet	98	40
George Jarvis	98	
	Total	$13.49.

Tiverton No. 13 to be relieved and reassessed for 1893.

Campbell McKay	1.72	
Israel Wringer	60	
Judson Robbins	60	
	Total	$2.92.

Sandy Cove No. 4 to be relieved and reassessed for 1892.

	County	Rail.
John Wright	30	30
Charles Hersey	1.53	59
	Total	$2.72.

For 1893 Jas Graham 3.52 93

Chas Hersey	1.61	67
Henry B. Small	30	30
William Albright	63	39
Total		8.65

To be relieved and assessed on Municipality.

Silas Dakin County 3.87. Rail 1.25.

Tiverton No. 13 to be relieved and reassessed.

For 1888 Byron Outhouse		30
For 1889 Byron Outhouse		1.07
For 1892 Isaiah Vantassel		1.00

Brighton No. 2 be relieved and reassessed for 1891.

	Poor County	Rail.
Isaiah Marshall		
1.02	1.18	88 3.98
Maynard Miller		1.18
Heber Small 74	91	59 2.24
1892 William Berry 30	30	30 60
George Crawford 97	56	1.53
Joseph Degan 30	30	60
Isaac Hersie 1.05	59	1.64
Howard Jordan 1.09	60	1.69
William John 30	30	60
Nathaniel McGregor		81
Lanan Miller 1.09	60	1.69
John O'Dell 3.63	1.60	5.23
Charles Thomas 1.01	57	1.58
Robert Vantassel 30	30	60
Judson White 1.75	86	2.61
1893 Melbourne Apt 30	30	60
Oscar Marshall 5.69	2.17	7.86
James A. Spittle 30	30	60
Charles Thomas 79	47	1.26

also that the following names be relieved and assessed on Municipality.

	Poor County	Rail.
For 1891 Richard Clarke		1.17
George Dunn 30	37	24 91
Milton & Gillis 21	26	17 54
1892 Maynard Comeau 30	30	60
George Johns 1.12	62	174.
1893 Richard Clarke 1.32	46	1.78
George Dunn .69	24	93
A. Walker 1.62	56	2.18

Freeport No. 5 to be relieved and reassessed for 1992.

Charles Israel	60	
Charles B. Perry	50	

Hillsburgh No 1. to be relieved and assessed on municipality for 1893.

	County	Rail.
Crowley Armstrong	30	30
Lovett Andrews	30	30
William Brown	30	30
William Collins	2.18	80
William Chute	30	30
George Cromwell	30	30
John Delap	4.53	1.42
Alberto Milbury	30	30
William Werricraft	2.18	80
John Nicloll	30	30
Barton Rice	30	30
	Total	$16.71

To be relieved and assessed on Hillsburgh No 1.

William Barr	30	30
Stephen Hatt	30	30
Stephen Meuse	1.71	67
	Total	$3.58.

Resolved that the amount as shown by the Auditors report for 1891 dist. Westport No. 6 C. H. Payson collector, $15.72 county and $8.54 Railway be collected forthwith by the clerk and treasurer.

That Westport No. 6 be relieved and reassessed for 1892.

O. H. Glavin	$8.89
1893 Mrs Joseph Collins	$1.07
W. C. Morrell $1.07, Chas Cann 80c	$1.87
Albert Cann 80c, Milliage Grover 60c	$1.40
	Total $13.23.

Resolved that Councillor F. Jones be a committee to wait upon T. C. Shreve and get what information he can in regard to wrong assessment in the Robinson Estate, and report at the May meeting.

Resolved that the back taxes of the Town of Digby for 1881 and 1882 amounting in the whole to $532.46 be cancelled, and that the town be called upon for the payment of said amount as per award of arbitrators.

Councillor from the comittee on poor accounts read report, which upon motion is received and adopted. Have examined bills and accounts and found them correct to Dec. 31, 1893, and would recommend that the sum of $125.00 be added to the assessment of Marshalltown to pay off back indebtness before the inspection of the Poor House. Also that the sum of $40.00 be added to Weymouth No. 1 to pay on old poor account, also that Handford Van Blarcom be required to produce vouchers for all accounts in regard to Plympton Poor district No. 7 for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892.

Read communication from the warden of municipality of Picton in reference to contributing to costs of suit for accident on highway in that county

Ordered that the clerk make the best arrangement possible for the necessary printing.

Coun. Jones from the committee on tenders and public property reads report of same which upon motion is received and adopted. As regards the maintaiance of the poor the results of the year have been very satisfactory. The general health of the inmates of the Poor House has been excellent, only two persons have died, viz Mary A. Milbury of Marshalltown aged 81 yrs. and John Barnes of Bear River aged 80 yrs. There were four births during the year, and the total number of inmates at the close of the year was 27, 5 of whom were from Digby, 8 from Culloden, 4 from Plympton, 2 from Rossway, 1 from Smith's Cove, 2 from Weymouth, 3 from Freeport and 2 from Sandy Cove. Since the opening of the house, four years ago several pauper children have been adopted into comfortable homes in different parts of the county. A number of changes and improvements have been made in and about the buildings during the year by which greater conveniences have been secured. One very advantageous arrangement deserves special notice. The plot of land between the old and new roads was exchanged for a strip of land three rods in width adjoining the west side of the poor farm for the south side of the old road, from the old road to the rear, thus widening and greatly increasing the value of that portion of the farm. The condition of the Finances is most gratifying. The total amount paid out during the year was $25,[illegible]02 of which no less than $752.28 was paid on account of debts contracted previous to 1893 and about $250.00 in repayment of loans and interests so that the actual amount paid out for maintainance of poor for 1893 would be $1536.74, adding to this say $300 required to meet bills not yet rendered. The total cost of maintaining the poor for the year is seen to have been about $1836.74, of this amount about $100 was for outside assistance rendered during the year.

Your committee consider that a vote of $2000 will be sufficient for the ordinary purposes of the year 1894.

Your committee has been put to some needless trouble this year as last in investigating current rumors reflecting upon the keeper of the Poor House, Mr. White. No foundation for these reports has been discovered in any instance, and your committee any cause to regard Mr. White otherwise than as a zealous and efficient officer.

Ordered that the municipality treasurer be and he is hereby instructed not to pay any bills respecting removal of pauper insane to the asylum, except they are approved by the warden of the municipality.

That tenders be asked for the sale of the building now occupied by the clerk.

Upon reading pay roll of councillors in attendance, ordered that the sums set out therein be paid to the several parties named, viz: The warden travel 80c, Councillor Purdy $11.20, Titus $17.60, Pyne $15.90, Powell $16.50, Daley $16.40, Dunbar $12.10, Bingay $11.00, Eldridge $12.10, Denton $10.80, Jones $10.40 To.al $128.20.

Then adjourned.

Flayed for his Wife.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Perhaps the most note-worthy case of skin grafting in a decade is now being performed at Mercy hospital under the direction of Prof. Andrews, assisted by Drs. de Silva and Dudley.

The patients are executive attorney and Mrs. George W. W. Blake of Ottawa, Ill., who came to Chicago two weeks ago.

This operation was the removal of 72 square inches of cuticle from the thighs of Mr. Blake, from the knees to the groin, in one and a half inches in length and one-half to three quarters of an inch wide, and grafting them upon great spaces of raw flesh on Mrs. Blake's arms.

The skin had been burned away at their residence in Ottawa early last fall. The choice lying between grafting and the amputation of both arms resulted in the adoption of the former.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake were placed under the influence of ether, and laid upon the table side by side.

As each piece of skin was cut from Mr. Blake's thighs it was dropped into a disinfective solution and then carefully transferred to Mrs. Blake's arms, until a sufficient number of square inches had been secured to insure a new growth upon the raw flesh.

Several days ago the bandages were removed from the arms and it was found that each of the pieces had adhered and taken firm growth making the operation absolutely successful.

This will be quoted as the only case in this country which any person has voluntarily sacrificed so great a surface of cuticle for another.

Of Interest To Women.

A Lady Cured After Seventeen Years Affliction With Disorders Peculiar to her Sex by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Other Unfortunates can be Cures as Well as She.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—The publication of the letter of Mrs. Reany, of Ashland, Wis., concerning her cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills after 17 years of sickness, has awakened wide-spread interest amongst the women afflicted as long as she was, who had tried all the remedies within her reach and all that doctors could do for them, should be cured by so simple and easily accessible a remedy as these pills. What they did for her they will do for other women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex. Dodd's Kidney Pills are manufactured by Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Toronto, and are sold by all dealers, or will be mailed on receipt of price; fifty cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

At Gagoya, in China, a merchant who is in his sixty-fifth year, has just divorced his twenty sixth wife, and is about to marry the twenty-seventh. He had resolved when he was young to marry thirty wives, and is delighted that he has now only three more to marry to keep his vow.

USE MALENA SALVE.

The people know a good thing when they try it. Nearly 3,000 boxes now in use in Quincy since it was first introduced last year Malena is the

BEST REMEDY ON EARTH

for Chapped, Cracked and Rough Hands and Face, Cuts, Burns, Blisters, Bruises, Scalds, Scratches, Sore Sore Lips, Mouth, Throat, Old Blisters and Sores, Catarrh, Ulcers, Boils, Galls, Chafes, Piles, Warts, Corns, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Hands, Ears, Eyes, Sore, Scabby and Scald Head, Dandruff, Callous Feet and Hands, Bites and Stings of Reptiles and Insects, Tetter, Salt Rheum and all common Skin Diseases.

for sore lips, mouth and throat

use MALENA both externally and internally. No better remedy for a sore, inflamed throat.

Send in your order for a box of Malena and be convinced of its wonderful curative properties.

I have received hundreds of testimonials praising it. Use a box and you will praise it, too.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Directions with every box. Price 25 cents, by mail.

HALIFAX PILLS ARE THE

BEST ON EARTH

FOR

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Disorders of the Liver, Pains and Weakness in the Head, Chest, Bowels, Jaundice, Acute Inflammation, etc.

One hundred pills in each box for only twenty-five cents.

Orders will be promptly filled by addressing.

MELBOURNE CHUTE, Agent.

12 Howard Street, Quincy Point, Mass.

Probably a Life Saved.

TO THE EDITOR:—Having been restored to Perfect Health and Sound Manhood, I would like to inform those of your readers who care to, I did from the effects of youthful folly and ignorance, of the means by which I was saved. I answered lots of advertisements of cures for Weakness, Losses, Impotency, etc., at considerable expense but all were unsatisfactory. Found my cure right here at home and any person may know it FREE OF CHARGE by addressing with stamp.

WM. MILLER,

4 3mos. Box 44, Moncton, N. B

All Men.

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who are suffering down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, blotches or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eye, surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring of vital energy has lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who thought abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10 cents in stamps for book on disease peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. LUBON, 24 Macconnell Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of Canada in the ensuing session by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company for an act to effect the purposes following, that is to say:

To authorize the sale of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, the purchase of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, and to vest the Railway undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company in the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

To authorize the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited

To issue debenture stock preference shares and ordinary shares and apply the same as payment for the purchase of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and undertaking, or at stock and shares to be placed in the hands of trustees for said Yarmouth & Annapolis Company and the proceeds after payment of expenses to be applied in payment of claims of creditors of said Yarmouth and Annapolis Company and holders of debenture stock, the surplus, if any, among the shareholders of said Company.

To authorize the said Windsor & Annapolis Company, Limited to issue five hundred thousand pounds four per cent debenture stock, and to increase its nominal share capital of five hundred thousand pounds, the additional shares to be divided into additional preference shares to rank with preference shares already authorized and additional ordinary shares to rank with ordinary shares already authorized, and so that a portion of the additional shares issued as part of the consideration of said purchase and for other purposes may be issued as fully paid up shares.

To confirm a conditional agreement dated on or about the 12th day of Oct, 1893 and made between the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company of the first part, Arthur Anderson and others of the second part, the said Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company of the third part and William Sopper and Robert Drummond Bagnot of the fourth part for the sale and transfer of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company, Limited.

To change the name of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and to have the works and undertaking of the last named Company declared works for the general advantage of Canada.

A copy of the intended bill will at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament be deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Dated this third day of November 1893

DEVLIN & MCINNES

Solicitors for the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

GEORGE BURGESS

Solicitor for the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company.

TORONTO TESTIMONY.

DEAR SIRS.—Two years ago I had a bad attack of biliousness and took one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and can truly recommend it to anything from the complaint.

MRS. CHARLES BROWN, Toronto.

"Hullo, Chimmy, is dey any mo, good books in de 'Young Terrors' library?" "I dunno, but I hear tell about a story by George Eliot what dey call 'Daniel de Ronder.' Shouldn't wonder if dat might be pretty good."

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. Chaloner.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes, from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $ for by the use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by J. Chaloner.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 35 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. Chaloner.

Cottolene

A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way
A lady passed on marketing day.
Who, pausing at a grocery store,
Stepped quickly in at the open door.
With bated breath and anxious mien
She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work,
Interrogated every clerk;
But none up to that time had seen
An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame,
"That answers to this curious name.
What is it made of? What's its use?
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,
I see you're quite behind the times.
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,
Is now the thing that's all the go.
An article of high regard,
A healthful substitute for lard.
Its composition pure and clean
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,
The grocer gently scratched his head—
On his next order, first was seen,
"One dozen cans COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

Wellington and Mill Streets,

MONTREAL.

THE NEW DRUG STORE has received a supply of the western popular and reliable medicine, Mumbray's Kidney and Liver cure for Pain in Back, Dyspepsia Sour Stomach, Rheumatism, and all complaints arising from disordered Kidney or Liver. This remedy is without an equal for prompt and pleasant action. Ask to see a few of the testimonials—Price 50 cents, Mumbray's Health Restorers a Pink Iron Tonic Pill, Price 25 cts. a box.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians for its action on the urine, it relieves limitation of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by J. Chaloner.

Rev. J. J. TRESDALE

PASTOR OF CENTENARY CHURCH, ST. JOHN.

MAKES AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT ON A LIVE TOPIC

What HeSays is a Matter of Interest to Everybody.

Having suffered from Bronchial trouble for years I have great pleasure in stating that I have found Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry to be the best remedy for the disease I have ever used. For irritation of the throat resulting from cold it has been in my case a cure. I have urged upon persons suffering from the diseases named the use of this most excellent remedy.

J. J. TEASDALE,

Pastor of Centenary Church,

St. John, N. B.

PERFECTLY CURED.

SIRS.—I have been greatly troubled with headache and bad blood for ten or twelve years. I started to take Burdock Blood Bitters in July, 1892, and now (January, 1893) I am perfectly cured.

HUGH DRAIN, Norwood, Ont.

Dinks—What did that reporter say when you told him that in the duels you had witnessed there were over forty principals and sixty seconds? Danks—Nothing; just made a minute of it.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, horseness, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough and all bronchial and lung troubles. Price 25c. per bottle, or five for $1.00.

"Sir, have you any fault to find with this sausage?" "Yes the ends are not to my liking." "Why, every sausage has got two ends!" "Yes enough, but this one has them too near together."

SORE THROAT CURED.

DEAR SIRS:—I had a very sore throat for over a week, and tried several medicines without relief, until I heard of Hagyard's Norway Pine Syrup, which I tried with great success. I think it a fine medicine for sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis and throat and lung troubles.

MARIA MIDDLETON, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

"Col. Gore says he means to shoot you like a dog when he meets you." "Oh, that's all right. The colonel used to be on the police force and couldn't shoot a dog if he had it locked in a barn."

GORED BY A COW.

A fine colt belonging to Mr. Peter Lindsay, of Nixon, Ont., was badly hooked by a cow. Two bottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured it. This invaluable remedy should be in every house. It cures cuts, sprains bruises, burns, and all pains and aches in man or beast.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people who say it has cured.

The medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Seiger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure of Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as well from the illness as before I was troubled.

PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER TAKEN INTERNALLY. Will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery and acute pain. Used externally, it is the best Liniment in the world, its effect is almost instantaneous. Sold by druggists. Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sleeplessness, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Costiveness, Flatulence, Dizziness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Chills and Fever

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

SIR,—If Mr. W. E. Brown's figures are correct the council has displayed an ignorance almost phenomenal, and a carelessness which can only be classed as criminal in recommending to the people a system of fire protection whose annual cost is so much in excess of that of the Shrewe Daley City. Mr. Brown puts it; but before deciding this let us examine the figures on which Mr. Brown makes his assertions.

Mr Brown says,	
Annual cost of fire engine	$250.00
Int. on pumping work	$100.00
	$1150.00

(Note.—Mr. Browne intends to say 1450, I presume he wrote 1150.)

The Shrewe Daley offers 30 hydrants at $30 each per annum $900.00

Mr. Brown forgets to add to this $900 the annually recurring bond of $450.00 for purchase of fire engine which must be paid to Mr. Boyne yearly until the 20 years from date of purchase expire. This amount is included in his estimate of $250.00 yearly annum cost fire engine and must therefore be added to the Shrewe Daley $900 00.

Should the fire engine be sold to-day, the bonds will have to be paid just the same, this fact I presume Mr. Brown has forgotten.

The council figures as follows:

Shrewe Daley cost per annum	$900.00
Add engine Bond	$450.00
Annual cost	$1350.00
The pumping system	
Int. on cost of work	$400.00
Annual cost for engine	
Expense, including Bond $450	700.00
	$1100.00
Ded domestic water sold	400.00
present annual cost	$700.00

Or in other words the council wishes to make the system of fire protection as complete as possible with the material they have without adding a cent to the tax.

Mr. Brown says the pumping system does not provide to do away with the engine.

Does Mr. Browne wish to see a property which has and will cost this town so much money laid on one side to rust out for that would be its fate? Is it not better to keep the machine in working order and ready for a use if so desired, because under the pumping system the engine is not a necessity as the height of the reservoir will give a fire pressure equal to our demands.

Mr. Brown is a mechanic and he knows the pump will force water to the highest point above the town by making your mill and pump in proportion.

In conclusion let me say that the council has not proposed this system without due enquiry and consideration. We have letters from places now using this system. Shelburne Dist. population 4,000. North Toronto is now negotiating for a plant of this kind. West Pittsfield Mass is now utilizing this system in some members of the village Council having been sent to the Worlds Fair to investig te and report, and this is the result. Other places such as Hancock Mich, Hermon N. Y. Dunfreth, Crescent City, Oregon and ill, Hubbard Nevada, San City, Ida Grove, Audubion, Iowa, Colridge Neb, Gerard Kansas, etc. etc.

The old Colony R. R. have replaced 17 steam pumps by wind. If this system works well in other places why not here.

The system will work by pressure without an engine, but we did not propose to paint it in rainbow colors, simply to speak as we felt sure of our ground but all the same we did and do propose to take advantage of anything which will save expense in the protection and at the same time make it effective.

With thanks for space,

I am yours,
S. WOOD.

P. S. If taxpayer wants to drag me let him sign his name if he is not ashamed of it and I will try to accommodate him, but I am too busy earning a living to waste time on any pre-historic remains which cannot be classified. S. W.

QUERY.—Why is it the Town Council employs an attorney to collect from delinquent ratepayers in the County Court, when the town incorporation act provides a court for the purpose, up to any amount. Surely a delinquent ratepayer must be a poor person, and to have from 12 to 25 dollars added to his unpaid bill of taxes is an outrage, when in the court provided by the act the costs would not amount to one ten or three dollars, which would go into the towns revenue, while the other goes to the attorney. (Argus)

To the Editor of the COURIER.

DEAR SIR,—May I ask for a brief space wherein to thank our friends from Freeport and Tiverton for their kindness in attending our fancy sale and helping us to the sum of $34.00. Some few weeks ago we had a Sunday School concert in our Baptist church with admission at the door, which amounted to $6.31. Our endeavour will not be in vain. We are trying to pay for our organ that we now have in our Baptist church. May our friends still remember us for our motto is to "Try, Try, Again. Freeport" Yours,

A member.

Victoria Beach Varieties.

As your old correspondent from this place, seems to be like the old year "out of it" allow me to send you a few "varieties" of the new year.

Among the many visitors to this place since the holiday season, La Grippe has probably been the most unwelcome, and we hope he will soon take his departure.

Mrs. Howard Johns, of St. John, who has been the guest of Mrs J. Haynes has returned home.

Miss Bessie Whitman is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. E. Keans.

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Haines, who have been visiting friends at Hainesville, have returned home.

Mr. Thomas Holden and Mrs. E. Tandy, two of the oldest residents of this place are very ill, with little hope of recovery.

Mrs. E. Keans was presented, not long since, with the sum of five dollars, as a token of appreciation for her services as organist of the Baptist church, during the past year.

We learn that F. W. Thorne is going to close his store, during the month of February, to give his mind a rest from the tick of business.

Capt. J. S. Hayden, one of our enterprising fishing skippers is making preparations for the coming spring, and is having his dories repaired, as the new repair shop recently opened on Upper Water street.

The W. M. A. S. held their monthly missionary concert on Thursday evening with the usual success and although la grippe kept some of the talented ones at home, yet the large congregation present, and the eager attention displayed, showed that there was still enough on the programme to please and interest all. ANONYMOUS.

Town Council Proceedings.

DIGBY, Jan. 9th 1894.

Council met at eight o'clock p. m. present the Mayor, Councillors white, Saunders, Wood, Sproul and Allen.

The chairman of the Board of Commissioners presented and read the annual report on the Commons affairs which having been explained and appearing satisfactory the said report was, on motion, received. The chairman further stated that the accounts and vouches of the secretary acting for the Commission had been thoroughly audited and proved, and that there was a balance of cash, not invested, of about $635.00 in order to lessen, in some degree, the expenditure for interest on over drafts, which the town, by reason of large arrearage of taxes, was compelled to make to meet its current obligations, the commission had, before the close of the year, temporarily transferred to the town's account the sum of $400, and subsequently a further amount of $100 making $500 in all. The Report further stated that the assets of the Digby Commons might be thus estimated:

Amt. due for lands sold	$1,200 00
Value for unsold lands	750 00
Investments	1,150 00
Unsecured debts	111 44
Cash uninvested	635 03
Total assets	$3,876 47

The Report was lengthy and there were numerous other statements, in full detail, relating to the lands sold, the unsold lots, the various investments, etc. etc.

The Water Supply for fire protection purposes was then considered.

Moved by Coun. Allen, seconded by Coun. Sproul, that the Mayor be hereby authorized to procure the attendance of Mr. Unsoke, C. E. of Annapolis, at the public meeting of the ratepayers to be held on the 11th inst. in order that reliable information as to the proposed construction of a system for water supply for fire and other purposes, might be afforded the ratepayers at said meeting. Carried. Council then adjourned.

DIGBY Jan. 15th 1894.

Council met at 8 o'clock p. m. Present the Mayor, Councillors White, Saunders, Sproul, Stailing and Wood.

The Mayor read the draft of an Act to provide the fire district of the town of Digby with water for fire and other purposes.

Moved by Coun. Stailing, seconded by Coun. Wood that authority be asked of Legislature to borrow the sum of eight thousand dollars for the purpose of constructing the necessary works proposed by the Council for fire protection and other purposes—such money not to be borrowed until sanctioned by the ratepayers. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Saunders, seconded by Coun. Sproul that the act to provide water for the town for fire, domestic and other purposes be passed as read and certified to by the Clerk and submitted to the Local Legislature in its present session. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Wood seconded by Coun. Saunders that the Fire committee be empowered to hire a horse to move the hose reel to a fire when required. Carried.

Adjourned.

JANUARY 25th, 1894.

Council met at eight o'clock p. m.

The mayor and all of the councillors were present.

Minutes of previous meetings read and confirmed.

The Finance Committee reported up the following bills, and recommended the same for payment viz:—

John Daley, street lighting	105 00
Schr Merchant, freight	6 65
C F Dunham, supplies to council	1 65
R Abramson & Co, coal to fire dept	9.38
J L Peters, pair scissors	50
J R Wright, services "	5 75
Dakin Bros, supplies "	2.20
Stailing & Son, horse hire "	6.00
J L Peters, supplies to council	1.29
Daniel Smallie, street service	25.56
Angus Winchester, sect	25
	$166 23

On motion the report was adopted and the several accounts ordered to be paid.

On motion the following election officers were appointed for the ensuing town election.

Ward 1.—J A Russell, returning officer.
Jas Main, poll clerk.
Ward 2,—W E Van Blarcom, returning officer.
Geo Peters poll clerk.
Ward 3.—H G Turnbull, returning officer.
Jno M Hutchinson poll clerk.

Council then adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening the 27th inst.

JANUARY 27th 1894.

Council reassembled, pursuant to last adjournment, at eight o'clock p. m.

The Mayor, Councillors White, Saunders, Wood, Stailing and Sproul were present.

Council went into committee of the whole to consider the Auditors' Abstract.

Committee afterwards rose and reported progress.

The recorder filed a withdrawal of his tender of resignation made some months previous, and which had not been accepted by council.

The finance committee reported recommending payment of the following accounts:

A W Wade acct for services as records for 1893, in full, including disbursements, travelling and other outlays in connection with the three acts passed at last session of Legislature	78.75
Duty on police supplies	4.75
Schr Sovereign	1.20
	$84.70

Ordered that the said bills be paid.

Council then adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday next.

Monday Jan. 29th.

Council met at hour named at last adjournment.

The mayor and all the councillors were present.

The auditors report and statement of the receipts and expenditures of the town for the past fiscal year was received and considered.

On motion of Coun. Saunders, seconded by Coun. Stailing the same was finally passed.

Moved by Coun. Wood, seconded by Coun. Stailing that the item for the old Academy lands and buildings be taken out of the list of available assets of the town and placed separately as a nominal asset. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening the sixth of February next at the usual hour and place.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of Digby.

GENTLEMEN,—We the auditors appointed to examine and report on the accounts of the municipal treasurer for the year 1893, now beg leave to lay before you our report on the same.

We find vouchers for all accounts paid.

The account with the Insane Asylum can only be audited for the first three quarters of the current year, as the statement for the last quarter has not yet been received by the treasurer. The account is as follows:

Balance in Asylum Sep 30 1892 $8652.63
as per bal on audit of '92

Acct rend to Dec 31, 1892		$43 50
" " Mar 31, 1893		556 34
" " June 30, 1893		573 15
" " Sept 30, 1893		576 19
		10901 81
Cash pd Mar 25, 1893	$1000 00	
Bal due Sept 30	9901 81	
		10901 81

Following is a list of the balances due the Municipality by the several collectors for the years 1888-89-90 91-92 and 93:

Mun'l	1888	B'way
2 30	B Outhouse, No 13, Tiverton	$
1 33	B Hunt Smith's Cove, 16 "	
	W E Butler 1 Weymouth	34 67
	D McIntosh, 1 Digby	3 65
	Kilsey Denton, 3 Digby	2 64
	J K Halsa, 4 Digby	73 31
	W K Smith, 2 Weymouth	64 87
	W Denton, 5 Freeport	50
$1.63		$179.04
	1889	
32 81	W E Butler, 1 Weymouth	
10 35	R S Sulis, 18 Sam Cove	2 94
	E Bent, 1 Digby	13 92
	Kilsey Denton, 3 Digby	35 79
	W K Smith, 2 Weymouth	3 98
	Jas Stevens, 5 Freeport	2 92
	Byron Outhouse, 13 Tiverton	1 07
43 16		59 72
	1890	
48 80	John A Russell No 1 Digby	54 64
	John B Letteney " 2 "	32 34
	Kilsey Denton " 3 "	9 10
	Wm H Haines " 4 "	9 41
3 84	Lauchlin McKay " 2 Weymouth	105 49
9 44	John Woodmain, 17 Sam Cove	12 15
$62 08		$117 64
	1891	
	Kilsey Denton 3 Digby	14 65
	Wm H Haines 4 "	13 15
15 72	Chas H Payson 6 Westport	9 54
	Chas Brooks 5 Freeport	30 26
	John E Woodman	54 54
$15 72		$112 14
	Mixed 1892 Municipal and Railway	
	Charles E Turnbull 2 Digby	18 77
	Kilsey Denton 3 Digby	115 23
	Wm H Hains 4 "	86 64
	B Journeay, 1 Weymouth	42 24
	Lauchlin McKay 2 "	372 98
	Oscar T Morgan 16 Sam Cove	165 15
	St Clare T Payson 6 Westport	8 89
	Charles Brooks 5 Freeport	18 30
	Isaiah Vantassel 13 Tiverton	1 00
		$829 18
	1893 Mun. and Railway	
	Charles E Turnbull 2 Digby	94 46
	Kilsey Denton 3 "	591 84
	William H Hains 4 "	296 56
	James W Cossaboom Rossway	335 96
266 00	William Dunbar 1 Weymouth	66 00
	Charles McNeil 3 "	363 00
	Charles H Dunn 1 Hillsburgh	578 74
	Charles E Cossaboom Sam Cove	349 47
	St. Clair T Payson Westport	34 03
	Byron Powell jr. Freeport	206 55
	Wm A Powell Tiverton	101 14
	Town of Digby	527 00
$266 00		$3,576 88

They were guests at the Misses Tibbits also Miss Annie Cornwell of Waterford and Miss Lilly Denton of Little River are visiting friends here, as they are passing to Freeport and Westport.

The ladies of the Baptist Sewing Circle held their sale and refreshment table, as advertised in last week's issue of the COURIER, proceeds amounting to $20.00. Although the sale was held in the Temperance Hall it did not prevent some young men from a neighboring town fetching liquor with them and for hours after the hall was closed they were in the streets hollering and making a noise. Mr. Wm. H. Powell was awakened from his sleep at midnight and on getting on found his barn open and some of them in, others coming toward his house. When he asked them what they wanted one threw a stick which just escaped the window, striking the casing. And after all this some will cry out against prohibition.

BORN.

POWELL.—At Central Grove, January 26th to the wife of Charles Powell, a son.

Tiverton Trifles.

The members of "Court Petite," of the I. O. F. held a social in the hall on Tuesday evening of this week. The number present consisted of the members of the court and their wives, and sweethearts, also of a number of the members of Court Widow's Friend and their wives. The social was opened by Eld. Ira A. Dixon, after which about 100 persons were introduced to the oyster family. After making the acquaintance with the oyster family (and all seemed well pleased with the acquaintance) the members of both courts dressed in their uniforms and took their seats on the dais. The members of the court did the waiting on the tables, washed all the dishes, and all the work in quick and great credit is due them for the way in which they did it. The ladies were invited to be entertained and not to exhaust Every member of both courts is almost a Demosthenes. Many men are nervous, because they fear they will break down; this must result from a want of confidence in their knowledge. How could they fear failure if they knew they could prove the truth of what they have to say But I think the chief cause of nervousness in speaking, is want of practice. The voice sounds strangely to a young speaker, he does not know it; the many faces he sees before him all looking at him, causes his bewilderment; memory falls him; he becomes perplexed; forgetful, and confused; hence he fails. This is not the case with the foresters, for they meet every week to practice. They get used to the sound of their voices, and to the attention of their auditors; they feel less trepidation every time they speak; their thoughts improve; and gather strength by exercise; their thoughts arise more regularly; and they become able at length to utter their thoughts with certainty and effect. The subject under discussion was force try, from high red wood tree of California to the low juniper bush of long Island. the leaders of the music were Capt. Medial Crocker, and Frank Ruggles. John Pyne sang a darkey solo which would have made the Jubilee singers hang their heads, and blush. The party broke up about twelve o'clock, and all went home well satisfied with an evening well spent. ONE PRESENT

Central Grove Clippings.

The winter is passing away with its sudden changes in the weather from cold to warm, and people are complaining of colds but there is not any la grippe as yet.

The lobster fishing is not half what it has been in previous years. There are more engaged at it than ever before.

Mr. A. B. Crocker, Mr. W. G. Frost, merchant, and Mr. Walter Thompson of Westport gave us a short call last week, spending a couple of days hunting game in the forest. Not being any snow, they were not as successful as they otherwise would have been, but still did very well, some of them getting quite a load to carry. Mr. A. B. Crocker rendered some very fine music during the evening at Mr. Tibbits where we stopped. Mr. Frost also being a very pleasant gentleman in conversation, helped very much to make the time pass very pleasantly during their stay here.

Miss Laura Morrell, Miss Clide Haines, Miss Lou Morell and Miss Lois Tharbe, all of Freeport, are visiting friends here.

This acct shows a balance in favor of the Municipality of $8352.15. We also find on the treasurer's books an entry of $10,000 to the Municipality's credit interest on railway right of way.

W. T. FORD
JOHN S. MCNEILL
Auditors.

Balance.	Balance on hand Dec. 31st 1892	Received	Over drawn	Allowed	Over drawn	Balance
Municipal General Account.	$8320.15	$17,895.15	$8,574.85	$500.00	$1,500.00	$2,250.00
Railway Account.		$15,114.00	4,441.00	250.00	221.00	1,10
Contingencies.				15.00	12.00	$1.30
Court House Account.				$50.00	$15.00	80.00
Municipal Committees Account.				75.00	80.00	$22.75
Jury Fund Account.						$22.75
Jury Fund and Stationery Account.						$22.75

The House of Lords.

(By the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan 29.—The House of Lords, by a vote of 155 to 22, today resolved to insist upon the amendments to the Employers' Liability bill which the house of commons rejected.

Dr. Ibberton Dead.

The many friends of Mr. Ibberton, known in this county, will learn with regret of that gentleman's death in Yarmouth. We clip the following regarding his death from an exchange: "Doctor Chas. Ibberton was found dead in his house on Forbes street, Yarmouth, on Saturday. He was a native of England and came to this county from Queens Co. Although a regularly qualified doctor he had quite a practice. His wife had been living with friends Thursday and Ibberton had been alone in the house apparently drinking a good deal, but visited from time to time the night. On Saturday evening he was found in his house with no light or fire, asleep on the parlor floor and apparently under the influence of liquor. A neighbor made a fire, covered him over with a coat and went to bed. On returning with others, half an hour later the doctor was found to be dead.

An inquest was commenced before Mr. Perrin on Monday and after hearing the evidence of his wife, who was at Port Maitland when he died; Capt. Knight, of the Salvation Army, who had visited him on Saturday afternoon; Hugh Jenkins, the neighbor who found him dead, and Mrs. Holland, another neighbor who had gone in to offer assistance in the way of making up a fire, the inquest was adjourned for a post mortem examination made by Doctors Parish and Pulsifer."

Deceased married about two years ago a daughter of Edward Keen of Digby. Mrs. Ibberton has the sympathy of a host of friends in her bereavement.

Wedding Bells.

On the 12th inst Miss Lucah B. Trask daughter of the late Thomas Trask, of Little River, Digby Co. was married to Burton M. Frost of the same place. The marriage took place at 7.30 p. m. at her mother's home and was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives. The bride was attired in a pretty and useful costume of peacock blue silk and white cashmere, and looked charming. The ceremony was performed by the Dr. J. C. Morse of Sandy Cove, after which a collation was served.

The bride's is a general favourite with the young people of the village and has long been an earnest worker in the Division and Sabbath school.

The happy couple were the recipient of many handsome and useful presents, among which was a silver cake basket and two silver mugs from the parents and brother and sister of the groom.—Com.

Obituary.

Mrs. Bond, widow of the late Dr. Joseph B. Bond, died on Sunday evening at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gray, aged 88 years. Mrs Bond was a native of Hilfax and was a sister of the late Capt. T. L. Moody, D. D. Mrs. Bond was much beloved for her many amiable qualities. She leaves, besides a daughter (Mrs. Gray), three sons viz., Dr. Bond, St. Louis, Mo., S B Bond, Chicago, and Mr. Wm. Bond, Barton, Digby County.—Yar. Herld.

Bear River Breezes

Mr. A. Magha'l returned home last week He will remain home for a short time.

Mr. E. Tupper went to Halifax last Wednesday.

Mr. Henry Uenes of Weymouth was in town last week.

I. D. Vroom went to Halifax on Saturday.

Mr. G. F. Miller erected a house on Saturday from a visit to his friends up the Valley.

Mr. Saunders of Weymouth was in town this week.

Mr. A. Cohoon is expected here this week and will preach in the Baptist church on Sunday.

Mr. Higgins returned home Saturday. We regret to hear that Mr. Higgins intends leaving Bear River.

CARD.

To the Electors of Ward No 2.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

Having been solicited by a large number of the tax payers of polling Ward No 2 to again offer myself as a candidate for councillor at the election to be held on the 6th day of Feby. I have complied with their request and if elected shall use my best efforts to advance the interests of the town and work for the suppression of the liquor traffic

Your obedient servant,
ENSLEY STARRATT.

Digby N. S. Jan. 31 94.

CARD.

GENTLEMEN,

Having been solicited by a large and representative number of electors in ward two to offer myself a candidate for each seat in the coming election as councillor, and having accepted I now ask the support of the electors of this my native ward.

If elected I shall to the utmost of my ability work and vote for what I consider best for my ward and the advancement of the town in general.

Respectfully Yours
ALEX D. DAVIS

Digby, Jan. 30th, 1894 1 in

TALMAGE'S MOVEMENTS.

He Declines a Very Flattering Offer From London.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan 28—Talmage has declined a flattering offer from London. He believes he is called to America and London will probably go there. He expresses the utter falsity of the rumor that he retired Russel Sage, who holds a mortgage on the tabernacle, was grasping. He says Sage is a Christian man, of good heart, and a personal friend of his.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, at one time spoken of to succeed Beecher, says today that London's christianity should engage Talmage

Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present to our friends from Rev. A. A. Williams, of Lee Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have received benefit, and which he commends. Non may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their usefulness. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she had little help. She has tried many remedies, but none proved beneficial. I heard of a friend give her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It was surprising what a change this simple medicine could make. Her sufferings ceased, and the attacks decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity. Her general health has been improved. Her appetite has been better.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits.
A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, safe and effective. Try a box. Price 25c

SELLING OFF.

J. F. SAUNDERS'

will sell the balance of his Stock of Cloths and Winter Dress Goods at a great reduction in prices during this month of stock taking.

J. F. SAUNDERS.

Digby N. S., Jan. 9, 1894.

J. A. CLINTON,

Merchant Tailor,

Twenty-Eight Years the Leader of Fashion in Digby.

ALL THE NEWEST

PATTERNS OF CLOTHS

Now on hand from the best Houses in the Dominion.

J. A. C.

NOTICE!

THE BARTON MILLING CO.,

having bought a

NEW STEAM FOR TALE SAW MILL,

will be prepared, on and after January, 1894, to do sawing at our premises in place where the sawing of 300,000 feet of lumber and logs to build the bed will be guaranteed.

The Company expect to commence operations at The Lake, Sixth Range.

The subscriber is prepared to supply customers with FLOUR, MEAL, MIDDLINGS, etc., and take logs and lumber in any place where the mill shall be set up.

JOSEPH G. McNEILL.

Barton, Nov. 22d, 1893. 12 3f

GREAT

CASH SALE.

MEN'S HATS half price
MEN'S JUMPERS cheap
MEN'S SHIRTS very low.

HOSIERY and GLOVES (reduced).

LADIES' OVER SHOES,
LADIES' SHAWLS cheap.
AYER'S OIL-TANNED MOCCASINS.

ON

Shakers, Prints, Ginghams, Winceys, Pillowcloth, Embroidery, Laces, Muffs and Collars and Silk Handk'fs, I will give special discount to clear balance of stock for Spot Cash.

Discounted goods not put on premium card.

This offer holds good for 30 days at

W. W. WADE'S,

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

January 11, 1894.

NOTICE

Persons indebted to Elisha Hoffman are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned or to George Boyle, of Jogg's Bridge, Digby Co., N. S.

BARGAINS for JANUARY AT J. L. PETERS.

Sweeping reductions are offered for CASH on many lines Winter Goods to clear in order to make room for Spring Stock, which will arrive very early.

Special discount on the following:—

Ladies' Heavy Cloths and Cloakings. A few Ladies ready Made Ulsters. A few Child's Reefers and Ulsters, Ladies Fur Collars and Muffs, Gents' Fur Caps and Fur Robes, Men's and Boys Over Coats, Ulsters and Reefers.

As in shoe lines the assortment is very limited at this season of the year, intending buyers should call early.

Balance Season's Remnants very low. See the Angola Suiting at 8 cents, worth 12 c.

I am showing a splendid line of Boots Shoes and Rubber Goods. Particular attention is being called to these goods and prices are guaranteed to be as low, or lower than same goods bought elsewhere

J. L. PETERS.

THE SAYING IS MONEY - IS - SCARCE.

Therefore to advance business and the interest of all concerned we have decided to buy a large quantity of

PILING.

Bring along the piling and we will give you the goods.

WE OFFER

BARGAINS FOR cash everything in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockeryware, Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

H. B. ALLEN & CO.

H. ALLEN. H. A. P. SMITH

For First-class Footwear Faultless Fit and Finest Finish, in Foremost Fashions, at Fairest Figures, Find Granby Rubbers and overshoes.

They will Take Your Eye, All Dealers Sell Them.

DR. W. A. MORGAN, DENTIST.

Office over Turnbull & Wade's Store.
OFFICE DAYS AT DIGBY:
THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
OFFICE DAYS AT WEYMOUTH:
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

Open for Appointment Saturday.
Will be absent during the month of July

AUCTION.

At the school of the subscriber at West Pubnico Feb 6th 1894 at 2 p. m. the whole material of the school house Alfred, consisting of Material nearly new, lids, Anchor, Clock, Blackboard and by article. Terms cash or approved notes.

E C BOWERS.

Westport, Jan. 24, 1894. 2 1d

Digby Coal Company

DIGBY N.S.

HARD and SOFT

COAL

To Let or For Sale.

To Let—The Dwelling commonly known as the Hall. Apply to Rodd Bros.

For Sale—The Dwelling formerly "The Wigmaker" Office.

For Sale—The Store house, on Montague Row.

ALL IN DIGBY.

Apply to the undersigned at Liverpool N. S. or JOSEPH GEORGE PYKE
Agent for Rev. Dr. Stone

Digby Manufacturing Co.

W. H. PARKER.

Haddie Boxes and Fish Boxes

Will buy Hard and Soft Wood Lumber, paying cash on delivery.

JUST ARRIVED

A few feet of picture frame moulding. Frames made to order at rock bottom prices.

ERB'S PHOTO STUDIO

NOTICE

Westport and Meteghan Ferry.

Commencing Dec. 4, 1893, the S. S. Westport, will make one trip per week from Westport to Meteghan and return. Prepared day of sailing is Monday.

R. W. Fox, agt., I. S. S. Co.
Westport, Nov. 27th 1893.

Farms for Sale.

Two Farms containing about 24 and 40 acres respectively, situated at Tiverton, with a good harbour.

Farm No. 1 is about 24 acres, more or less, formerly owned by Michael Doty and known as the Michael Doty farm, and consisted of about 8 acres of dyke land, the balance upland, fronting on the harbour, and formerly fitted for a fish house, and wood lands.

Farm No. 2 is about 40 acres, known as the Gilbert Farm, and comprising superior tillage land under cultivation, large portion of which is dyked and fronting on the harbour.

These farms are offered cheap for cash, or on easy terms of sale.

Apply to

JAS. MORSE,
Inspector of S. Grants.

Digby Nov 21 1893 11 tf

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Is the result of Indiscretion, Exposure, Overwork, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Wakefulness, Nervous Prostration, Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Wasting in Children, Leucorrhœa, Seminal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Lost Power, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory, Wasting Diseases, Consumption, Insanity, Premature Old Age, Loss of Power in Either Sex, Impotency, Lost Power

Digby Weekly Courier.

Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Publishers and Proprietors.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST AND WELFARE OF THE COUNTY.

Terms $1.50 per year; $1.00 if paid in advance. Single copies, 3 cents.

VOL. XX. DIGBY, N.S., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894. NO 21

Digby Weekly Courier.
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
FROM THE "COURIER" BUILDING (ONE DOOR SOUTH OF ROYAL HOTEL.
Water Street, Digby, N. S.
All letters, communications and payments for arrears due this paper must be forwarded to
COURIER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. (LTD).

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, ...	$1.00
Six months,	.50
Three months,	.30
Single copies,	.03

These terms are strictly in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, ... $1.00
Two inches, one insertion, ... 1.60
Each additional inch, one insertion, ... .03

Each continuation one fourth of first insertion. Local advertising 8c per line for first insertion, and 2c per line for each continuance.
Government rate 8c per line for first insertion and 4c. for each continuance.
Special notices in local column, 15c. per line; special notice, column, 10c. per line.

In order to secure insertion, advertisements should be in the office not later than Thursday noon.

Special arrangements made with parties wishing to occupy more than half a column space. Liberal terms made with yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence in the COURIER will not appear in the columns unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

OUR AGENTS.

The following is a list of our authorized agents in the county, who have authority to receive monies due us, and give receipts for same:

BEAR RIVER ..... V. T. Hardwick.
BRIGHTON ..... James Morehouse.
FREEPORT ..... B. Hayes.
GILBERT'S COVE ..... John Kinney.
METEGHAN ..... Capt. Geo. German.
TIVERTON ..... St. Clair Ruggles.
WEYMOUTH ..... E. H. Ruggles.
WEYMOUTH BRIDGE .. Edward Hogan.
LOWER GRANVILLE ... D. J. Riordan.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church,
Rev. H. A. HARLEY, M. A.,
Rector.

Sunday services, 11 p. m. Fridays, 7 30 p. m. Saints days, Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 8. a. m. fifth Sunday, Children's service, 2 30 p. m. All seats free.

Baptist Church.
Rev. A. T. DYKEMAN, Pastor.

Sun services: Morning at 11, evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 30. Young peoples prayer meeting on Friday even. at 7 30.
Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to guide sea

Grace Methodist Church.
Rev. J. W. PRETWOOD Pastor.

Sunday services: Forenoon at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close of evening at 7 o'clock; Week night services, V.P.S.C.E. Tuesday, 8 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in Sch. School.

Presbyterian Church.
W. H. SMITH, Student in charge.

Sunday services or Bay View. Morning at 11, evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Digby Sunday service at 3 15, p. m.
All are welcome.

AUDITORS' ABSTRACT.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Digby for the Year ending December 31st, 1893.

EXPENDITURES.

1. EXECUTIVE.

Clerk & Treasurer salary,	$300 00
Stipendiary Magistrate,	150 00
Rent council chamber,	50 00
B VanBlarcom council meetings &c	22 75
Newsome & Co, stationery	8 00
J L Peters, supplies to council	1 54
Town Clerk, postages stationary &c	9 00
Queen's Printer, advertising,	7 00
C E Farnham, printing,	47 00
Courier Pub Coy, advertising,	11 92
J T McBride Digto,	3 00
Harry Ambrose, lamp,	5 00
	$615,21

2. STREETS.

Daniel Smallie, superintendent,	418,61
George Stailing, ditto,	19 25
John Bishop, labour,	40 00
Jas Robertson Coy (ltd) pipe	78 96
Lettenoy & Bro, freight on pipe	28 72
E Stailing, acct,	7 50
O Sproul "	2 87
R McKinnon, surveying,	1 50
R Abramson trucking	2.00
	629 41

3 —POLICE.

Malcolm McKinnon, salary,	168 00
L M Trask, ditto,	252 00
Weyland VanBlarcom, ditto,	18 00
Owen Donnelley, extra police	28 05
S A French, police supplies,	17 03
Joseph Raymond, as-isting police,	1.10
T B Fenwick, police batons,	1 80
D McInnis, constable fees	70
L M Trask, assisting police,	75
Extra police 1st July 1893	11 25
Geo Post assisting police,	75
L M Trask, repairing batons,	50
Ditto, extra police badges	1 00
Geo. Wilson assisting police	.50
Jno C Handspiker "	1.70
H. W. Bowles "	2.78
	505.92

4—FIRE

Wm. Wright watching after fire	1.00
D. Smallie " "	1.00
John Tinker " "	1.00
J. W. Peck " "	1.00
Eikanah Bent care taker etc	41.70
W. B Stewart, insurance premium	24.00
J M Keen, engineers' salary 1892 and 1893.	30.00
Digby Coal Co, coal	30.42
F. H. Dakin, caretaker, salary 6months	35.00
C H Peters, coal	18 75
B Newcomb, conveyance engine	15 70
Stailing & Son "	6.80
J H Wright, repairing fire alarms	6.07
Dakin Bros, acct	3.60
G M Wilson, services	2.00
B Stark, ringing bell	.50
Turnbull & Welsh, oil	.75
	219.29

5.—SCHOOLS.

School Board estimates 1893.	2,700.00
" " 1892, bal	2,900.00
" " advance	150.00
	3.140.00

6.—POOR.

J F Saunders, transient poor	35.53
John G Rice, funeral, Lo worth	15.00
F S Kinsman, M D attendance to Keen	20.00
Kinsman & Co, medicine etc. Keen,	11.00
Rodger Dakin supplies to Keen	2 4
	83

7.—MUNICIPALITY.

Bal rates 1892	1,520.
Estimates for 1893, on acct	700.0
Railway rates 1893	950.0
	3,201.0

8—CONTINGENT.

J A Roel, surveying,	37.5
G E Keen, repairing public well,	3.75
B L Gordon, horse hire	75
Stailing & Son "	4.50
L M Trask, legal expenses	24.50
Am Ex Co, expressage	1,25
Stmr Montrose, freight	1.60
Owen Riley, witness fees	1.20
Drafting new by-laws "	14.00
Printing " 300 copies	50.00
Binding and covering, "	7.00
L M Trask, refund expenses	12.50
Discount on Am cy.	1.30
	159.94

9.—GENERAL

C H Dodson, purposes Scott Act	157.65
L M Trask Ditto	158.70
Electric Light Co. street lighting	60.00
John Daley "	180.00
H G Turnbull, auditor fees	10.00
W E VanBlarcom "	10.00
Town elections	12.00
Bank N S overdrafts to Dec 31, '92	2,790.86
Ditto interest on over drafts	107.80
London Guarantee Co, premium on treas bond	20.00
W O Theal, gen assessment	40.00
" " fire	20.00
" " railway	5.00
B VanBlarcom, jailors acct,	59.33
J L Peters, ward assessor	5.00
G A Viets "	5.00
H G Turnbull "	5.00
H B Short revisor	4.00
John A Russell "	4.00
E Burnham "	4.00
Bowes & Sons receipt book	5.00
Jno M Nichols, fees Scott Act cases	5.20
	3.668.44

Balance on hand	$12 223,10
	159 47

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 31st, 1892,	$ 99,68
Assessment 1891	122 79
Assessment 1892	1 578 27
Assessment 1893	5 095 89
Provincial Academy Grant,	374 10
County School Grant,	437 65
Court fines and fees,	41 00
Licenses,	54 00
School term fees,	41 00
Dog taxes	8 00
Temporary loan,	2 000 00
Commons funds,	400 00
Scott Act fines.	300 00
Other receipts, road grant &c.	72 33
	10 751 50
Over drafts bank N S	1631 07
	12382 56

We have carefully and thoroughly examined all the books, accounts and warrants in connection with the town's finances, for the year ending December 31st, 1893, and have found the same correct and properly vouched.

In the foregoing abstract will be found a full and correct statement, as required by law, of the receipts and disbursements for the past fiscal year.

We further certify that we have thoroughly examined and proved the rate book of the town clerk, and following is a statement of the assessment for the year just ended:

Gross total assessment		$7,30,74
Less:		
2½ discounts	48.10	
Exemptions &c.	271.51	
Total to collect		$6,984 13
Amount collected		5,895 89
Amount unpaid		$1,088 24

As will appear by the list of the arrears of taxes due on the 30th of December last, which said list shows the sum of unpaid taxes for 1893 to be $1,088 24.

We have also examined the accounts and vouchers of the board of school commissioners and find them correct.

Dated, Digby, January 25th, 1894.

JOSEPH LETTENEY,
DAVID SPROUL,

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

RECEIPTS.

From Town Council estimates 1893,	$2,700.00
Letteney & Bro, temporary loan	100.00
Town Council, bal. estimates 1892	2,00 00
Advance do 1894	150.00
W O Theal, refund prem. ins.	1.13
Balance in hand December 31st 1892	5.27
	3246.40

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, Teachers etc.	$1,801 25
Thomas Boyne, interest	19 72
Letteney & Bro, supplies etc,	36 62
D Young, labour at new Academy,	9 1
Bridgetown Foundry Co, furniture,	26 26
E Burnham, insurance,	45 00
Mrs M I Henderson, interest,	14 00
Chas Winchester, trucking,	5 60
Digby Coal Coy., coal,	13 00
Debenture interest on school loan	315 00
Letteney & Bro, note and interest	100.50
Cole Vantassel, labour at Academy	34 60
Mrs Belle Morse, acct.	13 75
A J Pine, mineral specimens,	5 00
Church and Co, maps of N S,	12 00
Thos Boyne note and interest	254 17
" " ditto	153 09
Reuben Cossaboom, labor at Academy	22 40
Miscellaneous small accts.	43 67
Chas F Durham, painting etc.	20 15
Dakin Bros supplies,	6 5½
Digby Coal Co. coal,	166 92
Letteney & Bro. acct,	53 5½
Balance on hand	74 2
	3,246 40

Statement of Current Liabilities and Assets, TOWN OF DIGBY

LIABILITIES.

Temporary loan, Thos Boyne,	2,000 00
Bank of Nova Scotia,	1,631 07
Fire debenture 1893	450 00
Municipal rates (balance)	555 14
Commons funds	400 00
Recorder's acct. for 1893 services	78 75
	$5 114 96

ASSETS.

Due on assessments 1891 and 1892	$540 17
" " 1893	1,884 53
Advance on school board	150 00
Bal. due on Academy grant	125 00
Dog taxes $45, License 15	60 00
Cash in hand	159 47
	$2,928 47
Old Academy and lands (nominal)	1,000 00
	$3,9 8 47

BERRIBLE MASSACRE.

Russian Catholics Cruelly Tortured by Cossacks.

A German paper has recently published particulars of a massacre of Russian Catholics which took place in a Russian town. Some time ago the Russian authorities, members of the Greek church ordered the Catholic church at Kroschelcelcel. With the purpose of preventing the order from being carried out, a large number of Catholics took possession of the church and held it day and night. The governor sent a troop of Cossacks to dislodge the defenders of the church, and a desperate conflict resulted. They said the court ordered the church closed so that an agricultural college might be built on the site. They asserted that in the encounter between the military and the police on one side and the Catholics on the other, four policemen were slightly wounded, but they branded the story of the massacre of the Catholics as a pure invention. A German paper investigated the affair with the result that the particulars as published above were found to be substantially true.

The report adds that the Cossacks displayed the greatest barbarity and cruel Scottish delight in killing defenseless women and children. It is said that some of the younger women were subjected to the vilest indignities by the Cossacks. After the capture of the church by the soldiers the building was decorated in every conceivable way. The authorities ordered all the prisoners flogged, and in this order, we are told, on the market place, the women as well as the men being stripped and made nearly naked and surrounded by heartless Cossacks and orthodox Russians, whipped with knouts. The number of persons killed is not definitely stated, but the report places the number at from seventy to one hundred, with a very large number so severely injured that they have since died of their injuries or will be maimed for life. The story has excited widespread indignation and persons conversant with the nature of the Cossacks place no faith in the official denial of their actions on this occasion.

A later report places the number killed from 70 to 100 persons, with a large number so severely injured that they will likely die. The following is given as a later and more correct version of the affair:

The Catholics at Kroschelcelcel turns to guard the church for eight days previous to the massacre, in order to prevent a surprise by the Russian Cossacks, whom we expected, according to report, to make an attack upon the German Catholic inhabitants of the town. Despite this precaution they were surprised at 2 o'clock in the morning, by the police, who arrived from Kovno, accompanied by forty armed Cossack policemen. This party entered the church, in which about seventy Catholics were gathered, and, cursing and yelling, rushed upon the worshipers, knouting them severely, thinking they will be awed out of the church resounded with the screams of the wounded.

Some of the Catholics fled to the belfry, where they rang the bell and brought the rest of the inhabitants to the spot. There they found a deputy secreted in the organ loft, from which place they opened fire upon the people in the church until the Cossacks escaped. The prefect and his deputy were overpowered and eventually confined in a cell in a neighboring convent.

Later in the day a detachment of some three hundred Cossacks was sent from Kovno. They were armed with rifles, lances and knouts, the latter a terrible whip, the ends of which were twisted with any amount of knots, and weighted with small pieces of iron each blow tearing the flesh.

Just outside the town the Cossacks divided into two detachments. One body surrounded the township on all sides, and the other rode at a gallop towards the Catholic church and barracks, with lances down, into the crowd outside that building, spearing and shooting and langing with their knouts all who came within their reach, many being killed in a wounded. The Cossacks then rode their horses into the church, and the massacre of the people in the church began.

The unfortunate Catholics threw themselves on their knees in a corner and prayed to God for help, but the Cossacks shot and speared right and left, until the floor and walls of the church were deluged with blood. The Cossacks acted like demons in their victory. Christianity has the truth and needs to borrow nothing from Buddhism. The "Light of Asia" is only a phosphorescent glow beside Him who is the light of the world.—Messenger and Visitor.

Buddhist Teaching

Rev. Dr. Ashmore is one of the oldest and most cultured of American Baptist missionaries in China. He has been a careful student of Eastern religions for nearly two score years, and is considered an authority on such subjects. A catechism of Buddhism has been published with the approval of the high priest of Ceylon, and Dr. Ashmore furnishes us with extracts from it, some of which we copy verbatim.

"Was Buddha a God?

No. The Christian and other sects acknowledge an eternal unchangeable Supreme Being. Buddhists do not believe in any such God. Gaudama was no greater in his Toga (world age) than the preceding Buddhas were in their Togas.

Then follow questions with regard to Buddha's life and work, the extract from which we quote from it:

"Then this salvation is attained by what do we reach?

Nirvana—a condition of total cessation of all changes; of perfect rest of the absence of desire; and pain, and sorrow; of the total annihilation of everything that goes to make up the physical man. Reaching Nirvana man is conceivably being reborn; when he reaches Nirvana he is reborn no more.

Are our rebirths in any way affected by our individual merits or demerits?

Yes—the broad rule is that if we have an excess of merit we will be reborn and happily reborn the next life; if any excess of demerit our next birth will be wretched and full of suffering.

Do Buddhists consider Buddha as a God?

No. Buddhists do not look for salvation from the consequence of individual sinning?

No; at all. No man can be saved by another; he must save himself. Buddha was to us and to all other beings simply an all-seeing all-wise counsellor."

Many other questions with nicely and formidable answers are given of which Dr. Ashmore furnishes the following summary: Buddhism really has no God, no revelation, no salvation, no deliverance from sin, no individual existence, no soul apart from the general aggregate and the general conglomerate, no faith, don't take the Word of the Lord Jesus—unless what is said is "corroborated by your own wisdom and consciousness." Doubt everything, believe nothing; endless succession of rebirth, now a man, now a frog, now a horse, now a loathsome insect, over and over for millions and more millions and still more millions of years, and at the end of it all nothing but extinction of personal being and entrance on eternal torpor.

Such is Buddhism as gathered from its own living representatives. It is impossible that such a religion could ever become an aggressive force in Christian countries, and it is wonderful that it should lord enslaved so many heathen. Its day, however, has come, it will have to measure swords with Christianity, the one compromising faith. "I came not to send peace upon the earth but a sword," is the lofty challenge of the Nazarene. Christianity has no recognition for false faiths save at the point of their surrender. Peace comes only after victory. Christianity has the truth and needs to borrow nothing from Buddhism. The "Light of Asia" is only a phosphorescent glow beside Him who is the light of the world.—Messenger and Visitor.

Told a Tale

Jenkins had left college. He had lived rather fast, but now he meditated matrimony, and settling down into the responsibilities. As an old chum and friend he had sought out Brown, who was more natural than that he should relegate some of the many articles of clothing which he had unfortunately deposited with his uncle in the days of his necessity. By sad mishap, however, that estimable and obliging relative forgot to remove the tickets, and this led to an embarrassing contretemps. Full of kindness and pride in his dear boy, his mother, on his return to the paternal mansion insisted on unpacking his boxes. In doing so, she first discovered an overcoat with an ominous-looking label upon it.

"What a nuisance!" said Jenkins, in answer to her expression of surprise.

"They must have forgotten to take off the ticket at the ball at Dancewell's. I shall be very overcoat in the autumn."

Mum as was said first, but when, shortly afterward, she found a pair of trousers bearing a similar label, imagine the puzzled surprise with which she exclaimed, "But surely, my darling, you didn't leave these in the anteroom too?"

Leprosy in the United States

Dr. Wyman, surgeon general in the Marine Hospital service, has said that there are indications that leprosy is spreading in the United States. He has noted the existence of a number of cases in various cities and country districts, and also the unwillingness of the local authorities to properly deal with such cases, often because the lepers, if their existence were generally known, would become a terror and a burden to the community. He has recommended that a national leper hospital be established to which lepers could be sent from all parts of the country, and where they would be properly cared for, and thereby the safety of the whole people would be guarded.

Dr. Wyman said, in a second report, that the facts in his proposal concerning the dread disease contained him to the opinion that decisive steps should immediately be taken to prevent, not alone its introduction from the countries to the south, but its spread from cases now here, and he did not think it the part of wisdom to await for any larger development of the disease to demonstrate the necessity for its suppression. Perhaps a proposal of being entirely rid of their lepers by their removal to a national leper hospital might interest the people of Louisiana in Dr. Wyman's scheme. At any rate, in view of the experience of other and neighboring countries, it would seem that the aggregation of sufferers from leprosy should be made a matter of grave and reasonable public concern.—New York Sun.

Digby Weekly Courie

Digby, February 2, 1894.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

"The fear o' death's a hangman's whip
To hand the wretch to order,
But where you feel your honor grip
Let that aye be your border"

Perhaps the eagerness to avoid the prevalent Russian epidemic has taken such hold of our legislative councillors at Halifax that the *grip* which Burns recommended a hundred years ago as a "border" is no longer safe and consequently a feeling to be guarded against. At all events it looks very much as if a majority of that *honorable* body was endeavoring to shake itself clear of any sentimental emotions on that score, even if it became necessary to hire a couple of lawyers for the purpose.

The last few days have added a chapter to Canadian history which will stand a blot on Nova Scotia government and Nova Scotia manhood. A chosen house of *Honorables*—an *Upper* Chamber—a Body so far beyond suspicion as to to be exempt from responsibility—a Bulwark of Nobility against plebeian rashness—through a majority of its votes fees two lawyers to unearth a technical excuse for a shameful and dishonorable violation of their written pledges, and then as deliberately repudiate those pledges as they would whiff a puff of cigar smoke.

For some years past, in deference to a well expressed wish throughout the country to abolish the Legislative Council, Mr. Fielding has been strengthening, as best he could, the abolition party in that chamber, by appointing to vacancies only such men as pledged themselves to support abolition at any and all times when introduced. No vacancy has been filled of late years without this pledge, with the result that sixteen out of twenty-one members of the Council entered that chamber pledged to its abolition. The written pledges of twelve of those men are now published. Yet by a majority of nine the Council, composed so largely of these pledged appointees, a few days ago gave the measure the three month's hoist.

Seven of the members pledged by Mr. Fielding and one by the Holmes Thompson government voted against the bill, thus repudiating their pledges. Five of the late appointees redeemed their pledges, and we are proud to see Digby's honor vindicated in the vote, as Mr. Robichau supported the bill.

The weakest feature of the repudiation is the defence or rather excuse set up that the pledges were unconstitutional. This objection would hold good as a reason for honorable resignation of the office: it is ridiculous when pressed while the beneficiary holds on to his end of the contract. If the pledge is unconstitutional the office obtained on the strength of that pledge should be vacated. This, in the case where the pledged appointees profess changed views on the subject, is the only proper course. To remain and reap the pecuniary benefit of an office obtained, as the appointees claim, through unconstitutional pledges, is certainly anything but an honorable course for trusted men to pursue.

But there is another phase of the subject. Are men who disregard their pledges fit to be legislative councillors? Is it safe to allow them to determine, even if they have little hand in shaping the legislation of the province? These are questions on which it seems to us it would not be out of place to ask the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor.

There is one satisfaction to be derived from the refusal of the Council to redeem its pledges. It has demonstrated beyond a doubt the correctness of the popular impression regarding the necessity of its existence,—nay more, in adding faithlessness to uselessness it has made the demand for its abolition a moral as well as economic necessity.

The Auditors' Abstract of the town finances for 1893 is now published. The total receipts amount to $10,651.91 against $6,875.26 in '92. A temporary loan of $2000 in last year's receipts contributes largely to this difference.

The expenditures amount to $12,223.19. In 1892 they were $11,112.55.

The Executive in 1892 cost $521.12; last year it was $615.21.

Streets cost $240 less than the previous year.

Police service cost $65 more than in '92.

There is a decrease in the Fire bill of $370 owing to the debenture and interest charge of $437.50 in '92.

Charges under "Schools" amount to $230 more than the previous year.

Poor maintenance is $26 less.

Municipality expenditures foot up $3,201.00 during '93 against $2190 in '92.

The items under the head of "General" amount to $877.58. This includes moneys paid for Scott Act purposes; Scott Act and "General" charges in '92 were $1369.49.

In 1892, $2213.95 were paid on the New Academy. There is no corresponding charge for last year.

A contingent account appears for 1893 showing expenditures amounting to $159.94. This account includes 300 copies bye laws which cost $71.00

The Board of School Commissioners with a small balance of $5.27 from '92 show the receipt of $3246.40 and the expenditure of $3172.16. There is a balance on hand of $74.24.

The Legislature.

Wednesday's Chronicle says: The legislative council chamber was yesterday thronged by people who took a lively interest in the question of abolishing that chamber. The debate on the question occupied a considerable portion of the afternoon, and was participated in by Messrs. Murray, Baker, Mack, Owen and LeBlanc. When the vote was taken on Dr. Parker's amendment, giving the bill the three month's hoist it was carried by nine majority. Those who voted against the amendment, and therefore in favor of the abolition bill, were: Murray, McDonald, Fuller, Welton (who was paired with Black) Drummond and Robicheau. All the rest voted for the three months' hoist. The announcement of the result elicited some marked tokens of disapproval from the audience in the chamber. The six gentlemen mentioned above honorably redeemed their pledges and will be gratefully remembered by the people of Nova Scotia.

The house of assembly, had a short session which was devoted to the transaction of routine business.

Departed Columbian Exposition.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

A thousand delightful memories cluster around the great the departed Columbian Exposition. Nothing equal to it has ever been shown to the world. When another like it shall occur, no one can predict. It will stand, however, as a model for future generations to improve, to surpass, for that is the tendency of the age. Happy results will grow out of this world's fair. The greatest of these are not the increase of trade, and the extension of commerce, not the advance in arts and manufactures, not the improvement in science and architecture, but the increased fraternal feelings between the nations of the earth, the greater knowledge of each others powers and excellences, the bonds of union greatly strengthened and the seeking after a higher style of civilization.

There were exhibits here from every English and French colony under the sun. Of no former exposition could this be said.

Five million dollars were expended in laying out and beautifying the grounds, $8,000,000 in buildings and over $9,000,000 in other things.

The wild animals of America,—Rocky mountain lions, bears, elk, deer, moose, buffalo, sculptured in heroic size, could be seen here and there, placed to ornament bridges, viaducts, stiles and terraces.—In the

ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING

lessons could be learned in American history prior to all published accounts. The present American Indians were not the former inhabitants of this continent. This is shown clearly by old mummies, skulls, bones, hair, pottery, bows, arrows and many other relics found in many localities, both North and South so very different from those of recent date. Neither are they the descendents of the old occupants of the soil. Who these former inhabitants were, whence they came and whither departed, it is very difficult to determine correctly. In this building were seen thousands of specimens of the taxidermists art, bird and beasts. Here were parts and complete skeletons of scores of extinct animals, the gigantic mastodon and the huge hairy Russian elephant 20 feet high.

All the paraphernalia, all the inventions by which fish are cultivated, caught, dried and preserved, were exhibited in the

FISHERIES BUILDING.

But the living fishes themselves attracted most attention. No matter how many trout a man or boy had ever caught they must stop to look again at these beauties disporting themselves in their liquid prison. Yes, and there were many kinds of fish which were new to the eyes of many a person—pike, pickerel, cat, gar, flounder, skate, bream, tensh &c. The aquaria were arranged breast high along and around the walls. Of course sea water was needed for salt water fish. This was supplied by evaporating sea water to about one fifth its original weight, for light transportation and then adding, at the aquarium, four fifths of fresh water.

One of the most striking, because of its rusticity, was the

FORESTRY BUILDING.

528 feet square, surrounded on all sides by a high broad veranda, the roof of which was supported by a series of columns of the triple trees. Taking the tall straight ones, of many kinds, from many countries, leaving the bark on, and putting a small one on either side of a large one, a very pleasing effect was gained. The painter in search of the choicest designs for graining, the house furnisher, in quest of woods, exquisitely beautiful, found them in the Forestry Building. Canada's exhibit was very creditable for northern grown trees and lumber. But for great variety, deep, rich, dark, varigated colors and matchless grained woods, one had to look among those of southern climes—Japan, Saraguay, New South Wales, Brazil, Mexico, Siam and others. But nothing from among these could excel in rare beauty, the highly polished wood, cut from the burls of the segonia, the gigantic redwood of California. Albro's exhibit, selected from all countries was a choice one. A section of a spruce 16 feet in diameter, was from Oregon, cut from a tree 25 feet from the butt 300 years old, 305 feet high. The mammoth redwood plank was hewn from a tree 35 feet in diameter, from Hombolt Co. Cal., supposed to be 1500 years old. This plank is supposed to be the largest in the world, being 16½ feet wide, 12½ feet long and 5 inches thick, hewn from a section 29 feet from the ground and less than half the diameter of the tree.

In and around the

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING,

on the wooded island, and many places elsewhere, flowers and plants, from many home and foreign nurseries, delighted the eyes of all those who take pleasure in the most beautiful things of nature, the bright children of the sun and rain. Among the early bloomers were roses, carnations and the magnificent showy rhododendrons and the beautiful singular orchids, over 20,000 of them, of which there were 2000 varities on exhibition. There were pansies, 170,000 plants, tulips, 280,000 hyacinths, all the flowers of grace and beauty, acres on acres, in immense profusion. The prickly cacti also were there forbidding in body but beautiful in accent, I mean in blossoms. Some of these a foot in diameter 12 or 15 feet high, like huge posts, stood at the corners of certain sections of the grounds.

THE ELECTRICITY BUILDINGS.

contained many wonderfully brilliant and novel exhibits requiring more than 7 acres of space to show them all. The search or flash-lights, from the top of their other buildings sent their rays miles away in any direction required. The electric tower within, and the electric fountains without, drew great crowds of admiring spectators. But the most marvellous exhibit of all was a private one, shown us by courtesy, wonderfully surpassing anything we had ever seen manifested by the electrico-chemical Geiseler tribes. And when this exhibitor, after many earnest requests, produced lightening and genuine thunder some of our lady companions screamed aloud in sincere fright.

While on the

MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

we took a long rapid slide on the ice provided by the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company of New York city, yes sir, ice, genuine ice, in midsummer, and no mistake! Coasting in Chicago, in the open air, with the thermometer 90 degrees in the shade, boys and girls, young folks and old folks all enjoyed the sport. We had in our coasting company seven choice spirits, five from Illinois and two from N. S., who pronounced the sleds as fast and the snow and ice as hard as any ever seen on the Digby or Bear River hills in any most frozen winter. The gay jingling of merry bells added to the pleasure of our joyous rides.

The ostriches, 30 in number, from a California farm, were a sight well worth seeing, especially at feeding time also when they were on the run and when they were ridden.

We took a turn also on the great, the renowned

FERRIS' WHEEL

the most interesting and successful exhibit on the Midway, 254 feet high, diameter of wheel 250 feet, 36 cars carrying 2160 passengers, which at 50 cents a piece, gave an income of $1,080 every few minutes, when in full operation. The cost of construction was $300,000, the receipts over $700,000, one half the over plus paid for concession to the Fair directors. This giant wheel when in a blaze of 3000 electric lights was a thrilling sight at night, whether seen at a near or remote distance. The thought of it all now and visions twice seen from its upper regions, the city, the lake, the parks, the grounds, the midway, gives me a pleasure like the return of indian summer afascination never to be forgotten.

It has been said that more men were lost on the midway than in any other part of the grounds. The direction usually given at last by guards, guides and friends, to wives, sisters and mothers, was this "Look for him in the street of Cairo and if not there go to the beauty show, there you will be sure to find him." Here could be seen 40 or more of the most beautiful girls, selected om as many nations. Some of the orientals showed charmingly bright black eyes, cleopatran features and complexion, but none of them excelled in sweetness of face and womanly grace the Swedish maid and the Scottish lassie, in the eyes of your correspondent.

J. L. M. YOUNG.

HOME AND ABROAD.

The late ill winds blew somebody good. Tiverton fishermen report fish plenty.

Fred Letteney is taking a course in the St. John business college.

The ice gatherers are reaping a good harvest.

G. F. Stone has been ill this week another victim to grippe.

Capt. Jas. Pottor of Plympton has our thanks for late copies of American papers.

Rev. A. E. Ingram has severed his pastoral connection with the Tabernacle church St. John.

The assignment of W. Cornwall of Huntingten Que. is announced. Liabilities are placed at $47 000.

The gale of Monday night totally destroyed the grain conveyers at Carleton. The loss to their owners the C. P. R. will amount to $10,000.

The coloured minstrels of Little River gave a concert Friday night in Temperance Hall. Proceeds of the entertainment will go towards repairing the Hall.

Presbyterian Service next Sunday Feby. 4th at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Colin Saxon of Brighton lost a valuable hog this week.

The Insular S. S. Co'y. held its annual meeting at Westport Tuesday evening. The secretary's report showed a good financial year for the company.

The order of Foresters at Tiverton held an oyster supper Tuesday evening. A general invitation had been extended to the brethern of other lodges and their wives, so the occasion was a very pleasant one.

On Saturday last a telegram was sent the ministers of public works, signed by 24 rate-payers of Digby town asking for a reconsideration of the government peir and a supplementary estimate.

Mr Trask has seized the goods in Mr. T. O'Connell's store to satisfy the two late Scott Act convictions obtained against Mrs O'Connell. The stock will be sold in a few days.

H. A. P. Smith, of Digby, veteran sportsman of western Nova Scotia, and guide Louis Luxey, passed through here on Monday's express with the carcasses of two carriboo which they still-hunted and shot in back of Hard Scrabble.—Monitor.

HERRING AT GRAND MANAN.—Herring have struck Grand Manan, and the fishing is now very brisk and a large number of boats are engaged. The steamer Flushing, which arrived at St. John, Monday, had about 60,000 on board. A couple of small schooners have arrived with cargos.

Mr. Jas. A. Peters, who has returned from his trip down the line, asks us to correct an error in our late report of convention. Mr Peters says he was a direct representative from Westport, and as the fact was not made known we hasten to make the correction here.

The case of the Queen vs. Vantassell was argued in Halifax on Friday before the full bench. Judgment reserved. In this case the defendant had been fined $50 and costs on the 21st November, 1893, for selling liquor illegally. It was an appeal from the decision of Judge Townshend, who held the conviction valid.

At the Conservative Convention held at the court house, Monday, President Shreve presiding, N. R. Wescott, of Brighton and Louis Dugas of Meteghan were nominated to contest the coming local election. There was a good attendance. The Convention adjourned to Feb. 8, to hear the reply of the nominees.

Tuesday was nomination day for Mayor and Councillors for Digby town. Ward 1 sends O. Sproul by acclamation. In ward 2 E. Stailing and A. D. Daley are nominated, and in ward 3, M. L. Oliver and Geo. Bishop. We are requested by Mr. Oliver to state that his nomination was not of his own seeking. He had signed a requisition for Mr. Bishop and wishes his friends to know he is not playing two parts in the act.

The adjourned meeting to further consider the question of water supply for the town of Digby is to meet at the court house in Digby at 8 o'clock p. m. on Thursday evening next, February 8th. We are requested to state, however, that it will merely meet for adjournment until February 15th at the same place and hour, as we were not able to give the committee space in our issue of this week to publish their report, which should appear before any discussion at any adjourned meeting.

The annual donation visit of the Methodist congregation at Granville Ferry came off on Tuesday evening last. The attendance was good, both old and young being present in large numbers. The handsome sum of $136.00 was realized towards circuit funds, and $750 as a present to Mrs. Daniels. Israel Letteney, Esq., was called to the chair and presented the money to Mr. Daniels. The Rev. Mr. Daniels seems to be the right man in the right place.

The host of friends and acquaintances of A. Dodge Campbell of Digby were shocked on Monday to learn of his death at the home of his brother, Ezra Campbell at Huntingdon, Quebec. Deceased was a son of Mr. John Campbell of Digby, and a young man held in esteem by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His death is a terrible blow to his family who have the fullest sympathy from all. He died of chronic pleurisy. Funeral took place yesterday from Mr. Campbell's house the remains having been forwarded home.

The published new offer of Edward Hanlon, president of the Baltimore base ball club, to give James J. Corbett, champion pugilist, $1,000 per week to play with the Baltimore team during July and August was shown to Corbett. The champion thought he would in all probability accept such offer. "I am disengaged for that period," he said, "My company will be idle, and if Mr. Hanlon really wants to give me $8,000 for those two months he can have me."

In the House of Assembly on Wednesday, after a long debate, the Female Suffrage bill was defeated by a majority of one.

Names being called for there appeared For the second reading of the bill:—Messrs. Cahan, Webster, Crant, Oxley, A. F. Cameron, Morrow, Smith, Hemeon, Hunt, Sperry, McGregor, McKinnon, Lawrence, Roche, Law and Clark—16.

Against it—Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Longley, Church, McIsaac and Johnson. Messrs. McNeil, Chislom, Drysdale, Hatfield, Mathesen, Fraser, LeBlanc, McPherson, McDonald, Bethune, Forest and W. Cameron—17

Don't forget to attend next Thursday water supply meeting, and then complain that those who did attend did not transact business satisfactorily. The question of water supply for this town, its quantity, quality and cost are matters too deeply affecting its rate payers to be treated indifferently. We have repeatedly suggested to the promoters of both schemes for supplying water the benefit and advisability of circulating printed pamphlets containing engineers' reports, proposals of respective schemes, necessary or probable increase of taxation, or otherwise, and such other data as may be necessary to an intelligent inquiry into the whole facts governing the case, and hope that this suggestion may yet be adopted. Until however such data is published, it will be well for the ratepayers to attend the meetings on the subject and learn, as best they can, the virtues and demerits of both schemes.

According to the Shelburne Budget, Mrs Strickland, who died suddenly in Digby a few days ago, was a distant connection of our M. P. The Budget says:—"The deceased was the widow of the late Peter Strickland, formerly of Lockport. She was the eldest daughter of Adam Bower who was the eldest son of Charles Bower who came to Shelburne with the loyalists, landing here May 11, 1782." E. C. Bowers' father was a native of Shelburne and a descendant of the same family referred to by the Budget. A sad incident in connection with Mrs. Strickland's death is also reported by the same paper which says:—"Mrs. Mary Ann Reid, wife of Mr. Thomas Reid, of Shelburne, died Jan. 24th, aged 67 years. The deceased was a sister of Mrs. Strickland noticed above. She attended the funeral of her sister and was taken suddenly ill at the time of Mrs. Strickland's funeral and survived only 36 hours. She leaves a husband two sons, and a daughter.

Stone offers butter 18c.

Look at Letteneys clothing.

Bal of ulster cloth sold cheap at Letteneys

Letteneys are giving better bargains than any.

If you want the best value and the most fashionable shirts and men's and boys' clothing call at Letteneys.

200 bbls "Peoples" "Star," Flour.
50 bbls "Classic," Anchor, and 5 Roses, Flour.
50 bbls Goldies "R" Brand Flour
100 bbls K. D. Corn Meal
100 Sacks feeding Flour.
400 sacks best Middlings.
25 boxes new Raisins.
10 boxes Surprise Soap.
5 puncheons Barbados Molasses.
150 Sacks Liverpool Salt, with a full supply of fresh Groceries, Oranges, Lemons etc. etc. all for sale for cash by E. Burnham.

Tamarrnds for sale by, E. Burnham.

E. DuVernet, M. D., physician and surgeon, Digby, N. S., Calls from the country promptly attended to.

Arrived per S. S. Bridgewater 50 bbls Peoples Flour, 50 ditto Goldies flour.

LOST.—In Digby, on Saturday, 20th inst. a leather pocket book containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at COURIER office or sending it to the loser.

ROBERT A. BELL.

Digby.

Chaloner's Drug Store offers—1 gross Baby's Own Soap, 30 dozen assorted five cent soap; 2 gross each Minard's and Johnson's Liniments; one gross each Parson's Pills and Sheridan's Condition Powder; 2 gross Trotter's Balsam, for cough; half gross *Hoopers* Pills; 1 tin Glycerine; one original Case 160 Castor Oil. All at lowest rates by wholesale.

Wade VanBlarcom is quite ill suffering from a tumor on the arm.

Mr. A. A. Welton, M. P. P. for Kings, has resigned his seat in the House of Assembly, and he and Mr. W. B. Smith, of Cape Island, Barrington, have been appointed to the vacant seats in the Legislative Council.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—The personal property levied on by my order, a distress warrant against Alice O'Connell, will be sold on Monday the 5th inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Dunham store, terms cash.

L. M. TRASK
Police constable.

On Monday in the supreme court at Halifax McNeil vs Jones, an appeal from County Court Judge Savary's judgment in favor of defendant, was being heard. This action was brought in Digby by J. S. McNeil, owner of the schooner Ashton, against Willis Jones, master of the barquentine Antilla. The plaintiff claims that his schooner, loaded and ready for sea at Burrell's wharf, Weymouth, in June last, was prevented and delayed for three days from getting into the channel and putting to sea by defendant's vessel obstructing the channel and right-of way. He says that the master of the barquentine was several times asked to haul out from the wharf and let the schooner out, but he did not do so. Sixty dollars, three days' demurrage, was the amount claimed. Defendant claims that he could not have moved without danger of grounding and damaging the ship and cargo, and, with the approval of the wharf owners, he stayed where he was. Harrington, Q. C., in support of appeal; F. Jones and W. B. A. Ritchie contra.

A Glance Into Our Leading Stables.

(Bridgetown Monitor.)

Among the many promising young horses claiming special mention by the Canada Sportsman is Judge Mumford, a two year-old chestnut, with a record already of 2.42, and the winner of the colt stake last June. Judge Mumford is on inbred Sentinel and a son of Sir Brenton, 2.37, owned by R. E. Feltus, of Lawrencetown. In gait this colt is said to resemble very much his sire, as also some of Sir Brenton's most promising get which are now coming into prominence all over the Western Counties. At the Bear River Exhibition last autumn six of these colts, all handsome beasts, carried off best prizes in their classes. The two-year-old stallion, owned by Chas. Annis of Weymouth, which though some controversy occurred regarding his parentage is undoubtedly a Sir Brenton, is now showing good speed as is also a full sister, and a complete image in color, gait and looks of the latter, owned by Harry Ford of Digby, that though only six months old can strike better than a 3.15 clip now. This prettily gaited filley is, we understand, to be entered for the colt stakes next summer. Another daughter of Sir Brenton is May Rose, which was purchased last spring by Mr. Parlin of Boston, editor of The Horse Breeder, for brood purposes. She has since been bred to the celebrated Parker Gun, by Jay Bird. It was May Rose which won the two-year-old race at Yarmouth, June '92. Mr. Chas. Ditmars, Deep Brook, claims to have received the neat sum of $500.00 for her. Still another and fully as fine as any mentioned, is a bay two-year old filly owned by John A. Purdy, of Bear River. This colt promises to be very fast when trained. Some ideas of Sir Brenton's breeding may be had from the performance of his three-year-old nephew, Jay Hawker, which took a race record at Cleveland, O., this summer, of 2.14½ and has proved to be a wonderful race horse. Jay Hawker is a half brother of Boscoe Bell, the Wilkes mare owned by Mr. Feltus, probably the fastest horse ever imported from Kentucky to Canada, a beautiful filly from Sir Brenton and this mare was lately purchased by Thos. Hankinson, of Weymouth, for $200.00. Fully the equal of Boscoe Bell, however, for breeding purposes is Sunollie, also owned by Mr. Feltus, a bay mare by Sunollo, 2.30, a full brother to Sunol, 2.08¼ by Electioneer. The dam of Sunollie is by Young Wilkes; he by Geo. Wilkes. This young beast is in the most fashionable line of breeding. Still another brood mare of Mr. Feltus' stable is Lady Bellwood, a half sister to Jessica, the dam of Israel, 2.19½, and of Clay, Clayolla, a 2.17½, and other fast ones, by Bellwood, he by Belmont. Lady Bellwood is the dam of Daisy C., winner of the three-year-old race in St. John last season; also of the Annis colt at Weymouth, a trotter of great promise, and of Harry Ford's filly, which will be entered for the colt stakes of 94, certainly the most promising of any she has yet foaled, and the fastest at its age. The standard black mare Daisy, a half sister of Ark Light, 2.24½, and dam of Prince Charley, by Sir Charles, a promising young stallion for which Mr. Feltus refused $500 by Yarmouth parties when two years old, now owned by Mr. Stanley B. Hall of Lawrencetown, can also be seen at this stable. Mr. J. H. Whitman, of Lawrencetown, has a fine filly from this mare by Harry Wilkes, and Mr. Feltus himself has another, a yearling, by Sir Brenton, which he considers the likeliest trotter he has ever raised. She dropped last summer a very speedy and handsome filly by St. Macy, which has since been purchased by Conductor Burrell, of Ohio. If space permitted we might mention several other excellently well bred colts in the western counties, which will shortly make interesting turf events.

THE HANDSPIKER CASE.

Partial Disclosures Now Made Only Add to the Mystery.

LYNN, Jan. 25.—The result of the autopsy on Minnie Handspiker which was held in Lynn last week was told by Undertaker Full today. He says that it resulted in the discovery that she met death by other than natural causes. The Handspiker woman died in Salem at the residence of A. H. Ward on Essex street, very suddenly two weeks ago, and it was by the request of her relatives that the autopsy was held. Since that time the police of Lynn and Salem have been very reticent in speaking about the matter. It has leaked out they are trying to secure an indictment before the grand jury for a party concerned in her death.

Marshal Wells denies that an operation was made on the Handspiker woman, and he says as soon as possible he will give out the result of the autopsy, which may be given publicity next week. The Superior Criminal Court will be in session then.

Report of School Board.

To the Mayor and Town Council.

GENTLEMEN,—This being the first report from the Board of School Commissioners, we deem it wise not only to state the amount expended during the year 1893, but also during 1892, showing what is an apparent difference (a less amount for 1893) of $382,00, the real difference being $697,00. In 1892 the town council paid the interest on the school debentures, amounting to $315,00 which should have been paid by the board, making their total expenditure for that year $3,869,98, instead of $3,554,98 as shown by the audit as the actual amount paid. In the year 1893 the School Board included the 315,00 debenture interest in their estimate. Therefore taking the expenditure for 1893 of $3,172,97 from that of $3,869,98 for 1892, would make the decrease of expenditures for 1893 of $697,00. We are pleased to predict a further decrease in expenditures for year 1894.

We have during the past year made changes in the teaching staff, three new teachers having been appointed to fill vacancies created on the staff, and we would add that great pains were taken in selecting these teachers and we feel assured that our efforts to secure a competent staff have been fully rewarded.

A change has also been made in the janitor, a man now filling that position who is everything to be desired.

The board has decided not to notice any complaints which may be made either against any of the teachers, in regard to the running of the school unless such complaints be laid before the board in writing.

The board feeling that the taxes in the town were already too burdensome, decided to furnish the hall in the new Academy building without additional expense to the rate payers, and so far we have been very successful in realizing money sufficient to accomplish said purpose.

The board begs respectfully to call your attention to the number of scholars enrolled and their average attendance during the past year as shown by the following table:

(here follows the statement)

Respectfully submitted,
G. I. LETTENEY.
Chairman

Digby Academy—Abstract of Attendance from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 1893.

Department.	No. pupils enrolled	Average attendance	Per cent enrolled pupils daily present	Grades	Teachers
I Primary	63	33.3	52.2	I & II	Miss M. Challen
II Elementary	57	32.8	57.7	III & IV	" Smallie Oates
III Intermediate	81	33.2	41.1	V & VI	" R. McNeil
IV Preparatory	67	39.4	60.8	VII & VII	Mr. Chas. Oates Mrs. N. W. Hogg
V High School	41	21	50	IX, X & XI	J. F. Godfrey I. M. Longley B.A.
	329	159.9	53.2		

In the Supreme Court.

1892, A No. 210.

Between Herbert C. Hall and Irving Hall doing business at Boston under the name and style of John O. Hall & Co. Plaintiffs,

and

Robert H. Warner and George M. Warner Defendants.

To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Digby at the Court House, at Digby on Saturday the 24th day of February next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the above named Defendants or either of them, in and to all that certain lot of land and premises situate lying and being at Plympton in the County of Digby and bounded as follows, on the North by the main post road leading from Digby to Weymouth, on the East by lands owned by Joseph Potter, on the South by lands of Josse Melanson and on the West by land of Frank Kinney—being the farm on which the Defendant, Robert H. Warner now resides.

Also that other lot of land situate at Plympton aforesaid in the Middle Range of the Hatfield Grant and bounded, on the East by lands of Remi Amero on the South by the South Range road on the West by lands owned by Jeremiah Everitt and on the North by lands now or lately owned by Joseph Tebedo, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also that other parcel of land situate in the Middle Range of the Hatfield Grant aforesaid, being the undivided one third part of a piece of land purchased by William C. Warner and the Defendant, Robert H Warner from Cereno Dwight Jones and bounded on the East by lands now or formerly owned by Joseph White, on the South by the South Range road on the West by the road leading from Gilbert's Cove to Mistake Settlement and on the North by lands owned by Henry S. Mallet.

Also that other parcel of land situate at Plympton aforesaid being the farm on which the Defendant, George M. Warner now resides and bounded as follows, on the North by the Shore of St. Mary's Bay, on the East by lands lately owned by Joseph Potter on the South, by the main post road leading from Digby to Weymouth and on the West by lands of Frank Kinney together with the buildings on said described lands and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The same having been levied upon under an execution issued upon a Judgment in the above Cause duly registered in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Digby for upwards of one year.

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

Benjamin Vanblarcom
High Sheriff of Digby County.

Frank Jones, Water Street, Digby, Solicitor for plaintiffs.

Sheriff's office Digby, Jan. 3rd, 1894.

NOTICE.

The annual General Meeting of the Westport and Digby Telephone Co. (Ltd.) will be held in Temperance Hall Westport on Tuesday evening February 13th at 8 o'clock for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Stock and transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25th to Feb. 20th inclusive.

B. W. FORD Manager W. & D. Tel. Co.
Westport, Jan. 13th 1894.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

A Terrible Blizzard in the West.

Settlers in Guthrie, O. T. Suffer Terribly From Intense Cold.

(Special despatch to The Daily Times.)

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 26.—Reports are coming in of the people who perished during the terrific blizzard Tuesday night. One family of three were found frozen to death in Cheyene County. A woman and two children were frozen in Pawnee County. An unknown tramp was frozen on the Santa Fee train. In the strip there are undoubtedly other fatalities and suffering among the settlers is terrible. Many are sick from exposure.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber having received the appointment lately held by Capt. Hughes of surveyor of shipping for classing and reclassing for the Counties of Digby, Kings and Annapolis, under the American Shipmaster's Association, New York, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to examine vessels for classing, for reclassing whose time has run out, or whose classing has expired.

JOHN H. BENSON,
Bear River, Digby Co.

23t

In the Probate Court

1893, Digby, S. S.—

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Potter late of Westport, in the county of Digby, deceased.

To be sold at public auction, on Thursday 22nd day of February A. D. 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, in front of the Court house in Digby in said county under a license to sell real estate granted by the Judge of Probate for the county of Digby on the 27th day of December A. D. 1893.

All the estate, right, title, claim, property and demand that the said late Sarah Potter had at the time of her decease, in and to the following piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Westport in the county of Digby and bounded and described as follows.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate at Westport, lying and being bounded as follows: On the south by the waters of Grand Passage, on the southwest by a road leading to premises of Thomas C. Titus and measuring about one hundred and forty four (144) feet on said line from the front street, on the rear or north west side by a cross road running northeaster, by about seventy one (71) feet to land of Charles Titus, on the north east side by lands of Charles Titus, following said lands of Charles Titus to the waters of the Grand Passage width along the Grand Passage being about seventy one (71) feet, the whole containing one quarter of an acre, more or less. Together with all the houses, buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging and in any way appertaining.

TERMS:—Ten percent at time of sale, balance on tender or delivery of deed.

W. E. VanBlarcom, Auctioneer,
Abigal A. Titus, administratrix.
Dated, Digby, N. S., January 1893.

NOTICE.

Found on the Bay of Fundy shore on the morning of the 9th inst., a dory No. 1 in a damaged state, fourteen feet keel. Oars were in dory when found. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses.

CHAS. BUCKMAN.

10, 1894.

NEW BRUNSWICK MIRACLE.

The Terrible Experience of a Well-Known Gentleman.

So Badly Crippled With Rheumatism that he was Helpless as an Infant – How he was Cured – A Lady Relative also Restored to Health.

From the Richibucto, N. B. Review.

The attention of the Review having been called to two cases in Kingston in which it was alleged remarkable cures had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter was sent to interview the parties named, and find out whether the cures were really the result of the use of Pink Pills. Mr. Samuel Barnes, who formerly resided in Dorchester, N. B., and who removed to Kingston, Kent Co., some time ago, was first interviewed, and asked whether the reports concerning his illness and his recovery from the use of these pills were true. He expressed himself willing to add his testimony to the many he saw in the papers concerning the wonderful cures effected by Pink Pills, and hoped his story might be the means of bringing relief to others. We give his story as nearly as possible in his own words:—"I was then living in Dorchester. For three months I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot, more helpless than an infant. The joints of my arms and legs were much swollen, and my hands and fingers twisted almost out of shape. The physician who attended me bandaged my limbs and in every way attempted to give me relief, but without effect. Two other doctors were called in consultation but could do nothing for me. I was told by a friend who called to see me of the wonderful cures reported to have been effected by the use of Pink Pills and I resolved to cast aside doctors' medicine, and give the pills a trial. When I had about half finished the second box I began to feel slighly better. After taking four or five boxes I was able to get out of bed and walk around the house on crutches. I continued taking the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes, when I stopped for a time. I was then able with the help of crutches to get out of doors and around. I have since removed to Kingston, and continued taking the pills, and continued to improve and hope soon to be entirely cured. Mr. Barnes is a gentleman of education, whose statements will carry weight. The writer remembers when Mr. Barnes first came to Kingston he was forced to use crutches, and was able to get around only with great difficulty. He is now able to move around using only a cane, and apparently without any difficulty. His hands and fingers, however, still bear traces of the severe suffering he has undergone.

His sister, Mrs. John Taylor was also a sufferer from muscular rheumatism. She was first attacked by the disease eight years ago, and at that time it was only with great difficulty she was able to move around. Doctor's medicine did not help her, and she tried all kinds of so called cures for rheumatism, but they appeared to do her no good whatever. Through the advice of Mr. Barnes and with the consent of her physician, she began taking Pink Pills last fall. By the time she had finished the second box she felt decidedly improved. She has now finished her fourth box, and is apparently as well as she ever was. She said she was perfectly willing that the public should know that she was a firm believer in the efficacy of Pink Pills. The improvement wrought by these pills in the case of Mr. Barnes had first induced her to give them a trial, and she was now satisfied that the pills possessed wonderful curative powers.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Queer Negro Names

I knew an old negro in Tennessee who rejoices in the name of Niagara Falls. His companions have shortened it to Nigger Falls, but he was really christened after the great cataract.

I also knew a colored woman who proudly tells you that her name is Virginia George Alabama South. Another, who enjoys the cognomen of Asmanda June Day, is a school-teacher and signs her A. June Day.

In a Mississippi town I was passing along a side street when a coal black negress came out of a door shouting, "Glory, glory Hallelujah!" I thought she was crazy and stopped to see what she would do next.

She looked around a moment and then repeated her call, louder than before. This time I heard the answer from behind a fence:

"Yere I is, ma'am. What yo' want?"

"Nobbor yo' min what I want. You come."

Immediately there appeared from behind the fence one of the blackest piccaninnies I ever saw, and on inquiry I learned that his name was Glory Hallelujah Jones.

Why He Keeps Them.

"Harduppy tells me he never destroys a receipted bill.

"No; he's more likely to have them framed, and hung up in his parlor as curiosities.

TALMGE TO RESIGN.

Has been Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle For a quarter of Century—His Announcement to His Congregation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, at the close of his sermon at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last night, announced that he intended to resign, the resignation to take effect on the 25th anniversary of his taking charge of the Tabernacle.

No intimation of this had been given by Dr. Talmage, and the announcement was a surprise to the congregation. Dr. Talmage said at the close of his sermon:

"I have an announcement to make which may be of interest to this congregation. The coming spring I shall have been Pastor of this church 25 years. A quarter of a century is enough for any minister to preach in one place. At that anniversary I will resign the pulpit.

"Though the work has been arduous, because of the necessity of building three great churches, two of these destroyed by fire, the field has been delightful and blest of God. My plans after resignation have not been developed, but I shall preach both by voice and through the newspaper press as long as my life and health are continued by the grace of God.

"I have no vocabulary intense enough to express my gratitude to the newspaper press for the generous manner in which it treated me and argumented my work for this quarter of a century. After such a long pastorate it is a fearful thing to break the ties of affection, but I hope our friendship will be renewed in heaven."

At the conclusion of his remarks Dr. Talmage nearly broke down. After tremulously pronouncing the benediction he hurriedly left the church for home. When seen later at his residence he refused to discuss the cause of his resignation. Dr. Talmage has recently shown opposition to the scheme of the board of trustees to have the congregation pay 10 cents admission to his church.

The Reciprocity Clause.

WASHINGTON, Jan 25.—The house today adopted an amendment to the tariff bill, specifically repealing the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, as it applies to agricultural implements and oil schedules.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Corbitt and Jackson Will Meet in June Possibly in England.

Charles Mitchell's Letter—London Papers Rather Rough on Ex-Champion.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 26.—J. E. T. Bowden said to day that the Duval club took in $31,000 in admissions to the fight, and out of this the $20,000 purse and $5,000 training expenses of the principals had to come, making a balance to the club's credit of $6,000, and out of this latter, fees and other expenses have to be met.

Parson Davies said to day: "They say I am too foxy to let Jackson go up against Corbett, do they? Well they can say what they please, but the second deposit of $1,000 going up just on the heels of Corbett's victory looks as though I meant business, does it not? I've got a wonder and the people will see it when Jackson and Corbett meet. The fight will take place between the 20th and 30th of June, before the club offering the largest purse."

LETTER FROM CHARLES MITCHEL

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A special to the World from Jacksonville, Fla., says: "Charley Mitchell this morning handed the following despatch to the staff correspondent of the World with the request that it be telegraphed to New York at once:

Sporting Editor New York World —I would have complied with the request made yesterday by your representative to write a letter explaining what I attributed my defeat to, but considered it better to wait until I could do so after a night's rest and calm reflection. All I can say is that I went against a weightier man than myself and was beaten. My friends and my observers claimed he fought foul, but I have no complaint to make. I did my best and suffered defeat. I have no ill feeling against the victor, and am certain that he is well able to represent America pugilistically, and do so creditably and honorably.

Yours truly,
C. MITCHELL.

P. S.—I would like to do as requested and describe the sensation that a man feels when he is knocked out, but do not consider it within the range of human possibility to do so.

(Signed) C. MITCHELL.

The old Duval club no longer exists. It broke up in a row to day. Some hard names passed between one of the members and Bowden, whose management was severely criticized. Bowden has washed his hands of the whole business. The other members of the club are going to reorganize with outside capital.

CORBITT AND JACKSON MAY GO TO ENGLAND.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26—The fight between Corbitt and Jackson next June will likely take place in England. Tonight Jackson, who is playing at a local theatre, received intelligence that Corbett rather preferred the contest to come off on the other side of the water on account of the difficulty met with in the recent match with Mitchell. Both men it is said are satisfied that the principals in the next mill fought in this country will encounter even greater obstacles than in the last one, and for that reason they would willingly go to England if the inducement of a large purse was offered. Jackson stated tonight that he would meet the champion on English soil, but he would not fight in the south.

LONDON PAPERS ROUGH ON MITCHELL.

(United or Western Union Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 26—The newspapers here in their comments on the prize fight in Florida yesterday express no sympathy with Mitchell. The Evening Standard says: The fight was peculiarly a dirty sample of dirty business.

The Sportsman says: It will be no serious disadvantage if the result of the fight takes some of the bounce and buncombe out of Mitchell.

St James Gazette says: The modern prize fighter seldom fights. He would rather wear dress clothes, drink champagne and converse with sporting reporters. Three rounds was rather a long time for the men to fight.

The Star says: Now that Corbett has pricked the Mitchell bubble, we will probably hear less of that cowardly ruffian. A feature of the degrading exhibition is that one blackguard has been well whipped. Mitchell should reserve himself for old men in future. This is safer in the department of bruising.

SHE WAS A FRENCH SPY.

The Queer Career of an Adventuress of Worldwide Notoriity

The career of Mme. Millescamps, the woman recently convicted of espionage by the criminal court of Paris, would furnish abundant material for a sensational romance. Her maiden name was Marie-Foret. She worked at dressmaking and gave lessons in music. She was a well educated and handsome young woman. In 1863 she married one Gennot, a rich and stupid man, who for many years remained completely under her control. Shortly after her marriage she determined to see the world, and turned her husband into a traveller. With him she went to Philadelphia and lived there for a couple of years. Then she came to New York and remained here for some time, engaged in business. Next she turned up in Buenos Ayres. It became too hot for her there, and she proceeded at once to Berlin, where she led a gay life and moved for a time in high society. From Berlin she went to live in London, and continued there her old gay style of life.

At last her husband got tired of her and thought it was high time for him to go to California or to South America, and keep himself beyond the reach of his fast and extravagant better half. This he did, and Mme. Gennot was good enough not to take the thing too much to heart. She reported that he was dead, and in 1880 returned to Paris, where she married M. Millescamps, a well to do business man. In a short time she brought him to the verge of bankruptcy. But somehow she managed to get well off again. Just where her funds came from remained a mystery. On coming down somewhat in funds again she started a store in the Rue de Bretagne, where she sold religious books and pictures and statuettes. As she was remarkable for her piety, good christians patronized her, and for three years the business flourished. In 1884 M. Millescamps died suddenly, and some of the pious widow's neighbors were left under the impression that she facilitated his departure for a better world. This suspicion, however did not materialize. After the death of her husband No 2 she carried on the business on her own account. In the evenings she received company. Her little salon was frequented by a cosmopolitan group. She was a linguist, a conversationalist, and an accomplished musician.

But in addition to her religious establishment, she carried on in another quarter of the city a matrimonial bureau and also a turning-table tabernacle, at which she was always the leading spirit. In the art of teaching the tablel how to gance and talk with their legs she had no equal in Paris. Wonderful stories are told of her interviews with the departed, and it is said that many prominent men, including Lord Lytton ("Owen Meredith"), often consulted her.

After a time she abandoned the spirits and devoted herself to the more profitable business of espionage According to a prominent man on the Paris police, women are at present in France the most numerous and the most active agents in this business. The police has its eye on many of them, but they are hard to catch. Mme. Millescamps's nature was too bold and incautious to fit her for a long career in her now profession. She took large contracts and great risks, and was "pinched" at last. The evidence against her was conclusive, and she was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

ASSASSINS EXECUTED.

How President Heureaux Dealt With Gen. Campos' Slayers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The Herald's Port au Prince correspondent writes that on December 10th last Gen. Campos, governor of the Azua district, was ambushed and assassinated while riding on the public road.

A few days later President Heureaux passed over the same road, but with a strong military escort. The sudden shying of a mule while passing a thicket on the roadside attracted attention. The escort plunged in and captured six men with dynamite bombs, which they had intended throwing at the president had not the strength of his escort prevented

An investigation took place and a conspiracy was revealed. Two brothers, Carlos and Pablo Baez, were implicated and imprisoned.

On Dec. 19 Heureaux sent for a brother-in-law of Marchina, and told him to get a suit of clothes, as he was going to take a trip to Azua. "One suit will be sufficient," gave a grim significance to the words.

They embarked upon the presidential yacht—the old Deerhound of Cherbourg fame—and went to Azua.

On the 21st Marchina and the brothers Baez and the six would-be dynamite throwers were executed by shooting, the former three on the very spot where the blood stains still showed where Campos lost his life. The rites of the church were refused, and also a request by Marchina to be allowed to write a note of farewell to his wife, with whom he had not been allowed to communicate for 13 months. They were buried in the roadway, where passing wheels and hoofs will soon obliterate all traces of the graves.

To the prayers of the families for the remains to give them decent burial, the reply was made: "Any one touching these graves will be instantly shot."

Gold That Stuck to Them.

Some years ago the mint authorities of a certain city noticed that a small amount of gold was missing every day after the coining operations.

They watched and set traps of every description, but no thief was detected, and after the loss had continued with regularity for some months, they sat it down to an extra amount of unavoidable waste, and thought no more about it.

Two or three years afterward two brothers who were working there, left, and set up a public house together on money which they said had been left them by an ur c. As they had both good characters, it was not until one of them a min foreman, on the understa thatno action should be taker any hing was known of the t y ing trick:—

Both the brothers used to grease their hands before working at the machines, and whenever they noticed some gold dust sticking to the grease it was wiped off in their hair. Care was used that enough was not taken to show; though, when they washed their hair at home each night, the few grains meant several extra shillings, which ultimately enabled them to retire and live comfortably.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. Chaloner.

"Undoubtedly, soldiers make the best husbands."

"How is that, Senora?"

"Because they are accustomed to subordination.

Our town Druggists say the Pain Killer sells the best of any medicine they keep; during the hard times of the past year or two, there were none to poor to pay their "quarter" for a bottle of this indispensable family medicine. Be sure get the genuine.

Every dog has its time, especially the watch dog.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

Is undoubtedly a disease in the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late

Hood's Pills do no purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

A man will get fat quicker on paid for board.

PARRSBORO, N. S.

D. S. Howard, the well known merchan of Parsboro, N. S., sends The Hawker Medicine Co'y the following unsolicited testimonial; Some months ago, when suffering from a severe cold, I was advised to try Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry and Hawker's Liver Pills which I am thankful to say completely cured me. I have recommended Hawker's Balsam to very many suffering from La gripppe and severe colds and in every case it has proved to be effective. Sold everywhere, 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Bronchitis and Influenza are quickly cured by Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam.

What are you crying for, Fritz?

Because my brothers have a holiday, and I haven't.

But why haven't you a holiday too?

Because I am not old enough to go to school yet!

A DINNER PILL.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the systems. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

DR. LOW'S Worm Syrup cures worms of all kinds in children or adults. It contains no injurious ingredients. Price 25c

What makes you think he married the lady for money? I have seen her!

SPING TIME COMING.

Before the advent of spring the system should be thoroughly cleansed and purified by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, which purifies the blood and cures dyspepsia, constipation, headache, liver complaint, etc.

If a train moving at the speed of twenty-five miles an hour, were suddenly to be stopped, the passengers would experience a shock equal to that of falling from a second floor window; at thirty miles an hour they might as well fall from the height of three pair of stairs; and an express would, in point of fact, make them fall from a fourth storey.

HIGHLY PRAISED.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Hagyard's Yellow Oil and have found it unequalled for burns, sprains, scalds, rheumatism; croup and colds. I have recommended it to many friends and they also speak highly of it.

MRS. HIGHT, Montreal, Que.

"I thought it better to get you something useful," said Mr. Dossil to his wife, "so I have brought you a couple of good brooms for your Christmas present."

"That was very thoughtful of you my dear," replied Mrs. Dossil. "I share your ideas, and have bought a good strong coal scuttle for you to carry up coal from the cellar in."

CURED HIS BOILS IN A WEEK.

DEAR SIRS,—I was coverd with pimples and small boils, until one Sunday I was given ½ of a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, by the use of which the sores were sent flying in about one week's time.

FRED. CERTER, Haney, B. C.

I can answer for the truth of the above.

T. C. CHRISTIAN, Haney, B. C.

Russian farmers hold an average of twenty seven acres to each family

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.

GENTLEMEN,—We have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our house for over three years, and find it an excellent remedy for all forms of coughs and colds. In throat and lung troubles it affords instant relief.

JOHN BRODIE, Columbus, Ont.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

DEAR SIRS,—Having suffered for month from bronchitis, I concluded to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had taken one bottle I was entirely free from the trouble and feel that I am cured.

C.C. WRIGHT, Toronto Junction, Ont.

Probalby a Life Saved.

TO THE EDITOR:—Having been restored to Perfect Health and Sound Manhood, I would like to inform those of your readers who suffer as I did from the effects of youthful folly and ignorance, of the means by which I was saved. I answered lots of advertisements of cures for Weakness, Losses, Early Decay, etc., at considerable expense but all were unsatisfactory. Found my cure right here at home and any person may know it FREE OF CHARGE by addressing with stamp,

WM. MILLER,
4 3mgs. Box 44, Moncton, N. B

All Men.

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eye, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who throught abuse committed in ignorance, may be permantly cured. Send your address and 10 cents in stamps for book on disease peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell Aue., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of Canada in the ensuing session by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company for an act to effect the purposes following, that is to say.

To authorize the sale of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, the purchase of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, and to vest the Railway undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company in the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

To authorize the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company, Limited;

To issue debenture stock preference shares and ordinary shares and apply the same as payment for the purchase of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and undertaking, such stock and shares to be placed in the hands of trustees for said Yarmouth & Annapolis Company and the proceeds after payment of expenses to be applied in payment of claims of creditors of said Yarmouth and Annapolis Company and holders of debenture stock, the surplus, if any, among the shareholders of said Company.

To authorize the said Windsor & Annapolis Company, Limited to issue five hundred thousand pounds four per cent debenture stock, and to increase its nominal share capital of five hundred thousand pounds, the additional shares to be divided into additional preference shares to rank with preference shares already authorized and additional ordinary shares to rank with ordinary shares already authorized, and so that a portion of the additional shares issued as part of the consideration of said purchase and for other purposes may be issued as fully paid up shares.

To confirm a conditional agreement dated on or about the 12th day of Oct. 1893 and made between the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company of the first part, Arthur Anderson and others of the second part, the said Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company of the third part and William Sopper and Robert Drummond Balfour of the fourth part for the sale and transfer of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company, Limited.

To change the name of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and to have the works and undertaking of the last named Company declared works for the general advantage of Canada.

A copy of the intended bill will at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament be deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Dated this third day of November 1893

DRYSDALE & McINNES
Solicitors for the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

GEORGE BINGAY
Soliciter for the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company.

Wheat that is grown in northern latitudes produces much more seed than grain grown further south.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. Chaloner.

Before a man has begun to think a woman has begun to talk.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes, from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splinters, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by the use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known Sold by J. Chaloner.

Eighty of the towns in Great Britain supply the names of one hundred towns in America.

There were 315 suicides in New York last year, against 241 in 1892.

His Collar Was Not Loaded

At Beaver Falls, Pa., the other night, a Pole with an unpronounceable name had put on a new celluloid collar and was preparing to spend the evening in society, but before he finished making his toilet he was seized by a sudden attack of toothache, stooping close to an open grate with his mouth open, in order to heat the aching tooth, he remained several minutes, but all at once there was a flash of fire, and instantly the celluloid collar was converted into a ring of fire around his neck. It was entirely consumed before he could realize what was the matter, burning the flesh on his neck almost to a crisp.

THE NEW DRUG STORE has received a supply of the western popular and reliable medecine, Membray's Kidney and Liver cure for Pain in Back, Dyspepsia Sour Stomach, Rheumatism, and all complaints arising from disordered Kidney or Liver. This remedy is without an equal for prompt and pleasant action. Ask to see a few of the testimonial. —Try a box of Membray's Health Restorers a Pink Iron Tonic Pill. Price 25 cts. a box.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great suprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by J. Chaloner.

Rev. J. J. TRESDALE

PASTOR OF CENTENARY CHURCH, ST. JOHN.

MAKES AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT ON A LIVE TOPIC.

What He Says is a Matter of Interest to Everybody.

Having suffered from Bronchial trouble for years I have great pleasure in stating that I have found Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry to be the best remedy for the disease I have ever used. For irritation of the throat resulting from cold it has been in my case a cure. I have urged upon persons suffering from the diseases named the use of this most excellent remedy.

J. J. TEASDALE,
Pastor of Centenary Church,
St. John, N. B.

The Kitchen of the Future.

When cooking is done by electricity, as Herr Spoen, of Australia, says will be the case in a few years, the kitchen of today will have taken its place along with other old fashioned affairs. Does madam want a cup of tea? She attaches a tiny rope of cotton to a vessel of water, and in three minutes the water is boiling. This cotton rope has an insulated wire in its centre that is connected with the nearest electric light plant and a little lever smaller than the smallest glove buttoner turns on or shuts off the power. It is desired to prepare a soup? Then two or three or maybe four, of these little levers turn on an increased degree of heat. Does the family want a substantial dinner? The small cotton rope is attached, another one like it is fastened on each side of an oven and the levers turned on.

A current of electricity of 30 amperes can heat an oven in 10 minutes and the cost will be fifteen cents an hour, according to the rates charged in Chicago. With three amperes of power breakfast for six can be prepared at a cost of two cents. A dinner for six people requiring six amperes of power would cost eight cents and there would be heat enough for this money to cook a soup, roast, vegetables, heat water enough for tea or coffee and for the usual culinary purposes besides. The same wire that transmits the heat for cooking by a simple device can also be made to furnish light for illuminating purposes at a diminished cost. And this is the kitchen of the future, to be lighted and heated with out fire at a cost less than the price of candles would be in the good old time.—New York World.

"Hullo, Chimmy, Is dey any mo, good books in de 'Young Terrors' libery?" "I dunno, but I hear tell about a story by George Eliot what dey call 'Daniel de Rounder.' Shouldn't wonder if dat might be pretty good."

A London crowd hooted and chased a number of anarchists from Trafalgar square on Sunday, where they had gathered for the purpose of holding a meeting. The police, instead of having to suppress the orators, had to protect them from the resentment of the mob. The English people do not take to conspiracies, and above all do they abhor murderous acts such as bomb throwing. There is little fear of anarchy finding many adherents in London, or any other English city. The spirit of the people is against it.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

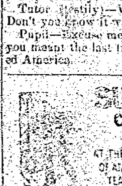
When there was the most Talk

Tutor—When did Christopher Columbus discover America?

Pupil (readily)—In 1892, Sir.

Tutor (testily)—What stupidity! Don't you know it was in 1492.

Pupil—Excuse me sir. I thought you meant the last time he discovered America.



Digby Weekly Courier.

Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Publishers and Proprietors.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST AND WELFARE OF THE COUNTY.

Terms: $1.50 per year; $1.00 if paid in adva
Single copies, 3 cents.

VOL XX. DIGBY, N.S., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1894. NO

Hotel and Business Cards.

LaGrippe and its Treatment.

Three years ago when La Gripps first visited this country, the grand study was how best to treat it. After carefully studying a number of cases, I found to induce a sweating stage as early as possible which may be done in the absence of a doctor, by hot *mint teas,* hot lemonade, or better still, hot milk and molasses (milk possett) drinking as large a quantity as possible while well covered up in bed. This induced sweating reduced the temperature and relieved pain; the next trouble was the bronchial trouble which is generally sure to follow *lagrippe,* sometimes begins at the onset. For this I made a cough mixture that stimulated the mucous membranes, at the same time was soothing and heavily charged with quinine. For this purpose I mention what has since become so immensely popular and is known as DR. MILLER'S CO. SYR. TAR COUGH MIXT. The success of such a course of treatment could best be be told by those who were victims of Grip, as could be shown by hundreds of testimonials. *com.*

During the present epidemic this constitutes the main treatment among those who learned it before, and such a fame as Millers Co Syr Tar Cough Mixt got up that its sales have increased 500 per cent since the Christmas Holidays.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable dealers.

Steamboats, etc.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Time Table, No. 48, Commencing Monday, 2nd Oct., 1894.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.		1 Express daily.	3 Passengers and Frgt. Mo. We. Fr.
		A. M.	Noon
YARMOUTH	Lv	8 10	12 00
HEBRON		8 23	12 17
OHIO		8 28	12 24
PITMAN ROAD			12 35
BRAZIL LAKE		8 47	12 46
LAKE ANNIS		8 53	1 01
HECTANOOGA		9 03	1 15
METEGHAN		9 26	1 50
SAULNIERVILLE			2 03
LITTLE BROOK		9 35	2 10
CHURCH POINT		9 40	2 16
BELLIVEAU		9 45	2 29
WEYMOUTH	a d	9 55 10 07	2 45 2 57
PORT GILBERT		10 27	3 20
PLYMPTON		10 32	3 25
NORTH RANGE		10 40	3 35
BLOOMFIELD		10 45	3 41
JORDANTOWN		10 58	3 55
DIGBY		11 10	4 08
SMITH'S COVE		11 25	4 22
BEAR RIVER		11 32	4 32
DEEP BROOK		11 42	4 46
CLEMENTSPORT		11 51	4 58
UPPER CLEMENTS		11 57	5 08
ANNAPOLIS		12 10	5 25

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		2 Passengers and Frgt. Tu. Th. Sat.	4 Express Daily.
		A. M.	P. M.
ANNAPOLIS	Lv	7 30	12 55
UPPER CLEMENTS		7 46	1 08
CLEMENTSPORT		7 56	1 15
DEEP BROOK		8 07	1 25
BEAR RIVER		8 18	1 35
SMITH'S COVE		8 28	1 43
DIGBY		8 43	1 55
JORDANTOWN		9 03	2 07
BLOOMFIELD		9 17	2 21
NORTH RANGE		9 23	2 26
PLYMPTON		9 32	2 34
PORT GILBERT		9 38	2 30
WEYMOUTH	a d	9 56 10 7	2 57 3 08
BELLIVEAU		10 24	3 18
CHURCH POINT		10 30	3 23
LITTLE BROOK		10 42	3 28
SAULNIERVILLE		10 48	3 37
METEGHAN		11 03	
HECTANOOGA		11 34	4 09
LAKE ANNIS		11 49	4 10
BRAZIL LAKE		12 03	4 20
PITMAN ROAD		12 16	
OHIO		12 27	4 37
HEBRON		12 34	4 42
YARMOUTH	Ar	12 50	4 55

N. B.—Trains are run on Standard Railroad time (seventy-fifth meridian).

Flag Stations—trains stop only when signalled.

Steamer Bridgewater leaves Digby for St. John every Wednesday and Saturday.

Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway leave Annapolis: Express at 12 p. m. Passengers and Freight every T. 45 day, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 a. m.

Steamers of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wedneday, and Saturday evening.

International steamers leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday.

Canadian Pacific Railway Trains leave St. John at 7.30 a.m. daily (Sunday excepted) and 8.30 p.m. daily for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and 10 40 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted) for Montreal and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Trains of Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton for Lunenburg daily at 2 05 p m.

Davison's Mall Coaches leave Yarmouth daily (Sunday excepted), after the arrival of No 4 train from Annapolis for Barrington Shelburne and Liverpool,

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S., 21st Sept. 1893.

Digby Weekly Courier.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FROM THE "COURIER" BUILDING (ONE DOOR SOUTH OF ROYAL HOTEL)

Water Street, Digby, N. S.

All letters, communications and payments for arrears of this paper must be forwarded to

COURIER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. (LTD).

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year,	$1.00
Six months,	.50
Three months,	.30
Single copies,	.03

These terms are strictly in Advance

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion,	$1.00
Two inches, one insertion,	1.60
Each additional inch, one insertion,	.03

Each continuation one fourth of first insertion. Legal advertising 8c. per line for first insertion, and 2c per line for each continuance.

Government rate 8c per line for first insertion, and 4c. for each continuance.

Special notices in local column, 15c. per line; special notice column, 10c. per line.

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In order to secure insertion, advertisements should be in the office not later than Thursday noon.

Special arrangements made with parties wishing to occupy more than half a column space. Liberal terms made with yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence to the COURIER will not appear in the columns unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

OUR A

The following is a list of our authorized agents in the county, who have authority to receive monies due us, and give receipts for same:

BEAR RIVER	V. T. Hardwick.
BRIGHTON	Jones Morehouse.
FREEPORT	B. Havey.
GILBERT'S COVE	John Kinney.
METEGHAN	Capt. Geo. German.
TIVERTON	St. Clair Ruggles
WESTPORT	B. H. Ruggles.
WEYMOUTH BRIDGE	Edward Hogan.
LOWER GRANVILLE	D. J. Riordan.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church,

Rev. H. A. HARLEY, M. A.,
Rector.

Sunday services, 11 p. m. Fridays, 7 30 p. m. Saints days, Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 8. a. m. fifth Sunday, Children's service, 2 30 p. m. All seats free.

Baptist Church.

Rev. A. T. DYKEMAN, Pastor.

Sunday services: Morning at 11, evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 30. Young peoples' prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 30.
Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to provide seats.

Grace Methodist Church.

Rev. J. W. PRESTWOOD Pastor.

Sunday services: Forenoon at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close: evening, at 7 o'clock; Week night services, Y. P. S. C. E. Tuesday, 8 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church.

W. H. SMITH, Student in charge.

Sunday services at Bay View. Morning at 11, evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Digby Sunday service at 3 15, p. m.
All are welcome.

Everybody would be perfect if everybody else thought so.

It might reduce general expenses if the tolls of the bells could be collected.

It is calculated that 27,000 widowers remarry as against 18,500 widows.

Business worries are said to be the cause of twelve per cent. of the cases of insanity.

Japan, according to a new census just completed, shows a population of 41,089,940.

A millionaire in New York is selling breadstuffs to the poor at cost. He prefers this to either extorting a profit or giving outright. The idea belongs to Nathan Strauss, who will have the practical management of the scheme, but its adoption by an anonymous millionaire does credit to his heart and head.

THE BARE ARM OF GOD.

Dr. Talmage on the Many Evils That Challenge Christianity.

An Able Sermon, Against the Gospel of Smash-up—God's Reserve Thunderbolts—The Noonday Sun But a Spark Struck From the Anvil of One Word.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 21.—Singularly appropriate and impressive was the old Gospel hymn as it was sung this morning by the thousands of Brooklyn Tabernacle, led on by cornet and organ:

> Arm of the Lord, awake, awake!
> Put on thy strength, the nations shake.

Rev. Dr. Talmage took for his subject, "The Bare Arm of God," the text being Isaiah, 52: 10:—"The Lord hath made bare His holy arm."

It almost takes our breath away to read some of the Bible imagery. There is such boldness of metaphor in my text that I have been for some time getting my courage up to preach from it. Isaiah, the evangelistic prophet, is sounding the Jubilate of our planet redeemed, and cries out, "The Lord hath made bare His holy arm." What overwhelming suggestiveness in that figure of speech, "The bare arm of God!" The people of Palestine to this day wear much hindering apparel, and when they want to run a special race, or lift a special burden, or fight a special battle, they put off the outside apparel, as in our land, when a man proposes a special exertion, he puts off his coat and rolls up his sleeves. Walk through our foundries, our machine shops, our mines, our factories, and you will find that most of the toilers have their coat off and the sleeves rolled up.

Isaiah saw that there must be a tremendous amount of work done before this world becomes what it ought to be, and he forsees it all accomplished, and accomplished by the Almighty, not as we ordinarily think of Him, but by the Almighty with the sleeve of his robe rolled back to His shoulder. "The Lord hath made bare His holy arm."

Nothing more impresses me in the Bible than the case with which God does most things. There is such a reserve of power. He has more thunderbolts than He has ever flung; more light than He has ever distributed; more blue than that with which He has over arched the sky; more green than that with which He has emeralded the grass; more crimson than that with which He has burnished the sunsets. I say it with reverence:—From all that I can see, God has never half tried.

You know as well as I do that many of the most elaborate and expensive industries of our world have been employed in creating artificial light. Half of the time the world is dark. The moon and the stars have their glorious uses, but as instruments of illumination they are failures. They will not allow you to read a book, or stop the ruffianism of your great cities. Had not the darkness been persistently fought back by artificial means, the most of the world's enterprises would have halted half the time, while the crime of our great municipalities would for half the time run rampant and unrebuked. Hence all the inventions for creating artificial light, from the flint struck against steel in centuries past, to the dynamo of our electrical manufactories. What uncounted numbers of people at work the year round in making chandeliers, and lamps, and fixtures, and wires, and batteries where light shall be made, or along which light shall run, or where light shall poise! How many bare arms of human toil—and some of those bare arms are very tired—in the creation of light and its apparatus; and after all the work, the greater part of the continents and hemispheres at night have no light at all, except perhaps the fire flies flashing their small lanterns across the swamp.

But see how easy God made the light. He did not make bare his arms; He did not even put forth His robed arm; He did not lift so much as a finger. The flint out of which He struck the noonday sun was the word, "Light." "Let there be light" Adam did not see the sun until the fourth day, for, though the sun was created on the first day, it took its rays from the first to the fourth day to work through the dense mass of fluids by which this earth was compassed. Did you ever hear of anything so easy as that? So unique? Out of a word came the blazing sun, the father of flowers, and warmth and light? Out of a word building a fireplace for all the nations of the earth to warm themselves by. Yea seven other worlds, five of them inconceivably larger than our own, and seventy-nine asteriods, or worlds on a smaller scale. The warmth and light for this great brotherhood, great sisterhood, great family of worlds, eighty-seven larger or smaller worlds, all from that one magnificent fireplace made out of the one word "Light." The sun 886,000 miles in diameter! I do not know how much grander a solar system God could have created if he had put forth his robed arm, to say nothing of an arm made bare! But this I know, that our noonday sun was a spark struck from the anvil of one word, and that word—"Light."

"But," says some one, "do you not think that, in making the machinery of the universe, of which our solar system is comparatively a small wheel revolving into mightier wheels, it must have cost God some exertion? The upheaval of an arm made bare?" No; we are distinctly told otherwise. The machinery of a universe God made simply with his fingers. David, inspired in a night song, says so: "When I consider thy heavens the work of Thy fingers."

A Scottish clergyman told me a few weeks ago of dyspeptic Thomas Carlyle walking out with a friend one starry night, and as the friend looked up and said, "What a splendid sky!" Mr. Carlyle replied as he glanced up, "Sad sight, sad sight." Not so thought David as he read the great scripture of the night heavens. It was a sweep of embroidery, of vast tapestry, God manipulated. That is the allusion of the Psalmist to the woven hangings of tapestry, as they were known long before David's time. Far back in the ages what enchantment of thread and color, the Florentine velvets of silk and gold and Persian carpets woven of goat's hair! If you have been in the Gobelin manufactory of tapestry in Paris—alas now no more—you witnessed wondrous things, as you saw the woolen needle or brooch going back and forth and in and out; you were transfixed with admiration at the patterens wrought. No wonder that Louis XIV bought it, and it became the possession of the throne; and for a long while none but thrones and palaces might have any of its work. What triumphs of loom! What victory of skilled fingers! So David says of the heavens, that God's fingers wove into them the light; that God's fingers tapestried them with stars; that God's fingers embroidered them with worlds. How much of the immensity of the heavens David understood I know not. Astronomy was born in China twenty eight hundred years before Christ was born. During the reign of Hoang Ti astronomers were put to death if they made wrong calculations about the heavens. Job understood the refraction of the sun's rays, and said they were "turned as the clay to the seal." The pyramids were astronomical observatories, and they were so long ago built that Isaiah refers to one of them in his nineteenth chapter, and calls it the "Pillar at the border." The first of all the sciences born was astronomy. Whether from knowledge already abroad, or from direct inspiration, it seems to me David had wide knowledge of the heavens. Whether he understood the force of what he wrote, I know not; but the God who inspired him knew, and He would not let David write anything but truth; and therefore all the worlds that the telescope ever reached, or Copernicus, or Galileo, or Kepler or Newton, or Laplace, or Herschel, or our own Mitchell ever saw were so easily made that they were made with the fingers. As easily as with your fingers you would mould the wax, or the clay, or the dough to particular shades, so he decided the shape of our world, and that it should weigh six sextillion tons, and appointed for all the worlds their orbits and decided their color—the white to Sirius; the ruddy to Aldebaran: the yellow to Pullux; the blue to Altair; marrying some of the stars, as the 9,400 double stars that Herschel observed, administering to the whims of the variable stars as their glance becomes brighter or dim, preparing what astronomers called "The girdle of Andromeda, and the nebula in the sword handle of Orion. Worlds on worlds! Worlds under worlds! Worlds above worlds! worlds beyond worlds! So many that arithmetics are of no use in the calculation. But He counted them as He made them, and He made them with His fingers! Reservation of power! Suppression of Omnipotence! Resources as yet untouched! Almightiness yet undemonstrated! Now I ask for the benefit of all disheartened Christian workers, if God accomplished so much with His fingers, what can he do when he puts out all his strength? and when he unlimbers all the batteries of His Omnipotence? The Bible speaks again and again of God's outstretched arm, but only once and that in the text, of the bare arm of God.

My text takes it plain that the rectification of this world is a stupendous undertaking. It takes more power to make this world over again than it took to make it at first. A word was only necessary for the first creation, but for the new creation the unsleeved and unhindered forearm of the Almighty! The reason of that I can understand. In the shipyards of Liverpool, or Glasgow, or New York, a great vessel is constructed. The architect draws out the plan, the length of the beam, the capacity of tonnage, the rotation of wheel or screw, the cabins, the masts and all the appointments of this great palace of the deep. The architect finishes his work without any perplexity, and the carpenters and the artisans toil on the craft so many hours a day, each one doing his part until with flags flying, and thousands of people huzzaing on the decks, the vessel is launched. But out on the sea that steamer breaks her shaft, and is limping slowly along toward harbor when Caribbean whirlwinds, those mighty hunters of the deep, looking out for prey of ships, surround that wounded vessel and pitch it on a rocky coast, and she lifts and falls in the breakers until every joint is loose, and every spar is down, and every wave sweeps over the hurricane deck as she parts midships. Would it not require more skill and power to get the splintered vessel off the rocks and reconstruct it than it required originally to build her? Aye! Our world that God built so beautiful, and which started out with all the flags of Edenic foliage, and with the chant of Paradisical bowers, has been sixty centuries pounding in the Skerries of sin and sorrow, and to get her out, and to get her off, and to get her on the right way again, will require more of Omnipotence than it required to build her and launch her. So I am not surprised that, though in the drydock of the word our world was made, it will take the unsleeved arm of God to lift her from the rock, and put her on the right course again. It is evident from my text, and its comparison with other texts, that it would not be so great an undertaking to make a whole constellation of worlds, and a whole galaxy of worlds, and swing them in their right orbits, as to take this wounded world, this stranded world, this bankrupt world, this destroyed world, and make it as good as when it started.

Now, just look at the enthroned difficulties in this way, the removal of which, the overthrow of which, seem to require the bare right arm of Omnipotence. There stands heathenism, with its 860,000,000 victims. I do not care whether you call them Brahmins, or Buddhists, Confucians or Fetish idolaters. At the World's Fair in Chicago last summer those monstrosities of religion tried to make themselves respectable, but the long hair and baggy trousers and trinketed robes of their representatives cannot hide from the world the fact that those religions are the authors of funeral pyre, and Juggernaut crushing, and the Ganges infanticide, and Chinese shoe torture, and the aggregated massacres of many centuries. They have their heels on India, on China, on Persia, on Borneo, on three-fourths of the acreage of our poor old world. I know that the missionaries, who are the most sacrificing and Christ-like men and women on earth, are making steady and glorious inroads upon these built up abominations of centuries. All this stuff taht you see in some of the newspapers about the missionaries as living in luxury and idleness is promulgated by corrupt American or English or Scotch merchants, whose loose behavior in heathen cities have been rebuked by the missionaries, and these corrupt merchants write home or tell innocent and unsuspecting visitors to India or China or the darkened islands of the sea these falsehoods about our consecrated missionaries who, turning their back on home and civilization and emolument and comfort, spend their lives in trying to introduce the mercy of the Gospel among the down-trodden of heathenism. Some of those merchants leave their families in America or England or Scotland, and stay for a few years in the ports of heathenism, while they are making their fortunes in the tea or rice or opium trade, and while they are thus absent from home, give themselves to orgies of dissoluteness, such as no pen or tongue could, without the abolition of all decency attempt to report. The presence of the missionaries with their pure and noble households in those heathen ports is a constant rebuke to such debauches and miscreants.

There, too, stands Mohammedanism, with its 176,000,000 victims. Its Bible is the Koran, a book not quite as large as our New Testament, which was revealed to Mahommed when in epileptic fits, and resuscitated from these fits he dictated to the scribes. Yet it is read today by more people than any other book ever written. Mohammed, the founder of that religion, a polygamist, with superfluity of wives, the first step of his religion on the body, mind and soul of women, and no wonder that the heaven of the Koran is an everlasting Sodom an infinite seraglio, about which Mohammed promises that each follower shall have in that place 72 wives, in addition to all the wives he had on earth, but that no old woman shall ever enter heaven. When a Bishop of England recently proposed that the best way of saving Mohammedans was to let them keep their religion, but engraft upon it some new principles from Christianity, he perpetrated an ecclesiastical joke, at which no man can laugh who has ever seen the tyranny and domestic wretchedness which always appear where that religion gets foothold. It has marched across continents, and now proposes to set up its filthy and accursed banner in America, and what it has done for Turkey it would like to do for our nation. A religion that brutally treats womanhood ought never to be fostered in our country. But there never was a religion so absurd or wicked that it did not get disciples and there are enough fools in America to make a large discipleship of Mohammedanism. This corrupt religion has been making steady progress for hundreds of years, and notwithstanding all the splendid work done by the Jessups and the Goodells and the Blisses and the Van Dykes and the Posts and the Misses Bowens and the Misses Thompsons and scores of other men and women of whom the world was not worthy, there it stands, the giant of sin, Mohammedanism, with one foot on the heart of woman and the other on the heart of Christ, while it mumbles from its minarets this stupendous blasphemy: "God is great, and Mohammed is his prophet." Let the Christian printing presses at Beyroot and Constantinople keep on with their work, and men and women of God in the mission fields toil until the Lord crowns them, but what we are hoping for is something supernatural from the heavens as yet unseen, something stretched down out of the skies, something like an arm uncovered, the bare arm of the God of Nations!

I have no time to specify the manifold evils that challenge Christianity. And I think I have seen in some Christians, and read in some newspapers, and heard from some pulpits, a disheartment, as though Christianity were so worsted that it is hardly worth while to attempt to win this world for God, and that all Christian work would collapse, and that it is no use for you to teach a Sabbath class, or distribute tracts, or exhort in prayer meetings, or preach in pulpit, as Satan is gaining ground. To rebuke that pessimism, the Gospel of Smash-up, I preach this sermon, showing that you are on the winning side. Go ahead! Fight on! What I want to make out to-day is that our ammunition is not exhausted, and that all which has been accomplished has been only the skirmishing before the great Armageddon; that not more than one of the thousand fountains of beauty in the King's Park has begun to play; that not more than one brigade of the innumerable hosts to be marshalled by the Rider on the White Horse has yet taken the field; that what God has done yet has been with arm folded in flowing robe, but that the time is coming when He will rise from His throne and throw off that robe, and come out of the palaces of eternity, and come down the stairs of heaven with all-conquering step, and halt in the presence of expectant nations, and flashing His omniscient eyes across the work to be done, will pluck back the sleeve of His right arm to the shoulder, and roll it up there, and for the world's final and complete rescue make bare His arm. Who can doubt the result when according to my text Jehovah does His best; when the last reserve force of Omnipotence takes the field; when the last sword of Eternal Might leaps from its scabbard. Do you know what decided the battle of Sedan? The hills a thousand feet high. Eleven hundred cannon on the hills. Artillery on the heights of Givonne, and twelve German batteries on the heights of La Moncelle. Crown Prince of Saxony watched the scene from the heights of Mairy. Between a quarter to six o'clock in the morning and one o'clock in the afternoon of September 2nd, 1870, the hills dropped the shells that shattered the French host in the valley. The French Emperor and the 86,000 of his army captured by the hills. So in this conflict now raging between holiness and sin "our eyes are unto the hills." Down here into the valleys of earth we must be valiant soldiers of the Cross but the Commander of our host walks the heights, and views the scene far better than we can in the valleys, and at the right day and the right hour all heaven will open its batteries on our side, and the commander of the hosts of unrighteousness with all his followers will surrender, and will take eternity to fully celebrate the universal victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. "Our eyes are unto the hills." It is so certain to be accomplished that Isaiah in my text looks down through the field glass of prophecy, and speaks of it as already accomplished, and I take my stand where the prophet took his stand, and look at it as all done. "Hallelujah, 'tis done!" See! Those cities without a tear! Look! Those continents without a pang! Behold! Those hemispheres without a sin! Why those deserts—Arabian deserts, American deserts and great Sahara deserts—are all irrigated into gardens where God walks in the cool of the day. The atmosphere that encircles our globe floating not one groan. All the rivers and lakes and oceans dimpled with not one falling tear. The climates of the earth have dropped out of them the rigors of the cold and the blast of the heat, and it is universal Spring! Let us change the old world's name. Let it no longer be called the Earth as when it was reeking with everything pestiferous and malevolent, scarleted with battle fields and gashed with graves, but now so changed, so aromatic with gardens, and so resonant with songs, and so rubescent with beauty, let us call it Immanuel's Land or Beulah, or Millennial Gardens or Paradise Regained, or Heaven. And to God the only Wise, the only Good, the only Great, be glory forever. Amen.

HOW THEY WERE TRAPPED

By the Dusky King Lobengula.

WILSON'S MEN MASSACRED.

Cut Down to a Man After Being Surrounded—Fighting Behind Dead Horses—Young Englishmen of Prominent Families Among the Slain.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13.—Details of the massacre of Capt. Wilson's party by the Matabeles were received here today from Buluwayo. They show that Capt. Wilson and his men made a hard fight and died gallantly fighting to the last. The despatches which bring the confirmation of the report of the utter destruction of the detachment reached Buluwayo January 6th, but the information referred to was not placed on the wire until today, though brief despatches was received last night announcing that the worst reports were confirmed.

According to the Buluwayo advices, some natives who arrived there on January 6th, in order to surrender their arms and make terms with the British commander, admitted that they were present when the Wilson detachment was destroyed to a man. The natives say that Capt. Wilson, who was in pursuit of King Lobengula, suddenly c upon a strong detachment of Ma bels headed by the king him The latter, who has now lost mu flesh, owing to the privations he suffered and the forced exercise has taken, was abel to mount a ho and fly before the British advan But when the information was c veyed to the king that the Wils party were very few in numb some reports placing the detac ment at only 40 British troop and 100 or so auxiliaries, the ki managed to get the Metabeles make a stand and prepare to ta the small British force in a trap.

The king appear to have exerc ed good generalship. Instructi the centre of his force to contin retreating before the British troo -rs, who were pressing their hors onward through the Matabele ran in the hope of capturing the kin the right and left flanks of the Mat bele impis were instructed to deplo to the right and to the left and th gradually to converge inward so to take the British force on bot flanks and in the rear. The troo ers, under the impression that th Matabele power was entirely broke and that no further determined r sistance was to be expected, presse onward after the king, keeping u a running fire upon the retreatin natives, which helped to distra the attention of Capt. Wilson an his officers from the manœuvre whic the king had planned. In the mea time, the mounted part of Cap Wilson's force had become separa ed from the native auxiliaries, wh on foot, formed the rear guard of th small force.

When King Lobengula saw th the British were surrounded on thre sides, he made a stand on some hig ground, and at the same time th Matabeles on the flanks began con verging inwards and the fate of th British detachment was seale When it was too late, Capt. Wilso saw the trap into which he had fal en. Hurriedly having the bu sounded, the captain gathered hi men together and, surrounded o nearly all sides by the advancin Matabele, he prepared to retreat u on the dismounted part of his com mand, in the hope of being able t make a stand against the enemy o failing in this, to sell their lives a dear as possible.

But it was too late to avert com plete defeat, and the fire of the Mat abeles soon became so galling tha the British force was compelled t halt, as their horses were being sho under them and nothing but deat or surrender was before them.

Then began a fight to the deat which seems to have been in man ways similar to the stand made b Gen. Custer when surrounded at th Little Big Horn. From behin their dead horses the British troop ers kept up a continual fire fro their carbines upon the steadily ad vancing Matabeles, and when th carbines were no longer of use, ow ing to the proximity of the enemy they drew their revolvers and await ed the last rush of the natives. I was not long delayed, and then fo lowed a brief hand-to-hand conflic during which sword and revolver met assagai and club, and the Brit ish were swept down beneath th onward rush of overwhelming num bers, the troopers fighting gallantl to the last. During the latter par of the stand not a man of the Britis force was unwounded. After al resistance had been overcome, th triumphant natives stripped th the troopers of every shred of clothi ing and mutilated the bodies in horrible manner.

A later despatch says that som native who had just arrived at For Tuli report meeting a number o other natives carrying carbines an revolvers which had belonged t Capt. Wilson's party, and from th same fort come additional details o the massacre.

Capt Wilson's force, outside of few natives, is now said to hav numbered only 34 British trooper and the number of natives whic surrounded them is variously est mated at from 1,000 to 4,000. Th Wilson party included Captain Fitzgerald, Judd, Greenfield, Kin ston, and Barrow and Lieutenan Hughes and Hoffmeyer. Include under the command of these office were a lot of young men belongin to some of the best families in En land, who had enlisted as trooper in order to get their first taste campaign. Among the number w the son of Sir Julius Vogel, formerl agent general for New Zealand London. All reports confirm th statements that the young troope made a gallant defence, keeping th savages at bay for a compative long time owing to their excelle marksmanship. The report sa that every man among them h one or more wounds, and still th Matabeles were unable to sweep ove them until nearly every cartrid was exhausted, and the whole par was weak from loss of blood.

Then came the last rush of t Matabeles, and the last of the troo ers fell, pierced in several inst ces by four or five assegais. The kin having inflicted one serious blow his enemies, made good his retr to the wilderness.

The best medical authorities say proper way to treat catarrh is to take a co stitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparill

Gambling debts are preeminen debts of honor in China, and more willingly and speedily pa than others. To pay them a Chi man will pawn all his property, a even sell his children. For this is regarded by the public as wort of all praise, and the relatives w allow themselves to be sold treated as models of filial devoti Meanwhile, a trade-man to whom debt is due may starve.

DIGBY WEEKLY COURIER, FEBRUARY 9 1894

Digby Weekly Courier

Digby, February 9, 1894.

There is some healthy food for thought in the present tariff revolution in the States and its attendant difficulties.

In the autumn of 1892 the American people, in a political contest where the tariff issue unquestionably overshadowed every other, most unequivocally decided in favor of a reduction in customs duties. This change, fraught with a significance of the magnitude of which neither its friends or foes ever dreamed, occurred, unfortunately for itself, at a time when the Republic was enjoying a period of unusual prosperity, and still more unfortunately on the eve of a currency panic occasioned by the inflation of silver. The banking institutions were beginning to feel the loss of the gold which the treasury silver had crowded out, when the manufacturers called a halt in their importations and decided to await development. They did not propose counting ruin by importing raw products which when manufactured might have to meet, a few months later, in competition similar goods bearing from 20 to 50 per cent less tax. So between the silver trouble and the tariff uncertainty a business depression unparalleled in the history of the nation, set in. Congress met and its eyes were turned on it. President Cleveland just intimated in his message that a strong silver repeal bill would be followed by a resumption of business activity. Congress discharged its duty and passed the repeal bill. But there was no resumption of business; the depression continued, and continues still.

Last week the giant difficulty was faced, and the Wilson Tariff Reform Bill was passed. But is it the Bill of which democrats have been dreaming and talking for twenty five years? Is it a "tariff for revenue only" or is it a measure embodying a degree of protection to American industries? Is it the protective idea wholly eliminated, or is it protection "reformed?" The measure, to be sure, makes strong contrast with the ultra protective McKinley Bill, but not so strong as with the free trade views so universally ascribed to Mr. Cleveland and his party. A glance at the record of a few of the votes and amendments will satisfy the doubters on this. On Feb 1st when the Wilson Bill passed the House of Representatives the despatches say:

The bone went into committee of the whole on the Wilson tariff bill. An amendment was offered by Wilson raising the duty on barley from 20 per cent to 25 per cent, and on barley malt from 25 to 30 per cent.

Tracy, (Dem. N. Y.) offered an amendment to the pending bill putting the duty on barley malt to 40 per cent.

The committee amendment to raise the duty on malt from 20 to 25 per cent, and on barley malt from 25 to 30 per cent was carried, 204 to 114.

Tom Johnson (Dem Ohio) asked for a separate vote on the wool schedule. O. W. Stone (Rep Pa) for a separate vote on petroleum; and Tracy (Dem, New York) on internal revenue, including the income tax. All the other amendments were agreed to. The standing vote on the amendment that the manufactured wood schedule go into effect Dec 2 was carried.

The standing vote on the amendment fixing the time when the wood schedule shall go into effect as Aug 2, 1894, was carried, 20? to 87.

The bill passed the house by a vote of 200 to 135. On the second roll call the vote stood 203 to 140.

Barley is one of the products the duty on which Canadians take so much interest in and it is difficult to make them believe that a duty of 25 per cent is merely for revenue. We asked an intelligent farmer what he thought of this, a few days ago, and his candid reply was: "We are not legislating for Cadadians." Truly there is food for thought in this laboring of the democratic mountain and its delivery.

A PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE

In response to a very large number of resolutions from different parts of the province praying for a prohibition plebiscite, a bill has been introduced into the local legislature by the Attorney General authorizing a vote on this question simultaneous with polling for the general elections.

Nova Scotia is the fourth province of the Dominion to hold a plebiscite, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Ontario having already settled the question by overwhelming majorities in each province.

The measure will probably become law, and if we are not mistaken Nova Scotia will be found returning a larger prohibition majority in proportion to its population than any province in the Dominion.

"Premier Fielding has introduced a bill into the assembly to increase the teachers' grant from the present amount $167,500 to $182,500. This will place the grant per teacher at about the same figures as obtained previous to 1887 when a stated sum was paid each teacher according to the license held. This increase will give good satisfaction, as it always seemed that of all government grants the one that could least afford trimming was the teachers. True, the cloth has be cut according to the garment, but there are grants and grants, and the teachers' grant seemed to many as amongst the most important provincial expenditures. Premier Fielding has done wisely in restoring the old figures, though he still maintains the principle of a fixed sum for the grant.

$5 Gloucester Fishermen Lost

GLOUCESTER, Mass., February 7th.—The annual memorial service in memory of the lost fishermen of the past year was held this evening in the city hall, under the auspices of the Gloucester relief association, Mayor Cook presiding. Rev. M. Boylston, Boston, and Joseph W. Smith, Andover, delivered addresses. City Clerk Somes read the names of 85 men lost from this port during the year. The names of the men lost from the steamer Amsterdam were also read.

THEY WANT A PLEBISCITE.

Brazilian Rebels Will Not Surrender.

Upon Any Other Terms—Efforts of Madness the Government Forces to Join the Insurgents Ends in Failure—Private Gifts Pardon to Privateers.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 8.—President Peixoto has decided to pardon parties belonging to the insurgent forces who apply for the amnesty within two months. During the past three days the government has been sounded by many influential officers, but the government forces to join the insurgent forces. When it was thought the rebels would turn their arms against the government, the insurgent fleet was brought close to the shore in order that a force might be speedily landed to co-operate with the troops. The insurgents were confident of success, but their plans to get the aid of the regular troops failed.

LISBON, February 6.—The Times Rio correspondent says the rebel ship Tamandare has been much damaged by shells but her guns are superior to the shore artillery and in good order. Shells exploded the corvette used by the Armstrong gun, killing two officers and 14 men. Dr Gama, returns to that reconnaissance is impossible unless Peixoto surrenders to Mortes, president of the state, and that the form of government be submitted to a plebiscite. If Mortes declines, the rebels will consent to having two from each side control the government, pending the election.

ELECTRIC BICYCLE RAILWAY.

A Company to Construct it will Ask.

For Incorporation at the next Session of the Dominion Parliament—It is to Extend From Winnipeg to Cape Breton.

The incorporation of a company to construct and operate a bicycle electric railway from the city of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, to the port of Louisburg, in Cape Breton, is among the measures to come before the next session of the Dominion Parliament. Electric railways have become an institution of the 19th century, but a bicycle electric railway is something new. The railway has been constructed in Coney Island, but it is only a mile and a half long. The road consists of a single rail laid upon a wooden beam about 12 inches square. Exactly above this rail, and supported by arms extending from it, right pillars, form an overhead guide beam. On the bottom of this is another small rail which acts as the conductor of the electric current, and upon which runs the trolley wheel. It serves also as a guide to keep the bicycle car in an upright position. The car is four feet wide, 14 feet high and 42 feet long, shaped like a plain tunnel edgeways, and pointed. As the train is grooved between an upper support and the lower rail, derailment is impossible. The car is only one sixth the weight of ordinary cars, while the seating capacity is double. The car is constructed of wood veneer, held in place by steel bands and rods, and the corners are protected by steel. One hundred stands is made to do the work which requires 1,020 pounds in the other cars. On account of the narrowness of the cars, and the fact that only one rail is required upon which to run them, by the adoption of this system every 40 tracked road would become a four track, and every single track would be doubled. It is expected that bicycle railway trains will travel at a speed of from 100 to 150 miles an hour. The World in discussing this matter says that the shortest line between England and Canada touches at Cape Breton. A steamship like the Lucania could travel from Southampton to Sydney in a little over three days. If the journey of the Spokes and of the line were taken up by a 150 mile bicycle railway, Winnipeg and Chicago would be less than another day distant from Europe. The building of a harbor at the jumping off point in Canada was a matter to which some Americans gave their attention two or three years ago. A suitable harbor in Nova Scotia was selected, and Terminal City was advanced so fast as to be supplied out with streets and boulevards and made the subject of an alluring sketch in pamphlet form. The idea was to reduce to a minimum the time consumed in making the ocean voyage. Terminal City was written up by the New York and Boston papers, but it never advanced beyond that stage. The proposed bicycle railway from Cape Breton may be—if probably is this old idea dressed up in more modern garments. The World has already predicted that before many years go by the most popular route between Europe and America will be via Jumping Off City in Cape Breton. That route will be adopted as soon as we can travel on land at a speed of 100 or more miles an hour. There is little prospect of increasing the speed on water beyond 25 or 30 miles, and consequently the shortest water route will be selected as soon as the bicycle railway idea is perfected on land. These things will develop into actualities before most people imagine.

Local Legislature.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

The house met at 3; p. m.

BILLS.

Several bills were read a third time, finally passed and sent to the legislative council for concurrence.

PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. Fielding presented a petition from R. O. Munro on behalf of the Independent Order of Foresters, setting forth that the order desired to invest a portion of its funds with the government of the province and asking that an act be passed authorizing the government to receive such sum from the society as a loan and pay such rate of interest thereon as might be agreed upon.

Mr. Hemeon presented a petition from a number of residents of Summerville, in the county of Queens, and from the members of the Congregational church at Liverpool in favor of a plebiscite on the question of prohibition.

Hon. Mr. McLeane presented a petition from a number of ratepayers of the town of Antigonish, in favor of the Sons of Temperance on the same subject.

Mr. Tupper presented a petition from residents of New Tusket, in the county of Digby, on the same subject.

Mr Smith presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of East Rawdon, in the county of Hants, on the same subject.

Mr. Webster presented a petition on the same subject from a number of electors of North Kingston, in the county of Kings.

Mr. Oxley presented a number of petitions from the county of Cumberland, on the same subject.

R. Lawrence presented a petition on the same subject from a number of electors of Clifton, in the county of Colchester.

Mr. Fielding presented the legislative council disposed of a large amount of business Wednesday.

In the house, among other items of business, Premier Fielding gave notice of motion for the appointment of a special committee to draft a memorial to her majesty on the subject of the abolition of the legislative council.

Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to permit the lieutenant governor in council to make a deposit with the local government

Hon. Mr. Longley introduced a bill to provide for the taking of a prohibition plebiscite in connection with the general provincial elections. Mr. Longley explained at some length the provisions of the bill, which is drafted on the lines of the Ontario bill.

Mr. McGregor favored the voice of the people being taken on the question by open vote.

Mr. Hemeon spoke in favor of the bill.

At the suggestion of Mr. Longley the bill was read a first and second time and sent to the committee on law and ordnance.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

Separate Schools Abolished in The Northwest—Supreme Court Docket—Maritime Cases.

OTTAWA, Feb 6 Yesterday the governor-general signed an order-in-council permitting the ordinance of the North-west legislature, abolishing separate schools, to go into operation, but requesting the Northwest legislature to amend the ordinance with a view of making it less obnoxious to the Roman Catholics. Today they are permitted to confirm it. It is expected that the new lieutenant governor of the Northwest will be called upon to use his influence to procure for the Northwest assembly such powers as are necessary to the school ordinance as asked for in the letter to the council and signed by the governor-general yesterday.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Last week's engagement in the Boston theatre is said to have netted Corbett $16,000.

The St. John board of Trade has asked the marine department for a life boat crew for Seal Island.

It is estimated that the saving of $12,000 a year could be affected by the abolition of the legislative council.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will have a tea on Feb. 12th, in the reading Room. The price of tea will be 25c

Rev. Father Doody, of Annapolis, has been confined to his residence through illness during the past few days.

Schr Granville from New York for Annapolis, N. S. which went ashore in Cutler Harbor, floated without apparent damage and will proceed.

Mr. Fielding promises that before the end of the session he will make a statement of the government's policy in respect to abolition of the legislative council.

Wolves are said to have made their appearance on the Maine Border of New Brunswick. It is supposed they are following up the deer and other game animals.

Schr Gladys R. of Freeport Capt Nelson Churber, picked up four miles off Westport, this week a can buoy, painted white and black, bearing the letters "L. S." and having 3 fathoms of chain attached.

The House of Lords on Thursday resumed the debate on the Parish Councils bill. The Conservative majority passed a series of amendments, which the Marquis of Ripon, in speaking for the government, intimated would not be accepted.

The post mortem examination on the body of Dr. Ibberdson was made by Drs. Parish and Putnam, who found nothing to show the cause of death, all the organs being in sound and healthy condition. An analysis of the stomach was ordered.

Owing to the large amount of matter contained in the water supply report intended for publication in this issue, and the late hour at which it was handed in at the office, we are unable to publish it in full this week and accordingly hold it over for next issue.

Joseph Evans, a prominent figure in Yarmouth salvation army circles, fell dead Sunday evening as he unlocked the door of his house after having a meeting. He was a soldier in the American army and fought under the celebrated Colonel Baker during the desperate work of the early part of the war.

Election day passed off quietly in Digby Mayor Jones was elected by acclamation as was also Councillor Sproul. Councillor Stalling was reelected in Ward 2 by 23 majority and George Bishop in south ward by 9. There were only 27 votes cast in this ward as Mr. Oliver did not wish to be elected there was therefore no rivalry.

An urgent circular notice has been sent out by Edward Marjoribanks, Liberal whip London to the Liberal members of Parliament. Its substance is that the Liberals must not fail to attend the opening sittings of the house of commons on Monday, as the government expects important divisions on questions concerning the differences between the peers and commons.

HAY FROM QUEBEC.—Sixty carloads of hay, or over 600 tons, have arrived at Chatham station this winter, most of them from Quebec, and still they come. The importations are considerable every winter, but this season breaks the record. The hay growers are not likely to complain of the loss of a home market for many years to come.—Chatham World.

The gross earnings of the C. P. R. Railway for the nine months ending Sept. 30th, 1893, amounted to $234,100 03, an increase of $1,756.23 over same period in 1892. During this period 197,714 passengers were carried, a decrease of 584 as compared with corresponding period in 1892. The amount of freight carried during same period amounted to 1,18,8213 tons.

BUCHANAN'S APPEAL.—M. T. K.'s Boston letter says: "Ex-Assistant District Attorney Russell J. B. Stapler will probably argue the appeal from the conviction of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, convicted of murder in the first degree in poisoning his wife, Anna Buchanan, in New York. This appeal will be heard by the Court of Appeals early in February."

"Joe" Edwards, who led the poll in the civic contest yesterday at Annapolis, has lost none of his old time popularity. When the successful result of his election became known, congratulations from Resident Manager Sutherland, other officers on the railway staff, and hosts of friends all along the line, poured in by telephone and telegraph.—Monitor.

The death occurred at Everett, Mass, last week, of Thomas Rogers, a son of Dr. Roger of Westport. Deceased had been living in Everett about six years, being engaged as electrician by a Boston firm. He was a young man of sterling qualities and exceptional ability. His widow is a daughter of Capt. Geo Coggins of Westport and a sister to Mrs. Edward Thompson, Centreville.

SCOTT ACT:—Judge Meagher quashed the writs of certiorari in two Scott Act cases of Denton vs Conwell a few days ago, on motion of the prosecutor, Denton, with costs against Defendant Conwell. These cases were taken up by the criminal Judge Sparks, and have been hanging ever since at Halifax; but by the decision given the convictions stand good. Wickware for Conwell, Shivere, Q. C. for Denton.

The Halifax Herald of Monday says the Bridgetown poisoning case is assuming a serious aspect. From present indications the young woman who, it is alleged, caused the death of her father-in-law will be placed on trial charged with murder. Dr. Jacques, who made the chemical analysis of the stomach, made the report Friday to the attorney general, from which it appears that death was the result of poisoning, and that traces of the poison had been found.

The Lancaster Argus, which is "printed by the inmates of the Insane Asylum, Fairville," has a theologian on its staff. He has issued a challenge to any one of the fifty or sixty ministers of St. John to discuss certain theological questions. The challenge is not without an eye to the main chance, as is apparent from his proposition, "All of which I am prepared to prove to the satisfaction of any congregation and public hall meeting in St John that will give me half the proceeds."

Rev. J. L. M. Young whose letter appeared in last issue has been assisting Dr. Shafer, pastor of the Baptist church at Mishawaka Ind., in a revival meeting of several weeks, preaching everything. Seven converts were added to the baptism and thirty are having inquiring the way of life. In Nov. and Dec. he aided the pastor at South Bend Ind. where was his first pastorate. This week he is helping Rev. A. Parker of La Porte, Ind. He reports the weather very mild, roads dry and dusty like summer time.

HE IS A NOVA SCOTIAN.—Boston papers devote a good deal of space to the elopement of Mrs. Landolin Munz, of Roslindale, and Arthur A. Chesley, of the same place. The woman is the wife of a hotel keeper in Roslindale, and fond of amusements. Chesley, who keeps a drug store, was a boarder at her husband's hotel until he was ordered to quit because of his relations with Mrs. Munz. Lately, Chesley sold out his drug store, and with Mrs. Munz went to Boston, and thence by steamer to Halifax, from they now are. Mrs. Munz left one child behind her—a boy of five years. Chesley is a native of Wilmot, Annapolis Co.

Tuesday's St. John Sun says: The schr. May Queen came in Sunday with some 10 or 19 tons cod and pollock and 25,000 frozen herring. The Princess Louise is in with 50,000 or 60,000 herring. The price of herring is lower, and lobsters are also lower. The catch of both, however, has been light for a week, principally no herring being taken at Grand Manan since the storm of a week ago. Quotations on dry and pickled fish are unchanged and trade continues rather quiet. Greater activity is looked for after the beginning of Lent. Frozen salmon are arriving from the north shore, where they have been engaged in operations, and the price is a little lower than a week ago.

Stone offers butter 18c.

Look at Letteneys clothing.

Bal of silver cloth sold cheap at Letteneys

Letteneys are giving better bargains than any.

"Crown of Gold" Flour for sale by E. Burnham.

Milk Lunch Biscuit, Sugar Cured Hams, Frames, Evaporated Apples, Fresh Bucwat from Montreal, for sale by E. Burnham.

A large lot of overshoes and rubbers from 25 to 75c; former price $1.75, call early at Letteneys.

If you want the best value and the most fashionable shirts and men's and boys' clothing call at Letteneys.

300 bbls "Peoples" "Star," Flour.
50 bbls "Classic," Anchor, and 5 Roses, Flour.
50 bbls Goldies "E" Brand Flour
100 bbls E. D. Corn Meal.
100 Sacks feeding Flour.
400 sacks best Middlings.
25 boxes new Raisins.
10 boxes Surprise Soap.
5 puncheons Barbados Molasses.
150 Sacks Liverpool Salt, with a full supply of fresh Groceries, Oranges, Lemons etc. etc. all for sale for cash by E. Burnham.

Tamarrods for sale by E. Burnham.

E. DeVernet, M. D., physician and surgeon, Digby N. S., Offis from the country promptly attended to.

Arrived per S. S. Bridgewater 50 bbls Peoples Flour, 50 ditto Goldies flour.

Chalonor's Drug Store offers—1 gross Baby's own Soap, 50 dozen assorted fire cent soaps; 2 gross each Atkinson's and Johnson's liniments, one gross each of Parson's Pills and Sheridan's Condition Powder; 2 gross Trotter's Balsam, for cough; half gross Hoopers Pills; 1 in Glycerine one original Case 100 Castor Oil. All at lowest rates by wholesale.

A full house attended the concert given this week by the "Fairie" Co. The affair was much enjoyed.

Master Otty Savary's symptoms, according to the reports of the attending physicians, appear more favorable.

GRAND SCHOOL CONCERT—to be given by school children and others in Academy Hall on Thursday evening next 15th Feb. Proceeds for the benefit of school.

A BIG SHOT.—Capt. Robert Bishop of Sandy Cove, one day last week killed at one shot twenty three duck and scoulers and many more. Can this be beat in this county?

The goods seized by Officer Trask last week in Mr. O'Connell's store were sold at auction as advertised. Mr O'Connell subjected to the sale, but it went on just the same.

We were favored with a call from E. B. Armstrong of Yarmouth this week.

The Salvation Army will hold a Social Limelight Service in the Temperance Hall, Tuesday Feb 13th. A treat of a lifetime! Everybody come. Admission 10c

Blake in Boston.

The Boston Herald of Feb. 1 introduces a four column speech of Hon. Edward Blake in Music Hall, on "Home Rule in Ireland," as follows:—

Hon. Edward Blake, the famous Canadian member of the English Parliament, delivered a masterly address in Music Hall last night on the home rule cause. His utterances disclosed a mind of great force and broad mindedness which proved him capable of handling great and imperial questions in a worthy and statesmanlike manner.

Arguments of history, of expediency, of humanity and even of practical politics were marshalled one by one, in irresistible manner to prove the pressing necessity for home rule, not only for Ireland but all parts of the United Kingdom, and the frequent and prolonged bursts of enthusiasm with which the gentleman's utterances were received proved beyond cavil that the great audience was entirely in agreement with his views.

His speech was full of fire which is so closely associated with the general ideas of home rule, yet with it all there was a careful (almost a judicial) calmness of statement which was admirable in it all.

He presented his argument in a manner suggesting the great leader engaged in a great case before the high court of last resort of modern times—the public opinion of the world.

The Canadian Port.

(St. John Sun.)

The Brazilian, of the Allan line, subsidized by the Canadian government sailed from Portland, Maine, on Saturday. She carried 1,000 bales of cotton products 300 sacks of flour and 108 packages of museum specimens, gathered in Ohio Oil Canadian products. United Kingdom, and the frequent and prolonged bursts of enthusiasm with which the gentleman's utterances were received proved beyond cavil that the great audience was entirely in agreement with his views.

His speech was full of fire which is so closely associated with the general ideas of home rule, yet with it all there was a careful (almost a judicial) calmness of statement which was admirable in it all.

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Town Council.

February 6th 1894.

The council met pursuant to the motion of adjournment on the 20th January last past, at eight o'clock p. m.

There present, Councillors White, Sanders, Sproul, Allen and Stalling.

Minutes of previous meeting confirmed.

The clerk read the returns of the election of a councillor for Ward two and Ward three, and reported that E. E. Stalling had been declared elected for Ward two and George Bishop for Ward three by a majority of the votes of their respective wards.

The said councillors together with Councillor Sproul, reelected by acclamation for Ward No 1, were then duly sworn into office and took their seats in the council.

The mayor, as required by the bye-law, appointed the following standing committees.

Finance.—	Councillor	Sanders
	"	Sproul
	"	Wood
Street.—	Councillor	Stalling
	"	Sproul
	"	Bishop
Police and Licens	"	Bishop
	"	Sanders
	"	Wood
Poor.—	Councillor	Sproul
	"	Bishop
	"	Wood
Fire.—	Councillor	Stalling
	"	Sproul
	"	Bishop

On motion it was ordered that the court of assessment appeals be composed of the following:

The Recorder	(chairman)	
Councillor		Wood
"		Allen
"		Stalling

It was also ordered that the trustees of the Digby Common, as per the provisions of the Special Act, relating to the said common, which has recently passed the legislature, and which provides a committee of three to carry out the purposes of the said act, such committee to consist of the Mayor, Recorder and a rate-payer who is not a member of the town council, be named as follows:—

The Mayor	(Chairman)
Recorder	(secretary)
John Daley.	

The following councillors were on another, appointed members of the School Board:—

Councillors		Stalling
"		Sproul
"		Bishop

The finance committee recommended for payment the bill of B. R. Stark ringing bell for town, and the Digby and Annapolis counties, having run a packet between Digby, Halifax and St. John for a number of years; and for several years past has kept a hotel, the only one in Smith's Cove.

Mrs. Hunt has her twice Mrs. Albert Trefry and little girl visiting her.

ONE PRESENT.

On Saturday evening the 3rd inst. Capt. Benj Hunt's seventy-sixth birthday was celebrated by a gathering at his residence, of friends and relatives, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

About thirty guests did ample justice to the sumptuous repast under which the tables groaned. The remaining hours were spent in games and music.

Some choice violin selections were rendered in a masterly way by Mr. Jeremiah Potter, being accompanied in a most thotough and pleasing manner by Mrs. Oscar Morgan. Mr. Osborne Welch favored the company with two very nice recitations. Capt. Hunt received several presents as birthday remembrances. When Saturday night had nearly passed to Sunday morning, the company wishing him many happy returns of his birth day, and hoping that each succeeding one might be spent as pleasantly as the last.

Capt. and Mrs. Hunt are complete in the art of entertaining guests. Capt. 11. is well known throughout the Digby and Annapolis counties, having run a packet between Digby, Halifax and St. John for a number of years; and for several years past has kept a hotel, the only one in Smith's Cove.

Mrs. Hunt has her twice Mrs. Albert Trefry and little girl visiting her.

ONE PRESENT.

In the Supreme Court.

1893, 4 No. 316.

Between Robert C. Hall and Irving Hall doing business at Boston under the name and style of John O. Hall & Co. Plaintiffs.

and

Robert H. Warner and George M. Warner Defendants

To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Digby at the Court House, at Digby on Saturday the 24 day of February next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the above named Defendants or either of them in and to all that certain tract and parcel of land situate lying and being at Digby in the County of Digby and bounded as follows, viz: On the North by the main road leading from Digby to Weymouth, on the East by land owned by Joseph Potter, on the South by lands of Jesse Melanson and on the West by the Digby Pond. Also one other tract of land which the Defendant, Robert H. Warner now resides.

Also that certain tract of land situate at Hypington aforesaid, on the Range of the Hatchfield Grant, bounded on the East by lands formerly owned by Jesse Hall, on the South by the South Range road, on the West by land owned by Jeremiah Everitt and on the North by land now or lately owned by Robert Hall, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also that certain parcel of land situate in the Middle Range of the Hatfield Grant aforesaid, being the North one third part of a piece of land formerly owned by William G. Warner and Jeremiah Everitt, and now in possession of Dwight Jones and bounded on the East by lands now or formerly owned by Benjamin White, on the South by the South Range road and the Grant to Jeremiah Everitt, on the West by Thomas Settlement and on the North by lands owned by Henry S. Mallet.

Also one other tract of land situate at Hypington aforesaid being the farm on which the Defendant, George M. Warner now resides and bounded as follows, on the North by the shore of St. Mary's Bay, on the East by land formerly owned by Joseph Potter on the South by the main road leading from Digby to Weymouth and on the West by lands of Frank Rainey together with the buildings on said described lands and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The same having been levied upon under an execution issued on a judgment in the above cause duly registered in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Digby for upwards of one year.

TERMS:—Ten per cent at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

FERDINAND VANBLAREON
High Sheriff of Digby County.

Frank Jones, Water Street, Digby, Solicitor for plaintiff.

Sheriff's office Digby, Jan. 3rd, 1894.

In the Probate Court

1893. Digby, S. S.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Foster late of Digby in the county of Digby, deceased.

To be sold at public auction, on Thursday 22nd day of February A. D. 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, in front of the Court house in Digby in said county, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in the Judge of Probate for the county of Digby on the 23th day of December A. D. 1893.

All the estate, right, title, claim, property and demand, that the said late Sarah Foster had at the time of her decease, in and to the following piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Digby aforesaid, containing seventy acres more or less, the whole containing one quarter of an acre, more or less. Together with all the messuages, buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging and appertaining.

TERMS:—Ten percent at time of sale, balance on time or delivery of deed.

W. E. WADDELL, Administrator.
Abigail A. Titus, administratrix.
Dated, Digby, N.S., January 4th 1894.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

Dear Sir,—Notice in your issue of 12th inst. your notice of the decision of your government to shut out European cripples!

Now we ask, can any person imagine Divine Spirit in a government that will shut out a cripple and drive out the lunatic?

S. SAUNDERSON.

Waltham Mass., 30 Jan. 1894
308 Crescent St.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

I am more than satisfied to think that my letter of the 19th has brought out a reply and that it is from Mr Wood who has given so much time and energy to perfecting a system of water supply, but I regret that he has (inadvertently of course) misquoted from it. The fact of $750.00 for fire engine annually he admits, also $400.00 interest on the outlay necessary to construct same, and forgets the maintenance part of it, he also wants to give any credit for amount that might be derived from sale of engine (and if I mistake not, he was at one time an earnest advocate of such sale) to the wind and an effective water supply being an accomplished fact.

I am aware that water can be forced to any height that is necessary, providing sufficient power is used—but as Mr. Wood has supplemented the amount of water, necessary for fire supply, by the quantity of domestic taps sufficient to raise a revenue of $400 it shows on the wind mill scheme, which he has given a first rate arrangement for filling a railway tank, when placed directly over a well, with a lift of probably 20 or 25 feet.

I have made some enquiries as to the elevation of reservoir, size of pipe to be used, and length of same, from practical point of delivery, but can get no information on the matter. Would Mr. Wood furnish such data, as he seems to be the only one in possession of it.

Like Mr. Wood I have neither the time nor disposition to pursue this matter any further but a discussion of these matters in a friendly spirit produces as a rule good results.

Yours
W. F. BROWNE.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

Dear Sir,—It is with much wounded feelings that I take my pen in hand to address a few lines to you in this time of great sorrow and bereavement. Not only has death visited my home and taken all that was dearest (twice in six months), but the tongue of scandal has been to work with fiendish relentless fury, and in justice to myself, my friends, and the one who has heard the call to come up higher," I feel that it is time for me to speak. In the first place, when I read the false reports which were published in the "Yarmouth Times" I thought they simply published falsehoods for sensation, and I asked why they they were true or not, that that would be the end of it for the people of Yarmouth knew better, and that those editors whom we had considered friends in the past would be friends still and wait for the truth. Why, I would like to ask, did not the "Yarmouth Light" and "Herald" publish more than they did? Simply because they wanted to get the facts. Now, as what some in your paper is read by many of my friends who are in darkness as to the truth I hope you will kindly give me this opportunity of correcting a few of the errors made therein. There seems to be a party that wishes to leave the impression that he died through drink which I positively deny, and I give for part of my authority for saying so—Drs. Farish and Putnam who held a post mortem examination and Dr. Harris who was called in to examine him the day after he died.

I was visiting (not living with friends) in accordance with my husband's wishes, he was not that I "sleep on the parlor floor apparently under the influence of liquor," and was not married two years ago to a daughter of Edward Read of Digby.

I remain yours respectfully,
MRS TEBBERSON.

Yarmouth, Feb. 6th '94.

Clementsport Chips.

(Too late for last issue.)

We are sorry to hear that Rev. R. L. Bishop of Wolfville will soon preach his farewell sermon in the Baptist church here.

Mr. Chas. Morten left for his old home, Wilmot, on Monday to see some friends.

Dr. Partridge of Halifax, being unable to attend the dedication of New Episcopal church, will if possible, take his son-in-law's place next Sunday evening.

We are sorry to report that Mr. W. B. Crowell is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mr. L. D. Shafner, who has been on a short business trip to Boston, has returned home.

Messrs Roop Bros placed a number of men in the woods this week to cut logs for their rotary mill, which is now stationed at Perotte.

The young elocutionist, Miss May Kelley, held an entertainment here on Monday evening. Although it was not advertised until Monday afternoon there was quite a large audience. The recital of Enoch Arden and all the additional selections were highly appreciated. Mr. Brown and Mrs. Hicks furnished the music.

Mr. W. V. Vroom who has been on an extended business trip to Yarmouth has returned home.

Mr. D. J. Murphy Jr. was on a business trip to Weymouth the first of the week.

We are glad to learn that Mr. J. P. Hoop who has been confined to the house with la grip is now convalescent.

Mr. Franks of Lawrencetown organized a singing school here last Friday, and teaches it Tuesday and Friday evenings. He also conducts a class at Clementsvale and one at Deep Brook.

Mr. Thomas Ritchie, who we reported last week was about to leave us, now partially thinks of remaining long enough to see if he probably will build a shop and help iron the vessel that Shafner Bros are about to build.

Accidentally Mr. Editor may last week's chips have described the weather too late for that issue and as you probably publish them this week I will state some of your valuable space by now settling little a possible.

Among those taken seriously ill with la grip since writing last are Mrs G B. Jones and Mr. Parker Zwicker.

Mr. Hucaster of the Methodist book room, Halifax has been the guest of Mr. W. V. Vroom for a short time.

By order of the committee and the kindness of Mrs. R. S. Shaw, the Clementsport sewing circle held a socket prize party at her residence on I Day, Jan. 31st. Very pretty and useful prizes six in number, were presented to the lucky ticket holders. All partook of the refreshments that were bountifully served at about 11 p. m. The entertainment consisting of vocal and instrumental music, tableaux etc., took place in the spacious parlour, and was appreciated by all. After having an enjoyable time and finding that the sum of about $8.00 was realized, the large gathering departed wishing something similar would be in the near future.

Westport Waftings.

The heavy easterly storm of last week was severely felt here. The schr "Fair Play" belonging to Capt. John Foxwell dragged ashore without receiving much injury, with loss of bowsprit.

The Lizzie G. of Smith's Cove rode out the storm in safety.

The Star Westport was detained from making her trip to Yarmouth Saturday in consequence of the heavy wind which prevailed.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Insular Steam Ship Co was held in Temperance Hall, a goodly number present. Every thing was satisfactory for the past year's business.

The lobster fishing here is almost an en tire failure this winter.

Capt Titus is getting his vessel "Nokomis" ready for sea, and will sail next week for Grand Manan for a load of smoked herring.

Capt Lovington Coggins is home again after several months absence.

The defeat of Mitchell was quite a surprise to many persons here, although some were unwise enough to lose some money, but the amounts were not large.

Fred Barkhouse has been making some improvements; he has made his barber shop somewhat smaller, and quite attractive in appearance.

Some few cases of La Grippe although in a mild form are prevalent here.

Ice harvesting has commenced.

Mr. F. B. Lent is putting his usual supply in store.

Westport has a resident who was engaged in the late American War and passed through sixty engagements during that time, without an accident.

Capt Ossinger has gone to Philadelphia to join the ship Ellen A Read for London.

Willoughby Titus has been visiting friends at Tiverton, last week and during his visit there had the privilege of using the boxing gloves with some of the Tiverton boys.

On Wednesday the 24th inst the Baptist church at Central Grove held a meeting and fancy sale, realizing the round sum of thirty odd dollars. There were many persons from Tiverton, Freeport and three distinguished famous hunters from Westport, A. B. Crockett, Q. W. Frost, and Walter K. Thompson with his fox hound "B a Buttler." These gentlemen arrived at 10 a. m. and after a long journey through the woods for several hours were overtaken by a heavy storm whose over they were taken under the kind care of Mr. and Mrs. Rev. N. Tilley who did all in their power to make these gentlemen comfortable, for which they extend great praise and thankfulness during their sojourn at Central Grove. The following day they started back to the woods with best wishes to these kind people, and returned home with a full supply of game.

Freeport Flashes

We have had the pleasure of a call from Mr. and Mrs. John McNeil of Waterford who were visiting their daughter Mrs George McNeil.

Mr. Israel Citron has opened a dry goods store here, to remain a few weeks.

Miss Mary Morrell has gone to Canning to visit at Dr. Miller's.

Mrs Elias Everitt and her daughter Goldie are at Sandy Cove and elsewhere visiting their relatives.

Mrs Albert Thurber and Mrs Edgar Hatfield have been visiting at Tiverton.

The Schr "Rose" has sailed for St John, and the "Nina Blanche" has returned from the same port.

Mr Havey has bought a store from Capt. Albert outhouse and moved it to his place for a flour store.

The weather to-day is quite cold and winter like.

The Court Petite I. O. F. entertained the Court "Widows Friend" of Freeport to an oyster supper and a good Literary Programme on Tuesday evening. They were assisted by their wives and daughters and remained to a late hour. It was pronounced the best affair of the kind for some time, and the Court Widows Friend expect to reciprocate the favor in a few weeks time.

The Western Star Division is enjoying prosperity, and is in the ex it ment of a literary debate, the brothers of one side and the sisters on the other.

The Grip has made its appearance here in a milder form than previous epidemics of the same disease.

The schr Lizzie P towed in a buoy belonging probably on the American coast as it had the letters U. S. and N. Y. W. marked on it.

The schr Ellis, Capt Lent, has sailed to St. John.

Dr Fritz has returned to Yarmouth having attended to the teeth of the ladies and others who needed such services.

Mr. Archibald Thurber is acting as auctioneer for Mr. Citron, he seems to be quite gifted in that line of business.

Mr. Alvin Denton is very low, probably cannot live more than a day or two. He is one of the oldest residents of Freeport.

Mr. Edwin Haines of Haines Bros. is confined to the house with la grip, and several others are sick with it though in a milder type than formerly.

Mr. Joseph McKay and Mr. Howard Ostinger of Tiverton are down here on a visit.

The haddock business is nearly over for the present.

Lobsters appear to be very scarce on the North Shore but better on the St. Mary's Bay side of the island.

Plympton Pencilings.

Mr. Joseph Milbury is very ill. Dr. Elderkin of Weymouth is attending him.

Rev. Mr. McGregor of Barton has been confined to the house for the past week with a severe cold. He was unable to fill his appointment last Sunday. We are pleased to hear that he is somewhat better.

Miss Eva McDonald has gone to St. John to visit her sister, Mrs. C. T. Fisher of that city.

The choir of the Methodist church intend holding a service of song on Sabbath evening next.

Captain Alfred Warner is expected home from Philadelphia.

Capt. Alex Belanson, brig Venice, intends loading for Rockland this week. He will be sure of cold fingers.

Bear River Breezes

I. D. Vroom returned home from Halifax last week.

Miss Laura Copeland intends leaving for Boston Wednesday, from there she will go to Rockland to see her sister, Mrs. Pearson.

Miss Florence Vroom has returned home from Granville where she has been visiting friends.

Miss Maude Rice went to Deep Brook Monday to visit Mrs. Fred Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Nobles intend leaving for New Brunswick Wednesday. They expect to be absent two or three weeks.

Deep Brook Driftings.

A fine singing school has been started here under the leadership of Prof. N. J. Franks of Lawrencetown. Prof. Franks takes a great interest in the young and we prophesy a lasting benefit to the public, as a probable result of the professor's training.

We had the pleasure of attending a prize satchel party on Tuesday evening, given by St. Edward's church sewing circle, in the parlors of Mrs. R. M. Shaw. A fine programme was rendered consisting of music, tableaux etc. After the usual refreshments were served and six handsome prizes were awarded to the holders of the lucky tickets. The musicians of the evening were Mr. Bellis, Miss Eva Bellis, Miss Hansen, Miss Purdy, Miss Roop, Mr. Drown and Mr. B. Purdy. Proceeds were devoted to the church fund.

Mr. John D. Purdy is busy making oats for next season's fishing. John says he can find market for more than he has time to make.

Mr. C. T. Harris has three boats under way of 12, 13, and 17 feet keel respectively.

La grippe is making its appearance. There are no cases in Deep Brook yet although several are reported from the neighbouring villages.

Mr. Chas. F. Jones is home from the States visiting his parents at Deep Brook.

M E. Apt Roy, hardware merchant of St. John was here yesterday soliciting orders for the spring trade.

AL PHABET.

THE BECKWITHS.

Genealogy of the Family and Origin of the Name.

THAT MATHEW BECKWITH WHO EMIGRATED TO NEW ENGLAND IN 1635.

And Whose Descendants Are Now Settled All Over the Maritime Provinces.

(For the Sun, Jan. 31 '94).

"Sir Hugh de Malebisse held lands, time of William the Conqueror," is all that Doomsday Book tells of the valiant old knight, who, like all William's followers, was born in Normandy. He had three sons, and the will of Hugo, the second, was proved in the third year of the reign of King Stephen. Hugo had five sons, the fourth of whom, Sir de Malebisse, Lord of Cowton in Craven, left but one son, Sir Hercules de Malebisse, who in 1226 married Lady Beckwith-Bercer, daughter of Sir William Bruce, Lord of Ugelbarby, which lordship and other lands he had inherited from his ancestor, Sir Robert Bruce of Skelton Castle, the progenitor of the royal House of Scotland.

It is from this marriage that the name Beckwith is derived.

Lady Beckwith-Bruce possessed by inheritance an estate or manor called "Beckwith"—in the old Anglo-Saxon "Beckworth," from "beck a brook and "worth" an estate. With a view, evidently to the perpetuation of the name, she required her husband by the [illegible] to assume the name of Beckwith. Sir Hercules de Malebisse was lord of Cowton in Craven, which he inherited from his father, his father, Sir Hugh, the Norman lord of Clint, and by his marriage with Lady Beckwith-Bruce became lord of Ugelbarby and of the manor of Beckwith and Beckwithshaw. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Hercules de Beckwith de Clint, who married the daughter of Sir Fenaris of Tamworth castle, who by marriage into the house of Mamion inherited by tenure the castle of Tamworth the high office of Champion of England. Adam Beckwith, Lord of Clint, of the seventh generation, married Elizabeth Malebisse and thus reunited the two branches of the Malebisse family after a separation of over 3000 years.

Mathew Beckwith (of the eighth generation from Adam Beckwith) who was born in Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, 22nd September, 1610, emigrated to New England in 1635, and resided for a short time at Saybrook Point. He moved thence to Hartford in 1638; was among the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., in 1642, and finally settled at Lynn in 1651. He purchased large tracts of land on the Willimantic river. For him was constructed the back fireplace, the first vessel launched from New London. He traded largely with Barbados, and was of the class known as "planters." Mathew Beckwith died 13th December, 1681. His grandson James Beckwith, was born at New London, Conn., in 1675, married Sarah Griswold in 1692, married Sarah Griswold September 16th, 1693, and died in 1719. His wife died October 10th, 1714. He had a large family.

Two of his sons, Samuel and Ronald, migrated to Nova Scotia in 1760 and became the founders of the Beckwith families in the Maritime provinces. Samuel was born at Lyme, Connecticut, May 14, 1709 and in 1740 married Miriam, daughter of Capt. Ronald Marvin of Lyme. The first three sons, Samuel, Marvin and John, when the French were expelled from Nova Scotia Cornwallis the British government held out strong inducements to New Englanders to occupy the land, and one of the results was the sailing of a fleet of 22 vessels from Connecticut, carrying a large colony. This fleet arrived June 4th 1760, and the colonists landed near the town plot of Cornwallis. Among this goodly company were Samuel Beckwith and two of his sons, Samuel and John. Marvin, the other son, remained in the United States. Samuel Beckwith, sr., received a large grant of land from the British government. His son Samuel, who became a merchant and extensive farmer of Cornwallis, married Miss Rebecca Chipman, who was born at Newport, Rhode Island, Nov 21st, 1729. They had four daughters and one son—Marvin H., who settled at Halifax. One of his sons, the Rev William Beckwith, a Baptist clergyman, has been in this province many years. Mrs. Westman, one of the daughters of Samuel Beckwith, lived in St. John some time, removed to Moncton and died there.

John Beckwith became a wealthy land owner. He owned all the dike land on the Cornwallis river, where what is now called Baldwin Dike. He married Miss Catherine Chipman, sister to his brother's wife, by whom he had four—two sons, John C and Handly, and six daughters. Five of the daughters married respectively Messrs Sanford, Fiske, Handley, Moore and Cogswell. His son, John C. had one son, Chipman who at one time conducted a hotel in St. John, and three daughters who married Messrs Calloway, Wheelock and Albert Conley. His other son, Handly, born at Cornwallis, March 6th, 1770, married a Miss Newcomb by whom he had 13 children, but only six lived to mature age. He died February 19th, 1870, and his wife died March 19th, 1862. Joseph, his second son, was called "the sweet singer of Israel." He has a daughter and three grand daughters residing here, Mrs. Starr, and her daughter Mrs. John Mitchell of Rothesay, Mrs. Walter Mitchell of this city and Mrs. Alton Sharpe of Carleton.

His third son, Mathew, born at Cornwallis in 1798, and who died April 7th, 1871, was superintendent merchant in that community, a leading Baptist, and took an active part in the organization of Acadia university, and represented Kings Co. in the Nova Scotia legislature about twenty years. He married Miss Eunice Rand, daughter of Hon. Cabel Rand of Kentville, March 21st, 1829. She died February 8th, 1852. They had eleven children, nine of whom are still living. His eldest son, John A., once a merchant of Cornwallis, is now one of the most celebrated fruit growers and packers, as well as farmers of Nictaux, N. S. He married Miss Barnaby of Cornwallis and had seven sons, all of whom, following Horace Greeley's advice, went west. One was at Victoria, B. C., two at Portland, Oregon, and one in Montana. One is dead. Mathew's second child is the wife of James S. Masters of St. John; his third, Robert Nelson, of the customs department, Halifax, is father of the popular purser of the Dominion line; his fourth is the wife of T. H. Randall of Lawrencetown, N. S.; his sixth is the wife of A. V. Landry, proprietor and publisher of the Weymouth, N. S. Free Press (English list), and L'Evangeline (French newspaper); the seventh is the wife of M Sheffield, M. D. of St. John; the eighth, Edward M., is a flour merchant, shipowner, and acting J. P. at Canning, N. S.; the ninth, Mathew Barnes, is in the employ of the British government, as government physician at Jamaica, and the tenth is the widow of W. A. Sheffield of Sheffield mills, Cornwallis, N. S.

CARD OF THANKS FOR INCREASED PATRONAGE.

A Successful Year's Business.

The subscriber desires to return thanks to his numerous customers for their increased patronage for the past year. A careful review of the business for the year ending February 1st, has shown that equal to more than forty five carloads of goods have been disposed of for the year, and after charging all claims upon the business for the year, the balance sheet has shown quite a respectable amount to the credit of capital account. To my many friends and patrons and to the public generally I desire to state that the same close application to business and careful attention to requirements of customers will at all times be given, and while all goods will continue to be sold at bottom prices, I respectfully ask for a continuance of the same liberal patronage for the coming year.

E. BRENNAN.
Digby.

BORN.

At Freeport Monday 5th inst. to Mr. and Mrs George Hains a son.

DIED.

At Weymouth, Jan. 26th, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Journey, aged 1 year.

Yarmouth-Lockport Railway

A Yarmouth despatch says: The first corps of engineers engaged by the New York capitalists who are going to build the standard gauge railway from Yarmouth to Lockport have arrived. Among them are R L Unlacke, formerly of Halifax, and a son of Provincial Engineer Murphy, now from New York. Mr. Wm W. Wells, the company's chief engineer, with another corps, will arrive on Wednesday. The survey will be commenced at once and the work of building pushed right on.

Ordination at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Feb. 5.—The Baptist church in this town on Thursday last was the scene of a large and interesting gathering, to witness the ceremonies of the ordination of Mr. G. C. White to the work of the Christian ministry. The following clergymen were present and took part in the proceedings: Revs Howard Barss, A B Wolfville; T. A. Higgins, D. D., Wolfville; W. E. Jenkins, A. B., Granville; R. F. Noble, Bear River; F. M. Young, Ph. D., Bridgetown and E. R. Kinley, Paradise.

W. C. T. U. Column.

For God and Home and Humanity

It Don't Pay.

It don't pay to hang one citizen because another citizen sells him liquor.

It don't pay to have one citizen in the county jail because another citizen sells him liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty work men ragged to have one saloon-keeper dressed in broad-cloth and flush with money.

It don't pay to have ten smart active intelligent boys transformed into thieves to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling them liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty working men and their families live on bone-soup and half rations, in order that one saloon keeper may flourish on roast turkey and champagne.

It does pay to have one thousand homes wasted, ruined, defiled and burned with hell of discord and misery, rather than one rumseller may amass a fortune.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

NOTES ON RAZORBACKS.

Bill Is still in England Getting Points From John Bull

He Visits the Tower of London—More Spicy Gossip About British History That Hume, Fronde, and the Like are Dumb About.

Of late I am getting many points on the subject of hunting, especially fox hunting, with a view of hunting the fox more when I get back to my estate in North Carolina, where the fox is to be seen very often. We have a slow set of hounds, however, in North Carolina, and I am getting together there a pack of the swiftest razorback hogs in the state now, with a view of building up a more chaste and beautiful hunt than I find here in England. My razorbacks have a strain of the finest and haughtiest aristocratic Southern blood in their veins, having over a hundred years ago eaten a gentleman belonging to a very old family and this combined with their sterling qualities of mind and heart, which they breathe in with every fine Mountain zephyr of North Carolina, makes them by birth and association well adapted to the chase.

They are also perfectly free from the entanglements of pedigree. They sniff imperial more, and, with no bitter memories of who their parents were, they curl their curly tails over their keen, wire-edge backs and scamper cross country like the ever-ready tantarra.

Here, where the horses' tails and the wagon of the workman are both docked, the fox has to be taken from the zoological gardens, and that makes it expensive. This has driven the patrons of the chase and descendants of Richard Coeur de Lion to the dingy hunt, and the heroic sons of the Cavaliers have to be seen following the dragged bag across the Kale Green, over heaths and dressed in John Bull clothes.

Four years ago here I was giving a hunter's party hospitably asked to join. Our very sweet thing about the affair was in the fact that he gives the American credit for being a perfect devil to ride and a sure shot, ready and willing to put out a mosquito's eye at fifty yards with a revolver, and let the spectators select which eye at that. I was foolproof in my fit for I had taken a goblet of strong grog and was reckless, after an animated bag that would not turn when trodden upon.

The hunter was one formerly owned by Lord Dunraven; well bred, except that he held his tail rather too high I thought. Well, I took him from the groom, a high church young man, with a complexion like the heart of a rose, and, leading the hunter away to a fence got aboard of him.

You have heard about the rider and the steed seeming almost like one, so utterly were they en rapport with each other. Well, the most anybody could tell by looking closely where the horse began and where I left off. That's one thing I like about myself—I cannot deceive anyone.

I said, ladies and gentlemen, I will notice that there is no [illegible] here. The streak of scenery [illegible] the line where I leave off and the horse begins." Then they all laughed merrily, for they are so kind that way and as gently bred as possible, and lots of things I did that day were accepted as the humor of a high order, when it was, as a matter of fact, only the evidence that I had guzzled off more than I could chew.

Did you ever see a self made man who did not think he could not ride on a horse as well as he could on an annual pass? I never did.

I was not in at the death of the anise seed bag, but I want to say right here that witch hazel is one of the best things to relieve soreness that I ever tried. Take the extract filling a bath tub two thirds full of it, get in jolly and order a good, thrilling book and your meals. Continue till pain is relieved.

I am ordering a whipper in from Badoo, N. C. to take charge of my pack and when spring opens you'll have the whoops and hallocs on my estate day after day.

Another good thing about the razorbacks for fox chasing is that you do not have to follow him up on horseback to keep him on the scent. He doesn't even a scent whether he can smell the fox or not, for he follows him by sight and not by faith. Thus the disagreeable task of putting on a red coat and tight white breeches and tight hat to ride over fences and things is entirely saved. Set your well trained razorback on the trail of a fox, and then you may go and play billiards if you choose. Not only will a well trained razorback overtake the fox and eat him, but the pack often scare up two or three more on the way and sample them.

I took a pack of razorbacks to Colorado last season on a wager to see if they could successfully hunt the jack rabbit, which is a match for the grey hound and deerhound. We started a jack rabbit out that had been training all summer. Then we gave the hounds a start five minutes later. Five minutes after that we unleashed my ridge-roofing Lalla Rookh and her sassiates.

In twenty seven minutes they had shaken the life out of the jack rabbit after losing eight minutes on the way killing and eating the grey-hound.

But enough of this. Sporting matters must have their place, but let us not allow them to usurp more important things.

Who of my readers has ever heard of the Tower of London? Do not be ashamed to say so if you have not.

It is a very interesting place, and as I had seen nothing in print regarding it during the past week I set aside a day to visit it, thinking at the same time how interesting a few stubborn facts would read regarding this old historic rolling mill, which later it resembles very much.

The janitors are dressed in gay attire, and, with their spears, look like a lot of Fresh Air Fund boys going out for a day to spear pickerel. They are called beef-eaters, which is a corruption of a French word which does not mean anything of the kind.

The tower is open every day including Sunday and is free on Saturday. I went on Saturday.

It is said to stand on the site of an old Roman fortress, but no one is perfectly positive about it except Mr. Besant, and he won't tell.

I wish I had more space to describe the tower in and had an understanding with this paper whereby I would be paid by the column. I would then give a word picture here which would save the reader $500 in travelling expenses and $5,000 in maritime nausea.

There is a moat around the building, but it is dry, though they tell me it can be flooded at any time. I offered a beef-eater two bob to flood it, and he was just going to do it when his superior came out and wanted three bob for himself. I said that it would be no object to visit the tower on Saturday if I fooled all my money in this manner, so I withdrew the offer.

The tower covers thirteen acres, and the fence paid in by the public does not pay for sweeping the sidewalk.

It was used by Henry II, as a royal lodgment, but since has been mostly used as a place to jug Scotch kings in. Griffin, Prince of Wales, was also a prisoner here, and in trying to escape from his turret broke the rope, and the place where he fell was a sight to behold. His son was killed in the battle soon after and his head put on the same turret by Edward, who slew him. It was the custom in those days to put the heads of your enemies on the gate-posts to scare the postman.

But these customs have all been given up now, and football takes their place.

During the war of the roses the tower was so full of royal prisoners that a prince had to engage his cell by telegraph or sleep on the billiard table.

Every little while a message would come something like this:

Room Clerk, Tower, London, England:

Have reserve Sir Simon of Burley room for me as soon as he is beheaded, and oblige.

RICHARD II.

The scotch King James also put up a tower for eighteen years, but got out on a habeas corpus and again rule his people.

The Duke of Gloucester used the tower for his waiting room many years. Before he killed people he generally lured them here. He murdered his brother, the Duke of Clarence, in a butt of wine here, making a kind of butt of the poor chap, as he had done for years, and then sold the wine to a "public" down town for a high price on account of its bouquet.

He also had his two beautiful nephews murdered here and buried at the foot of the staircase of the White tower.

Richard killed quite a number of his personal acquaintances and was the first to introduce what is now called in England "the function," at which he generally contributed a relative who had consented to oblige.

Henry VIII. did the same thing considering his wives and many other personal friends, including Cromwell, a rising young man while Annie Askew, a cultivated young lady, with a heart as pure as the best baking powder to day, was tortured quite a good deal and then burned at the stake.

I often wonder whether the Apaches were orinnally cruel or whether they got so by aping John Smith and the Pilgrim Fathers. Where are they?

The case of Lady Jane Grey was considered, for she had only reigned ten days and was working on a message when she was imprisoned in the tower and finally executed. After that to the time of the imprisonment and execution of Sir Walter Raleigh there was a good deal of business going on, clear down to the deaths of Louis Balermo, Lovat and Kilmarnock.

"Burglers" is the word I was trying to recall, from which "beef-eaters" is derived.

The Wakefield Tower is used as a jewelry store now and storage for crown jewels, etc. These are behind a strong cage, so built that no one has ever been able to realize on this stock of goods.

Queen Victoria's crown, made in 1838, contains 2,783 diamonds, all of which are real, and the whole outfit is worth $560,000 or thereabouts. There are several crowns here used indoors by former monarchs, and St. Edwards staff, a ninety pound cane, voted to him as the most popular man in town. The knob on the top is said to contain a sliver of the true cross. When we get the true history of the cross, I am led to believe we will find that it was drawn to the top of Calvary by an eight horse team.

There are many other things, such as spears and various articles, which I tried to get as Christmas presents for loved ones at home but failed.

The block and heading axe gave me a good deal of comfort, for could see by their use that once the English were as rude and coarse as we are now. It has taken thousands of years for the Briton to outgrow the use of the instruments of torture seen now in the council chamber of the tower.

We may not hope some day to be also refined and cultivated? I trust so.

From his heel to his head he measured six feet four inches. The giant frame was somewhat turned to the left, but lit lay more on its back than the other two. By his left hand, laid close to his side, lay a long flint knife. About the neck and on the sk[illegible]ns of ornaments of teeth and bone, fish vertebrae, pierced shells, etc.

Immediately behind this lay a skeleton, recognized as that of a woman. It rested on the left side with the knees slightly drawn up and its right hand almost resting upon the giant's shoulder. The female skeleton was not so richly decked with ornaments as the other two. The third skeleton, of a child, lay in much the same attitude as the second, with its right hand raised as if to be laid on one shoulder of the man in front of it. Under its head a flint knife was discovered.

In France in the early fifties Boucher de Perthes claimed to find in early quaternary gravels, flint implements made and used by apes like men. In the latter part of the fifties two Englishmen went to France and helped De Perthes in his investigations. They were both good geologists, and became convinced of the truth and importance of the Frenchman's claims. Supported by men of unquestioned ability, an interest on the part of scientific men was awakened, and similar finds were made all over Europe. Before his death De Perthes saw with great satisfaction the quarter nary man fully established.

From France the news of the discoveries spread over the world—men became interested in prehistoric times, and caverns, rock shelters and terraces were assiduously searched for evidences. To-day Europe can divide her quarternary men into several epochs, and bring them through polished stone, bronze and iron ages to our present age of steel.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of Canada in the ensuing session by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company for an act to effect the purposes following, that is to say.

To authorize the sale of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, and the purchase of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company for an act to effect the purposes following, that is to say.

To authorize the sale of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, and to vest the Railway undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company in the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

To authorize the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited, to issue debenture stock and to transfer its nominal share capital of five hundred thousand pounds, the additional shares to be divided into additional preference shares to rank with preference shares already authorized and additional ordinary shares to rank with ordinary shares already authorized, and so that a portion of the additional shares issued as part of the consideration of said purchase and for other purposes may be issued as fully paid up shares.

To confirm a conditional agreement dated on or about the 12th day of Oct. 1893 and made between the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company of the first part, Arthur Peel Dickson and others of the second part, the said Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company of the third part and William Stephens and Robert Drummond Balfour of the fourth part for the sale and transfer of the said Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway and the undertaking and property of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company to the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

To confirm the transfer of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited and to have the works and undertaking of the last named Company declared works for the general advantage of Canada.

A copy of the intended bill will at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament be deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Dated this third day of November 1893

DENNIS & MCINNES

Solicitors for the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company Limited.

GEORGE BROWN

Solicitor for the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Company.

Digby Weekly Courier.

Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Publishers and Proprietors

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST AND WELFARE OF THE COUNTY.

Terms $1.50 per year; $1.00 if paid in advance. Single copies, 3 cents.

VOL XX. DIGBY, N.S., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16 1894. NO 23

LaGrippe and its Treatment.

Three years ago when La Grippe first visited this country, the grand study was how best to treat it. After carefully studying a number of cases, I found its induce a sweating stage as early as possible which may be done in a large dose of aconite, by hot mustard bath, by lemonade or better still, hot toddy and molasses (milk posset) followed in large quantity as possible while it covered up in bed. This in most cases reduced the temper at once, and relieved pain, but severe pain was the bronchial trouble which is gradually sure to follow la grippe, sometimes begins at the onset. For this I made a cough mixture that stimulated the mucous membranes, at the same time was soothing and heavily charged with quinone. For this purpose I mention what has since become so immensely popular and is known as Dr. MILES'S CO SYR. TAR COMPD MIXT. The success of such a course of treatment could hardly be told by those who were victims of La Grippe, as could be shown by hundreds of testimonials, etc.

During the present epidemic this constitutes the main treatment among those who immediately before, and sold a form as Milkers Co Syr Tar Comp Mixt got up that its sales have increased 500 per cent since the Christmas Holidays.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable dealers.

Steamboats etc.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.
FALL ARRANGEMENT

Time Table, No. 48, Commencing Monday, 2nd Oct., 1893.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS		1	3
		A M	Noon
YARMOUTH	Lv	10 15	00
HEBRON		8 28	12 17
DIGBY		8 55	12 45
PITMAN ROAD			12 56
BEAR RIVER		9 42	1 46
LAKE ANNIS		9 53	1 56
METAGANSIC		9 58	2 01
METEGHAN		9 38	1 40
SALI NEWILLE			1 30
LITTLE BROOK		9 26	1 30
CHURCHVILLE		9 15	1 20
BELLEVEAU		9 05	1 20
WEYMOUTH	Ar	8 45	1 00
		P M	P M
PORT GILBERT		10 27	3 20
PLYMPTON		10 35	3 25
NORTH RANGE		10 40	3 30
BRIDGEPORT		10 45	3 35
JORDANTOWN		10 50	3 50
DIGBY		11 00	4 00
SMITHVILLE		11 25	4 25
BEAR RIVER		11 35	4 35
DEEP BROOK		11 42	4 40
CLEMENTSPORT		11 51	4 50
UPPER CLEMENTS		11 57	5 00
ANNAPOLIS		12 10	5 20

TRAINS GOING WEST

STATIONS		2	4
		A M	P M
ANNAPOLIS	Lv	7 00	1 00
UPPER CLEMENTS		7 20	1 20
CLEMENTSPORT		7 28	1 28
DEEP BROOK		7 35	1 35
BEAR RIVER		7 45	1 45
SMITHVILLE		7 50	1 50
DIGBY		8 15	2 15
JORDANTOWN		8 25	2 25
BRIDGEPORT		8 30	2 30
NORTH RANGE		8 35	2 35
PLYMPTON		8 40	2 40
PORT GILBERT		8 45	2 45
WEYMOUTH	Ar	10 30	4 30
		A M	P M
BELLEVEAU		10 50	5 00
CHURCHVILLE		10 55	5 05
LITTLE BROOK		10 59	5 09
SALI NEWILLE		10 63	5 17
METEGHAN		11 04	5 22
METAGANSIC		11 10	5 28
LAKE ANNIS		11 15	5 33
BRAHCLAKE		11 20	5 38
PITMAN ROAD		11 25	5 43
DIGBY		12 00	6 20
HEBRON		12 20	6 40
YARMOUTH	Ar	12 50	6 55

N. B.—Trains are run on Standard Railroad time (seventy-fifth meridian).

Flag Stations—trains stop only when signalled.

Steamer Bridgewater leaves Digby for St. John every Wednesday and Saturday.

Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway connect at Annapolis with express trains for Halifax and the West.

Steamer Lady Of The Lake leaves Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday on arrival of express from Halifax for Digby and intermediate landings.

Steamers of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday, and Saturday evening.

International steamers leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday.

Canadian Pacific Railway Trains leave St. John at 7.20 a.m. daily (Sunday excepted) and 3.30 p.m. daily for Eastport, Portland and Boston, and 10.40 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted) for Montreal and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Trains of Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton for Lunenburg daily at 2.05 p.m.

Dayton's Mail Coaches leave Yarmouth daily (Sunday excepted), after the arrival of No. 4 train from Annapolis for Barrington, Shelburne and Lockeport.

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S., 21st Sept. 1893

1893. 1893.

Yarmouth S. S. Co.
(LIMITED)

THE SHORTEST and BEST ROUTE
BETWEEN
Nova Scotia & United States

The Quickest Time—15 to 17 hours Between Yarmouth and Boston.

STEEL STEAMER
"BOSTON"

Until further notice, will leave Yarmouth for Boston every

Wednesday and Saturday
Evenings,

after the arrival of the Express trains from Halifax.

Returning leaves Lewis Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY evenings at 5 o'clock, or on arrival of Express trains from Yarmouth.

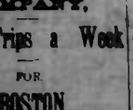
This is the fastest steamer sailing between these ports, and the only one leaving Boston on Tuesday evening, enabling business men to transact business the next day.

Through tickets and freight to Canada and the West via Yarmouth and Digby, and New York and New England railways.

Through tickets and freight to Nova Scotia points via Yarmouth and Dominion Atlantic Railway.

For tickets, staterooms, freight and all other information apply at the Company's office, 192 Commercial St., Boston, or at the office on the steamer.

E. E. BAKER,
Supt.
Owen A. Cross
Yarmouth, May 1 1893.



International Steamship COMPANY,

Two Trips a Week
FOR
BOSTON

COMMENCING May 12th Steamers of this Company leave St. John for Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday at 7.45 p.m. Eastern time.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 3 p.m. and Portland 5 p.m. for St. John.

Passengers booking at St. John, evening trains will be forwarded with good accommodation on the steamer without extra charge.

C. E. LAMBERT, Agent,
St. John N. B.

Digby Weekly Courier.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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Water Street, Digby, N. S

All letters, communications and payments for arrears, or for other papers must be forwarded to

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One year,	$1.50
Six months,	.50
Three months,	.30
Single copies,	.03

Terms strictly in Advance.

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One week, one insertion,	$1.00
Two weeks, one insertion,	1.00
Each additional week, one insertion,	.50

Each continuation one fourth of first share. Legal advertising 8c per line for first insertion, and 3c per line for each continuation.

Special notices in local column, 15c. per line; special notice column, 10c. per line.

In order to secure insertion, advertisements should reach the office not later than Thursday noon.

Special arrangements made with parties having contracts by more than half a column space. Liberal terms made with yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence to the COURIER will not appear in the columns unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

OUR AGENTS

The following is a list of our authorized agents in this county, who have authority to receive subscriptions, and give receipts for same:

BEAR RIVER.....V. T. Hardwick.
BROOKLYN.....Jones Moschonas.
FREEPORT.....Thomas Farnsworth.
GILBERT'S COVE.....John Kinsey.
METEGHAN.....Capt. Geo. German.
TIVERTON.....St. Clair Rogers.
WESTPORT.....B. H. Boggins.
WEYMOUTH BRIDGE.....Edward Hogan.
LOWER GRANVILLE.....D. J. Risdon.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church.
Rev. H. A. Hazlitt, M. A.,
Rector.

Sunday services, 11 p.m. Fridays, 7.30 p.m. Saints days, Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a.m. and fourth and fifth Sundays, 8 a.m. Sunday School, Children's service, 2.30 p.m. All seats free

Baptist Church.
Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Pastor.

Sunday services Morning at 11, evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7.30. Young peoples prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7.30.

Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to provide seats.

Grace Methodist Church.
Rev. J. W. Pickwood Pastor.

Sunday services, Forenoon at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close of morning service. Week night services, Y.P.S.C.E. Tuesday, 8 p.m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church.
W. H. Smith, Student in charge.

Sunday services at Bay View, Morning at 11; evening at 3. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Digby Sunday services at 3 45 p.m.
All are welcome.

POETRY.

Gentleman Jim.

In the Diamond shirt waisted Gentleman Jim,
Handsome of face and stout of limb,
Course to dress; but something in him,
Whether down in the coal mine, soiled and grim,
Or wandering alone in holiday trim,
Won the love and respect of every man that chap.

He had no sweetheart, he had no wife,
Some mighty sorrow had drowned his life—
Sing, sometimes, hardly was one to know.
Who age at the orphan's and widow's call
Of those who had perished in shaft or stalls
He was the friend of all living things,
And meeting along in those lonely ways,
He were the dumbfoot of gentler days.

In April last, when the mine fell in,
Beneath the timbers stood Gentleman Jim,
With a ghost grasp he flung two of the boys
Clear of the danger, and then with a noise
The shaft gave way on every side,
The boys were safe but Jim—he died.
Died as men die, and will die—
Giving their lives for their fellows.

When rocks and timbers were cleared away
And Jim borne up to light of day,
They took from his breast, stained with blood,
Two withered leaves of a withered bud
Pinned on a card. "Tonic or Mortis,"
Was written beneath them; beneath it, by
On this relic his heart for years had worn,
Had written, "All withered except the thorn."

What life romance, what story of strong
This man had locked up in his breast—no one
Knew who loved him may ever know,
But the bits of his glorious chivalry
Shall not perish, as long as one lives who this
Read—
That the best where blood for [illegible]
Was a doubting flame and an honest bud,
A somewhat grander than the chapel-rear
In the glory that hallowed the man's prayer.

A BRIDE HUNTING PRINCE.

The Difficulty with Which Victor Emanuel of Italy has to Contend.

The long search for a bride made by the crown prince of Italy has ended, according to rumors from Vienna and Rome, in the betrothal of the Archduchess Maria the daughter of Archduke Karl Ludwig and the Archduchess Marie Theresa of Austria. The princess was born in 1876 and is the sister of the Archduchess Margareta, who married Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg a year ago. It is supposed that the recent visit of Count Nigra to Vienna was made in connection with the rumored engagement of the young couple.

Prince Victor Emmanuel is now 24 years old. He is of medium height, perhaps a little below it, and of delicate build. Unfortunately for him, while not homely he has not inherited the facial beauty of his lovely mother, Queen Margaret, long considered the handsomest princess in Europe. To the regret of the king and queen, their son for years was so backward and bashful that it was almost impossible to induce him to attend even a court reception. He appeared to be afraid of every woman.

Two years ago, when he was sent to join a regiment stationed at Naples, he seemed to overcome his fear of the fair sex and soon started on a brief hunting tour. But he met little success failing to find favor at most of the courts he visited. For a time it was believed that he would choose an English princess, but the difference in religious belief made this improbable from the first. It was then said that the future queen would be a daughter of the house of Orleans, but this, too, failed of realization. Greek and Russian princesses were mentioned in turn, and then came the visit to the court of Berlin, where he was received with great distinction, and the rumor was that the gharer of his future throne was to be a relative of the German empress. But the young woman, according to gossip in Germany, exercised a right which princesses of reigning house seldom assume and declined to intrust her happiness to the Savoy heir.

The failure of the prince to find a mate in the royal matrimonial markets of Europe has been a cause of great chagrin to King Humbert and Queen Margaret, both of whom possess many personal charms. The late Emperor Frederick considered the queen the handsomest woman on the continent, and a more beautiful couple could be pictured only with difficulty than the heroic Hohenzollern and the queen. In the light of his former failures, obstacles may again arise in the suit of the queen's son, and Victor Emmanuel may be obliged to continue his bride hunting pilgrimage.

A Good Story

The following amusing story is told of the late Dr. Wilkinson, formerly Recorder at Hartlepool. He was an enthusiastic advocate of the first great reform bill. One day, walking out in the street with an equally zealous friend, a highly respectable gentleman like himself, he saw approaching a great procession headed by a band and banner. The latter, as it streamed in the breeze, was seen to bear an inscription. This could not be quite made out, but the word "Reform" was conspicuous in the midst of it. This was quite enough for Dr. Wilkinson and his friend. Without a moment's hesitation they joined the throng, and marched proudly along with the rest. But presently the wind dropped a little, and the legend on the banner became fully legible. Then was the horror of the doctor and his companion to find that the procession they had so eagerly joined, and in which they had proved such prominent figures, was one of "Hofer and Drunkards!"

Some Practical Hints.

Many persons find speedy relief for nervous headache by washing the head thoroughly with weak soda water.

By using a plentiful supply of warm water on the face before retiring much damage to the skin is averted, and much gained towards its preservation is accomplished.

Old potatoes should be peeled and thrown in a pan of cold water to prevent them from turning black, then drained from it and put to cook in boiling water and a trifle of salt.

Heavy suppers and excitement are the principal disturbers of sleep. Take a light supper an hour or two before bedtime, and engage in reading, or something of a soothing nature, some time before retiring.

To make potato starch pudding, one conquart of milk, boiling hot, put four tablespoonfuls of potato starch, three eggs, and a little salt well mixed and beaten together, and your pudding is made. To be served with rich sauce.

Slightly moisten a handful of bran and use it instead of the tea leaves in steeping the tea pots. The bran not only gathers up the dust, but brightens the colour of the material. Don't use too hard a brush or sweep too vigorously.

For a swollen toe point soak in warm water in which a handful of salt is dissolved. Dissolve as much salt in a quart bottle of hot water as the water will take up, and use this as a lotion. Wet several thicknesses of linen to use as a pad, pour on it four drops of arnica extract, apply to the arnicated side to the joint, and cover with a bandage. Easy fitting boots or shoes are essential.

Slavery in the Pacific Islands.

A strong protest is needed from the civilized Christian world against the Kanaka labor traffic or system of slavery now going on in the South Sea Islands, on account of its cruelty, oppression, bloodshed and murders. It is a disgrace to humanity, for which retributive justice has a fearful reckoning in store for all engaged in it. Whether to planters and employers in the pearl shell fisheries, or to English French, German and America, this traffic has carried away and laid in their grave many Kanakas—some ten thousand or more in Queensland, and many thousand elsewhere. A note to an official report giving these figures, says that the report is very imperfect, because many died in war and were not recorded. From the New Hebrides alone some seventy thousand of the young men and women have been taken away by this traffic, which is rapidly depopulating the island. Other groups have suffered severely, even worse, where there are no missionaries to intimidate the traders and expose their atrocities, for the Kanaka labor traffic has fear of the missionaries' exposure of its atrocities, and therefore the people are treated more kindly and justly on these islands which missionaries occupy.

Several American papers tell their readers that certain slave vessels are now being prepared to go to the South Sea Islands in quest of laborers; also that not long ago one vessel left with Kanakas away, and that they were disposed of some where in the South American districts. Another cargo of three hundred and fifty was wrecked and all were lost. Some sixteen vessels—two of them steamers—have for years been constantly engaged in this traffic, prowling about the islands, kidnapping and getting the islanders away by every deceptive that man can invent, and taking them away to the pearl shell fisheries and plantations. If this trade goes on for a very little while longer, these islands will be depopulated.

Said it Was no Good.

Judge Stevens of Ironwood, is a good story teller, and one evening when the thermometer was below zero at Ironwood and the wind was whistling outside of a cozy room where was burning a cheerful fire, he related a tale of a Yankee's shrewdness. The judge is an old miner, and went out west with the rush of gold. Near a claim where the judge was working was a thin, angular New Englander, who just kept shovelling ore and paid no attention to anyone else. One day some capitalists came along and casually picked up a few chunks from the Yankee's output. When they got back to town they had them assayed and they yielded wonderful results. The capitalists jumped in the air for joy. Then they went back and there was the old fellow shovelling the same as ever and not saying a word.

"You'll never do anything this way," remarked one of the capitalists.

"Well, I'll get on," returned the Yankee, plying his pick with renewed energy.

"You should interest capital to help you develop that hole in the ground," continued the capitalist.

"Can develop it myself, I guess, said the Yankee.

"Think you've got anything?"

"Not Yet. Nothing in sight."

Then the gentlemen took several more pieces of rock and went back to town. There assayed even richer than the first samples and the capitalists were wild with excitement. They went back the following day to see the old man, who gazed upon them with unconcern as they approached. He was a taciturn individual, with an honest face, and looked as though he would rather die than wrong anyone.

"My friend, said one of the capitalists, what will you sell out for?"

"Wouldn't sell out."

But we want to buy.

"Don't you want to buy for? There's nothing here yet. May be some day. I think hole ain't worth anything."

"Want to buy it, though. Give you $10,000."

"I'd worth ten cents."

"Can you sell it?"

"Yes."

"Give you $20,000."

"No."

"Fifty $60,000 was offered.

"I said the Yankee, you can't, if you want it, but I think it's nothing but a hole in the ground. May be worth a lot some day, but I ain't worth sixty cents."

But the money was paid and the capitalists received the hole. The Yankee's assertions were correct. The hole was not worth sixty cents. The taciturn Yankee had pressed a few rich samples around, and then waited for some fool to bite. He had an honest face, but human nature is sometimes deceptive.

A MUTUAL DISARMAMENT

Gladstone Asked to Suggest One to European Powers.

London, Jan 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. William Byles, Liberal, who is editor and proprietor of the Bradford Observer, asked if the Government, before it embarked upon costly naval expenditures, could see a way to communicate with the other European powers with a view to establishing a policy of mutual disarmament.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the question was one of great importance. He added.—"I am not sure whether the House is aware that when the Earl of Clarendon was foreign secretary he made an attempt in this direction. I do not know that it was done in a strictly official sense, and it was, therefore, not made the subject of a document communicating the fact to Parliament. The Earl of Clarendon received an encouraging answer from one great European government. He was unable to carry the matter further. I am bound to say that I am very doubtful whether the present occasion is one when such representations could be advantageously made."

The Earl of Clarendon referred to by Mr. Gladstone as having made overtures for a general disarmament was British Foreign Secretary in 1853-58. He was again appointed to the office in 1865 and resigned in 1866. For the third time he became Foreign Secretary in 1868. He died in 1870.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett asked the Government if Russia had ordered the construction of three new battle ships, their building to begin this year, thus bringing the number of Russia's battle ships, built and building, up to seventeen.

Sir C. Ray Shuttleworth, parliament secretary of the Admiralty, replied that the facts of Russia's naval developments were necessarily being observed by the Admiralty, but he said, it is not desirable that an official statement be made, as any rate not until the British estimates for the coming year are completed.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett then asked if it was a fact that in the year of 1884 it four or five blockships would build sixteen new battle ships while England would build only three that had just been commenced. The Secretary replied that he must ask the House to await the announcement of the Admiralty's programme.

Ninety-four Radical members of the House of commons have signed an address requesting Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, to revise the present method of taxation. They propose a graduated scale of death duties exempting estates of less than £500 and increasing the rates on larger estates. Thus while estates of £1,000 would be taxed 1 per cent, those of £500,000 would be taxed 10 per cent. According to the Radical plan real estate and personal property would be subjected to the same rate of taxation.

A Financial Transaction.

"Say mister," said a boy who had just overtaken a market wagon in which sat a farmer, "I've got a job for you if you want know who hit you in the neck with that hard snow ball."

"You bet I do," replied the man, slackening speed.

"Will ye gimme a quarter of I ketch him and bring him here?"

"Yes"

"Gimmie fifty cent?"

"Yes," said the driver lifting his whip from the socket, but I won't give you a dollar to know who's that."

"Well, git your money ready."

"You haven't got the boy that threw the snow ball yet."

"Yes I have. That boy is me. Dad's sick, and me mother can't work. The twins is too little to earn anything, so if I don't hustle there won't be any Christmas tree at our house. I'll take a litin' any thing for 50 cents."

"Sonny," said the market man, in a voice that was remarkably husky, "here's yer fifty cents. I'm in a hurry now—you needn't mind about delivering the goods. We'll call it square."

Those Lovers

They had been engaged, but they were suffering from one of those quarrels which often ruffle the course of true love.

They had not spoken for three days, and neither wished to be the first to yield.

But with the hankering which of little murderers and lovers with regrets to the late phenomenon, he called at the house on a Sunday morning to see his lady.

By chance (?) she was seated at the door.

Gathering himself, he with a cool cheek rolling begins—

He—Dear Mr. John Dudley resides here.

She—He does.

He—Is he in?

She—He is not.

He—Will he be in soon?

She—He will.

He—Thank you, I will call again. Have to go.

She—Excuse me, who shall I say called?

"Oh, tell him Mr. Jones called."

Sufferers should try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which relieves all cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, etc.

Did They Hang a Lunatic?

St. Louis, Jan 12.—Samuel Wolfe was hanged today. He spent the night in eating oysters and drinking beer. When asked on the scaffold if he had anything to say, replied, "Go ahead."

Wolfe's crime was the murder of Jerome the Manning. He left the woman after living with her several years. Seeing a gentleman in a St. Paul paper that she had won $1,500 in a lottery, he followed and asked her to renew her old relations with him, and upon her refusal, hit in the head with a hatchet. She refused, and he cut her throat. His defence was insanity. The principal evidence of insanity was the fact that Wolfe carried in his pocket the shriveled and mummified finger of a drowned negro with which it was his practice to stir up the whiskey he drank.

Two of the physicians who examined Wolfe's brain, pronounced it shrivel by one insane. The other took a neutral ground.

A New View of Hell.

There has been contributed to literature recently by an American woman a drama which gives a novel idea of hell. It represents a man in a dream falling with several of his departed associates into the place of torment. He finds that he was in hell through neglect to such place as Christ spoke of in the way in which other people were commonly understood. Hell, Satan man's hell, was a man who had nothing in which he had neglected to do anything. He had no sympathy, no ambition, no pleasure, no pastime, no desire. He could go to heaven, he said, if he liked, but he had no desire. He was not tempted to do anything, he could indulge in, or anything else. This condition is a certain extent exemplified in club life in society and in general form of church and club life. They have cultured every source of enjoyment, clubmen have to be constantly provided to stimulate even a little their appetite for pleasure. Hell is nothing in this writer's conception, caused to its ex treme, lacking, ambition or desire, one of the most horrible states in which any man or woman could be placed.—Portuguese R. Ribe to North American Review

SIGN LANGUAGE

Understood by all Prairie Tribes from the British Border to Texas.

The sign language is understood by all the prairie tribes from the British border southward to Texas. Without uttering a word, they can express any idea. James Mooney, of the Bureau of ethnology, to whom the author is indebted for the information on this interesting subject, has seen a white man, it appears, who could express sixty languages, including English, fluently and accurately. The most frequent sign taken on the plains, is that of Dr. Scott, U. S. Indian agent, who says: "The system is surprisingly simple, so that any intelligent person can acquire the rudiments in a little time.

"The unlettered Indian is a man. Meeting a stroke across the forehead and held up the index finger is a white man—that is to say, a man who wears a hat. The hand making the motion is as if combing out the fine of a woman. A stranger enters the lodge. One of the chiefs present is surprised his friend are his wives, his young ventilation. Test means "Why are you?" If the hand comes to a stop, he points his hand across his throat. This is the sign of the cut throat, signified by making the motion as the process of cutting the throats of enemies.

"The sign of the Cheyennes is the motion of cutting off a finger, referring to their practice of chopping off the fingers of enemies for necklaces. The Cookers was formerly constrained in allusion to which fact they lifted a finger to cover and a man, and then put the finger down the throat. Other tribes also have proper signs. Vegetable. Fruit of the Indians, some of which have been dried out of the Indian territory, is a fruit. The eastern tribes revere the earth, because it brought the world up from under the water. Originally the world was covered with water, all the people and animals living up in the sky. They dived for scraps down to find land but without success. Finally the turtle went, dived and brought up a piece of earth in its mouth, from which the world was grown.—Washington Star.

Alcoholic Diseases.

The use imperceptible use of alcohol gives rise to terrible conditions of which it manifest by visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children. Medical scientists tell us that inebriate parents are only begot children who may fall a prey to the native morbid impulse, but their progeny are often feeble, idiotic, epileptic or insane. It is the custom of physicians in all cases of insanity, epilepsy, idiocy and many other disorders to inquire into the record of intemperance in the family history. Alcohol affect the system in such a variety of ways, prevents the functions of so many organs, invades and corrodes so many tissues, that the physician is often puzzled as to what part of the organism needs treatment first. The poison produces chronic inflammations of the stomach, it gradually inflames the liver and in fact, strangles it like an iron hand, it injures the heart, it affects the kidneys, it does harm to the lungs, it produces neuralgia, delirium tremens, insanity and epilepsy by its influence upon the nervous system, it attacks the spinal cord and causes pseudo ataxia. Sometimes the physicians treat one of these conditions in a patent and sometimes many. The proved alcohol is man's worst enemy and never reliable friend.—Buffalo Commercial.

AN AUCTIONEER'S STORY

Much Exposure Brought On a Severe Attack of Rheumatism.

Bed-fast For Weeks at a Time. His Trouble Aggravated by an Outbreak of Ballyhoo. An Experience of Interest to Others

(From the Shaver Sun.)

There are few people in Seneca County, Ont., who not know Mr. Thos Furlong. For twenty-eight years Mr. Furlong has been a resident of the country, and for twenty or two years has been a travelling agent and an auctioneer, and it is safe to say that he is just as popular as he is well known. In a business of this kind Mr Furlong is naturally exposed to all kinds of weather, and the result has been that for some years past he has been badly crippled with rheumatism and has suffered great pain and inconvenience. Happily, however, Mr. Furlong has found a release from this suffering and his recovery has excited so much interest in and about Stayner that "The Sun" determined to see the physician who effected the cure and give them to the benefit of others. Whenever with regard to the matter, Mr. Furlong expressed the greatest willingness to make public the particulars of the cure in the hope that it might be of benefit to some other sufferers.

"You are of course aware, said Mr Furlong, "that my calling subjects me to more or less inclement weather, and that was the main cause of my suffering. Some nine years ago I first felt the symptoms of rheumatism. I did not pay much attention to it at first, but gradually it became so severe that it was with difficulty that I could get around and my business really became a burden to me. I consulted several physicians who did all they could for me, but without giving me any relief. During a part of the year I was fast to be bed-fast at a time and as the remedies I tried did me no good I began to believe that there was no cure for me, and you will readily understand how despondent I was. To add to my distress I became afflicted with salt rheum of the hands, and had to keep my hands covered with cloths from one years end to the other. I had read of some remarkable cures of rheumatism by the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People and at last I made up my mind to try them, though I must admit that it was with a doubting heart, for I had spent a great deal of money for other medicines without obtaining any benefit. However they say that a drowning man will clutch at a straw, and it was with much faith, that I purchased the first box of Dr Williams Pink Pills. Before this box was all gone I experienced some relief which warranted me in continuing the treatment, and from that out I steadily progressed toward complete recovery.

I have said in all eight boxes with the result that I am today free from pain and aches, and not only do Pink Pills release me of the rheumatism, but they also drove out the salt rheum, and as you see today the hands which had been covered with cloths, eczema and sores are now as smooth and clear as any man's. The splendid result is due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and you may be sure that it gives me the greatest pleasure to warmly recommend them to others.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the long train of troubles depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 c a box or six boxes for $2.50. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively a trifle as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Digby Weekly Courier

Digby, February 16, 1894.

The Prohibition Plebiscite has become law and a vote will be taken on this question simultaneously with the balloting for candidates for the Assembly. Just when the elections are to take place we cannot say, but the time can only be short at best, if any work is to be done by the advocates of prohibition to bring a full vote to the polls. There is little doubt that a majority will be obtained in favor of a prohibitory law, but if force is to be given the movement, a heavy vote representing a strong preponderance of public opinion should be registered, and to secure this vote work and organization are needed.

In some parts of the province temperance workers are already formulating plans of campaign, and among other things a general convention at Halifax is suggested. This may be a good beginning, but we should prefer seeing local conventions, one in each county. This would promote an interchange of opinion among men acquainted with each other and expedite the county organizations for the campaign. Such a convention held, say in Digby town, would bring a large gathering of delegates from all parts of this county, and would certainly be at immense benefit in stimulating and organizing the workers. Take care of the counties and the province will take care of itself.

Parliament is called to meet March 15. Good Friday is about a week later, and the usual Easter recess will prevent the accomplishment of any business till after April 1st.

The government is probably awaiting development in the Wilson Tariff Bill, as no doubt that measure will largely affect the character of the Tariff Bill that will be introduced in parliament. The Bill has passed the House of Representatives but it is impossible to forecast with any accuracy its shape after the Senate has passed it. Under ordinary conditions the bill would probably come with little alteration, but the present depressed condition of commerce and general business interest will furnish either reason or pretext for pronounced opposition to such provisions. The fight in the Senate will be a bitter and probably a long one, but if the Dominion Parliament has much legislation on hand it may be able to stave off its Tariff fall till Uncle Sam has gone on record with best.

There is no Insolvency Bill to be introduced at the coming session which no doubt owing to its vast importance will require a great deal of time.

GLADSTONE'S GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE A STAND AGAINST THE LORDS.

Amendment to the Employers' Liability Bill Carried By Two Majority.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Eng. Feb. 13.—The first council meeting of the National Liberal Federation took place here today. Dr Spence Watson, the chairman, said that it seemed as if there was a conspiracy from the part of the majority of the house of commons and the majority of the house of lords to prevent all liberal legislation by organized and wanton obstruction. It was, however, hoped, that the lords were deprived of their powers to vote. (Cheers)

The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Acland, the minister of education, was the next speaker. He said that the liberals had been perhaps too patient in the past, but the course of the government is now clear and they had decided to negative all the lords' amendments.

A great and prolonged outburst of enthusiasm followed this definite announcement of the government's policy.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It is generally agreed that the amendments of the house of lords to the Parish Councils Bill will be rejected by the chamber of commons and that the bill will be sent back to the lords in its original form. It is expected that the lords will agree to a compromise arrangement satisfactory to the government, but it is said that they will refuse to yield on the Employer's Liability bill. The majority of the liberal members are disposed to fight the lords.

Henry Piron Cobb, member for the Rugby division of Warwickshire, proposed as a compromise amendment to the Employer's Liability Bill that any agreement between the workmen and their employers should be excluded from the bill for three years.

Henry Asquith, the home secretary, accepted this amendment as affording, in his opinion, a reasonable basis for an arrangement.

Right Honorable A. J. Balfour, the conservative leader, said that the conservatives would resist to the utmost the presence of a compromise. He was certain that the house of lords would not, however, be accepted by an overwhelming majority.

Finally the house adopted Mr. Cobb's amendment by a vote of 215 to 214, and adjourned until Thursday, when the amendments to the Parish Council's bill will be taken up.

In the house of lords today the Parish Councils bill was read for the third time.

LONDON, Feb. 12—The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the reopening of Parliament remarks: "There could scarcely be a more humiliating position for a popular assembly than is the case in Great Britain; with the house of commons bullied by the lords, the survival of medievalism, which exists for no reason under heaven but to afford cover for every anti-popular reactionary and despotic sentiment."

London, Feb 14—A great meeting of the London Reform union to protest against the existence of the house of lords, was held this evening. Sydney Buxton, member of parliament for Tower Hamlets, and per Ramentary secretary of the colonial office, made a speech in which he said that the lords had flouted and insulted the people's delegates. It was high time they were called to account. Similar speeches were made by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Henry Labouchere and others.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Address to Her Majesty Adopted by the House of Assembly.

In the house of assembly Friday afternoon the following address, for a bill disallowing sees was adopted by a mean mous vote:

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, etc:

May it please Your Majesty:

1 We, your majesty's loyal subjects, the members of the house of assembly of Nova Scotia, beg leave to approach your majesty with assurance of our unshaken attachment to the throne and person of your majesty, and we pray your majesty's gracious consideration of the matters and things herein to be submitted, which humbly sheweth:

2. That the house of assembly of Nova Scotia, the representative body of the people of the province, have for many years desired to bring about the abolition of the legislative council and the consequent abolition of a single legislative chamber for the said province.

3. That a general election took place in the province in the year 1882; that the administration which was then formed determined, as your memorialists are informed and believe, that no persons should be appointed to the legislative council except such as were in accord with public opinion on the subject of the abolition of that body, and that three gentlemen who are not members of the council were appointed by that administration upon their assurances that they would support the proposed change in the constitution of the province.

4. That in the year 1879, in the first session of the new legislature, at the instance of the administration of the day, a bill for the abolition of the legislative council was introduced into the house of assembly and passed its majority of two votes; but failed to receive the assent of the legislative council.

5. That the house of assembly thereupon, on the 17th day of April, 1879, adopted an address to your majesty praying that such an amendment be made to the British North American act as would enable the lieutenant-governor of the province of Nova Scotia to increase the number of legislative councillors by the addition thereto of a number of persons, not exceeding nine, in accordance with the popular opinion and required assent in carrying out the abolition of the legislative council.

6. That in reply to such addresses a despatch was received from the Right Honorable Sir Michael E Hicks-Beach, your Majesty's secretary of state for the colonies, dated 25th July, 1879, to the effect that in the judgment of her majesty's government the circumstance did not then call for such a step as the house of assembly desired.

7. That in the year 1882 another general election was held in the province, which resulted in a change of government, and in the session after such election a resolution affirming the expediency of abolishing the legislative council was carried in the house of assembly by a vote of 26 to 5.

8. That the administration which was formed in 1882, in view of the overwhelming sentiment in the new house of assembly in favor of the abolition of the council, which it is believed fairly and correctly represented the sentiment of the people in favor of such abolition, adopted the only policy which seemed to be within the constitution under the terms of the despatch received from your majesty's secretary of state for the colonies. In the filling of vacancies in the legislative council only such persons were nominated as were known to favor the abolition of that body, such persons as in reply to a request for their views had declared in writing to the provincial secretary their willingness to assist the government in carrying out the policy of abolishing the council.

9. That in the year 1883 a bill to abolish the legislative council was introduced in that body and was defeated by a vote of 8 to 11.

10. That in the year 1890 a bill to abolish the legislative council was introduced into the house of assembly and passed without division, but on being sent to the legislative council it was defeated.

11. That in the said year, 1890, another general election was held in the province, at which the government were sustained and a new house of assembly elected, which continued to represent the public opinion of the province in favor of the abolition of the legislative council.

12. That at the present time the legislative council, which consists of twenty-one members, includes thirteen members who became receiving their appointments some written assurances of their intention to support the policy of abolition; three members who, it is understood, gave similar assurances to the administration of 1879, and only five members who had been appointed to the council prior to the adoption of the policy of abolition, which has been the avowed aim of all administrations which have held power in Nova Scotia for the last fifteen years.

13. That in the present session of the legislature a measure to abolish the legislative council was introduced in that body by the administration and was defeated, six members voting for the measure and fifteen members against it. Of the fifteen members who voted against abolition seven were members who had received their appointments upon the faith of their written assurances of their adhesion to the carrying out the policy of abolition, and three others who also voted had given similar assurances to the administration from which they received their appointment.

14 That the paper hereto annexed contains true and correct copies of the correspondence between the premier of the province of Nova Scotia and thirteen of the present members of the legislative council, including seven of those who voted against the bill to abolish the council.

(Here follow the pledges)

15. That in view of the efforts thus put forth by successive governments of the province and by the house of assembly representing the people during the past fifteen years, to bring about the abolition of the legislative council, and of the failure of such efforts under the circumstances herein stated, the house of assembly again appeals to your majesty and pray for such amendment to the British North America act as will give effect to the will of the people of Nova Scotia in relation to the proposed change of the provincial constitution.

16. That at the time the address was forwarded to your majesty in 1879, only two of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada had adopted the system of constituting their legislative affairs with a single chamber, namely, the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba. Since that time the province of British Columbia, the province of New Brunswick and the province of Prince Edward Island have in succession adopted the principle of a single legislative chamber, and the governments of these provinces are now being successfully carried on under that system, and apart from Nova Scotia the province of Quebec is the only one in the Dominion of Canada that has two legislative chambers, and in that province as well the question of abolition has been for some time prominently discussed by the public.

17. That in the province of Nova Scotia the question of the abolition of the legislative council has been discussed in parliament and in political opponents of the present government being active and outspoken in their advocacy of abolition as are the members and supporters of the administration in the assembly; that the press of the province is almost a unit in favor of abolition and there is absolutely no ground to doubt that a vast majority of the electors of Nova Scotia are in favor of such a policy and desire that such a change be adopted as will give effect to their wishes.

19. That under the federal system of government which obtains in the Dominion of Canada the larger and more important affairs of the country are dealt with by the federal parliament, and the scope of legislative jurisdiction assigned to the provinces is such that the public affairs of the province may be carried on successfully with a single legislative chamber, as is the case with nearly all the other provinces.

20. That in suggesting to your majesty the lines upon which the remedy may be found for the grievances of which your memorialists complain, they deem it expedient to invite the attention of your majesty to the proceedings of the interprovincial conference held in the city of Quebec in the month of November, 1887, at which the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba were represented by members of their respective governments.

25. That at such conference certain resolutions were adopted on the subject of proposed amendments to the British North America act, which for various reasons have not been submitted to the imperial parliament for ratification; that the twelfth resolution of such conference bears upon the question of the abolition of the legislative council and reads as follows;

That in two of the provinces of the Dominion there is no second chamber; that in five of the provinces there is a second chamber; that in none of these five legislative council is elective and for a limited term that in the other four appointments are by the lieutenant-governor and for life; that the experience which has been had since confederation shows that, under responsible government and with the safeguards provided by the British North America act, a second provincial chamber is unnecessary, and the expense thereof may, in all the provinces, be saved with advantage; that under the act a provincial legislature has power to amend the constitution of the province; that this power includes the abolition of the legislative council, or changing the method of constituting the same; that the provinces have asked to effect the abolition of the council in some provinces where public opinion is believed to favor such change.

(Continued on page three.)

HOME AND ABROAD.

Messrs Tupper and Conmee M. P. P. returned from Halifax this week.

The W. & A. Ry. is to pay $265,000 for the Yarmouth & Annapolis railway.

A. A. Perry the ship builder of Salmon River was in town last Friday.

Mr. G. A. McDonald has purchased an inter st in the New Drug Store and will henceforth be a partner with Dr. Kinsman.

The two horses, as part of the wedding present to Princess May, from the ladies of Canada, were shipped last week from Halifax.

Chas. T. Wilson, the well known New England hotel man is to manage the new hotel at Yarmouth next summer. Date of opening has not yet been set.

Resolutions favoring a plebiscite on prohibition were unanimously adopted by the congregations at the Baptist and Methodist churches Sunday evening.

The late snow fall, though scant in quantity, was so thoroughly fast by the fall of sleet that preceded it that it affords the best sleighing of the season.

The Conservative convention held last week has been further postponed, Mr. Wisdom having declined the nomination. It is not, we understand, yet fully ascertained that Mr. Dugas has declined.

Advices from Barbados are to the effect that all vessels arriving there from Trinidad are now subjected to rigid quarantine inspection on account of the prevalence of yellow fever at Port Spain.

The Salvation Army officers gave very interesting lime light entertainment Tuesday evening in the Baptist Hall. The audience was not very large owing to the weather being extremely cold.

Rev. Mr. Douglas, principal of the Wesleyan college, Montreal, who has been ill for about three weeks died Saturday. Two weeks ago both his feet were amputated and this has increased the weakness of the patient.

John Ryan, a submarine diver, has fallen in with the wreck of the ship Brother Jonathan, wrecked on the coast of California in 1865 with $1,000,000 in gold on board.

At a meeting of the directors of the Halifax Medicine Co. St John on Saturday, a dividend of 8 per cent on the year's operations was declared, besides leaving a handsome rest. The company are doing a rattling business.

A number of radical meetings were held in the province this evening, at which the consensus of opinion was in favor of abolishing the house of lords. The agitation against the lords is increasing daily. The best columns of the Halifax papers are filled with accounts of the movement, ordinary news of the day being curtailed.

Over one hundred sail of vessels have been chartered to carry grain from LaPlata to the U. K. between February 1st and June. There is also a large amount of grain to be shipped from Australia. This, it is said, will have the effect of strengthening deal freights here during the spring, as tonnage will be carcer than in past seasons.

A sad accident occurred at Petotte, Annco, last Friday, whereby Wallace Doyle, a young man about twenty years of age, ploughing to Clementsport, lost his life. Deceased brought a load of logs to Roop Bros' mill. While unloading the logs one rolled completely over him and injured him so severely that he died wit'. half an hour

The Boston Vessel Owners' and Captains Association has declared its sc. of coal rates off. Vessels will now be . ept whatever they can get or . The schooner Spartan was chartered . day to tow coal coal at Baltimore for Weymouth, Mass at 90c and tow gos, 20c below the recent association rate The association will make new rates when business becomes more brisk.

Miss Ella Sturges, a telegraph operator of Bridgeport, Conn. figured in an unusual scene in the superior court last week. She was summoned as a witness in a suit involving telegrams. When she was asked to disclose certain telegrams she refused, although Judge Shumway ordered her to answer. Miss Sturges pulled from her pocket a paper and read to the court the law on evidence in such cases, from authorities, and stated that the manager of her company had told her to decline to answer. The court took a recess, looked up the authorities, and upon returning ruled the evidence out and excused the young woman.

A telephone message from Westport says The steamer Westport left Westport last Saturday morning for Yarmouth. When off Cape St. Mary's an accident occurred to her machinery and she was obliged to make sail. He headed for Yarmouth and shortly after sighted the tug John L. Ward towing the Two Moses for Port Grenville. The Westport anchored and ran up a flag. The Cann bore away for the disabled steamer, but seeing the flag hauled down from the Westport's masthead, resumed her course. The Westport immediately hoisted the flag again but the Cann probably did not observe it and kept away. Capt. Cann then headed for Westport. On making Grand Passage the steamer was sighted by the Digby fishing schooner Parrell O'Hara, which towed her into Westport. The John L. Cann arrived at Westport Tuesday and Wednesday morning took the steamer in tow for Yarmouth where her machinery will be repaired.

A cablegram from London says the shareholders of the Windsor and Annapolis railway on Friday sanctioned and confirmed the purchase of the Yarmouth and Annapolis railway. This railway which is eighty seven miles long, was formerly known as the Western Counties. It has had a checkered career, and was sold to the Windsor and Annapolis company for $1,225,000. By its absorption by the Windsor and Annapolis get a trunk line from Halifax through the land of Evangeline to Yarmouth, 217 miles, where the road connects with the Yarmouth line of steamers to Boston. Manager Campbell of the Windsor and Annapolis is credited with being a several enterprising schemes. It is said that the next move is to absorb the Yarmouth line of steamers and thus obtain daily connections with Boston and send Nova Scotians to Boston and Boston and Canadian points via Boston. Another move is for the railway company to run a daily steamer between St John and Annapolis and direct the summer tourist travel from the Intercolonial railway across the Bay of Fundy and the Windsor and Annapolis railway. The absorption of the Nova Scotia Central, connecting with the Windsor and Annapolis at Middleton and running to the seaboard at Lunenburg, is only a question of time.—Ex.

The Swine and the Flower.

I shrank to meet a mud-encrusted swine,
And then he seemed to grunt, in accent rude,
"Huh! he not proud, for in this fat of mine,
Behold the source of richness for your food!

I fled, and saw afield that seemed, at first,
One giant mass of roses pure and white,
With every bush' mid dark green foliage nursed,
And, as I lingered o'er this lovely sight,
The summer breeze, that cooled that southern scene
Whispered, "behold the source of Cottolene!"

M. E. Wilmer.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber having received the appointment lately held by Capt Hughes of Grafton for shipping or loading and registering vessels at Digby, Sandy Cove, Annapolis, under the American Shipmasters Bounty Act of 1891, begs to give notice that he is now prepared to shipping or loading and registering vessels at Digby, Sandy Cove and Annapolis, when the Act expired.

JOHN H. HENSON.
Beaver River, Digby Co.

In the Probate Court

1893, Digby, S. S.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Potter late of Digby in said county, deceased.

To be sold at public auction, on Thursday 22nd day of February A. D. 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Court house in Digby in said county, under a decree of the Probate Court, granted by the Judge of Probate for the county of Digby on the 20th day of December A. D. 1893.

All the estate, right, title and interest, property and demand that the said late Sarah Potter had at the time of her decease, in and to the following piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Westport in the county of Digby and bounded and described as follows:

All and singular that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situated at Westport, lying and being bounded as follows: On the south by the waters of Grand Passage, on the East by the lands of Ingraham heirs, on the Thomas C. Titus and measuring about one hundred and forty feet (140 ft), on said line from the front street, on the rear or north front side by across road running northwesterly to wood road and another road to land of Charles Titus, on the north east side by land of Charles Titus, following said lands of Charles Titus to the waters of Grand Passage with a line the Grand Passage, being about seventy one (71) feet, the whole containing one quarter of an acre, be the same more or less. Together with all the houses, buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging and appertaining.

TERMS:—Ten percent at time of sale, balance cash on delivery of deed.

W. E. VanBlarcom, Auctioneer.
Chas. E. Jones, Administrator.
Dated, Digby, N.S., January 1894.

NOTICE.

All persons having any legal claim against the estate of Sarah Potter, late of Digby, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from date hereof, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARIA EVERETT, Executrix.
JULIAS EVERETT, Executor.

Digby Feb 6, 1894. 4in

MIDWINTER 1894.

IT may seem early to call attention to Spring importations, but in about 30 days new goods will begin to arrive.

In the meantime we will offer special inducements to our customers in goods on hand to make room for new stock.

IN

DRESS GOODS

you will find a nice assortment in all the fashionable designs and makes.

Bargains may be had in balance of

CLOAKING AND MANTLE GOODS

all of which are this Season's importation.

In the gentlemen's furnishing department you will find everything suitable for the Season.

We would call attention to the balance of our

HARD AND SOFT FELT HATS

IN

Black, Brown, and Nutria,

which will be sold regardless of cost to make room for new goods.

In Hats and Ties no reasonable offer will be refused.

We have left a few pairs of the celebrated

Cardigan Overshoes

reduced in prices as follows:

Ladies, reduced from	1.75 to 1.25
Misses	1.50 to 1.10
Youths	1.50 to 1.10
Childrens	1.25 to .90

In Lumbermen's supplies we take the lead and shall be pleased to furnish quotations either personally or by letter.

Highest prices paid for lumber. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Life, Marine and Fire Insurance Brokers.

Sample books of wall papers to be delivered the last of March now open for inspection—Call and make your Selections early. The new designs are elegant.

Now is the time to buy all lines of goods cheap, just before stock taking and arrival of spring importations.

Call and be convinced

Yours truly

Clarke Bros.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

Report as to Water Supply for Fire and Domestic Purposes for the Town of Digby

We having been appointed a committee to gather information as to the best mode of water supply for the town of Digby at a meeting of the ratepayers held at the Court house on Tuesday evening the 11th day of January 1894 beg leave to report, that at the meeting referred to two schemes of water supply were proposed, 1st by pumping from the water supply at the south end of the town near Mr. Wigg's with by means of a windmill, and 2nd by gravitation from Benamain mountain and the intervening lake if necessary from Vaughan's lake

PUMPING BY WIND MILL

As to the first scheme proposed we submit a report from J. A. Rice, C. E., dated the day of in which is a report from Richard J. Cassidy, Esq., of Annapolis, dated the 28th day of December, A. D., 1893, also an old letter from J. A. Rice, C. E., dated the 17th day of April, A. D., 1893, a second letter from Richard J. Cassidy, Esq., dated the 23rd day of Jan 1894, and a letter from Professor W. R. R. Butler, C. E., of Kings College, Windsor, dated the 23rd day of Jan. 1894.

GRAVITATION.

As to the second scheme proposed of bringing the water in by means of gravitation we submit, 1st the report of Professor W. R. Butler, C. E., dated the 9th day of October, 1893, and memorandum as to supply signed by Botsford Dakin and others and filed the incorporation of the Digby Water Supply Co. limited.

J. E. JONES
T. C. SHREVE
E. V. WALKER

To the Mayor and Town Council of Digby, N. S.

GENTLEMEN,—Pursuant to orders received from you, I have made an examination of the springs at the north and south ends of Digby, and have the necessary levels and measurements, and I find that by one plan proposed, viz—to obtain a supply of water for fire purposes above, from the spring or springs near the west corner of Queen and Prince William Streets (at the north end) that the amount of six inch pipe required would be five thousand five hundred and eighty feet, equal in weight to about ninety tons, cost $3600.00. Hydrants $400., four tail laying pipe, packing joints, digging and refilling the trench $135.50, Building a wooden tank to hold 120,000 gallons, $625. Total $6010.00 This is a close estimate and I have placed it before you as requested, but before going further I would say that I do not consider it an advisable thing to build a tank at that point, for while there is an abundance of water now in sight, it is not so in a dry season, when fires are liable and most destructive, as far as I can find out from many inquiries and by personal observation I should say there would not be a flow of over 4000 gallons per day of 24 hours, which it is my opinion would take about thirty days to fill the tank, but I suppose in case of a serious fire it would never be more than half exhausted at any time.

On this system it would be necessary to dig the trench for laying the pipe an average depth of about six and one half feet for a distance of fourteen hundred feet on the hill between Warwick and George streets, a some places, especially near the junctions of 1st Ally and St Marys Street, the cut would be about nine feet to enable the water to flow up and down to George Street.

We will now proceed to consider the springs at the south end of the town near the property now owned by Sydney Wood, Esq. I am advised that the flow of water from these springs (if concentrated) would be sufficient to supply the town of Digby with water for fire as well as domestic purposes, but as the surface of the water in the town tank at the place is nearly fourteen feet lower than the surface of the water in the town tank at the corner of Queen and Prince William streets, it would be very costly laying the pipes from St Marys street at the site of the springs to Mount street, in Lot 11 would be out of the question to obtain a supply by gravity, as the pipes would have to be buried at the corner of Warwick street and 1st Ally (near the Myrtle hotel) a depth of about 25 feet

Next comes the question as to how this supply can be obtained, and I suggest that it be done by combined pumping and gravity, that is, to force the water from a pumping station at the springs on St Marys street to a stand pipe or reservoir placed on the hill above the town and near the corner of West and Sydney streets where an elevation of one hundred and twenty five feet can be had above Water St. at the foot of Sydney St. From this elevation water can be supplied to any part of the town either for domestic or fire purposes, and would do away with the need of a dry fire engine. This of course necessitates a different system of piping from the first proposition and I estimate the cost at the sum of $17,100. This does not include the cost of running alarm pipes for fire purposes, nor anything for running the plant after placed in position. If I may be permitted I will make a proposition that has been made by Sydney Wood Esq., viz, that upon the town placing the pipe and supplying the fire pumps he will supply the necessary power to drive the pump for the sum of $800 per year. This would save from $1600 to $2000 on the first cost, and relieve the town of the expense of an engineer, firemen, etc.

Again another power may be obtained, that of electricity, a motor and pump could be connected with the electric light station in the town and sufficient power obtained to force the water as well as by steam pump, and perhaps more cheaply.

In conclusion I would sincerely recommend your adoption of the combined system of pumping and gravitation for your water supply if taken from the springs above mentioned.

I am Gentlemen
Yours very truly,
J. A. RICE, C. E.

(Continued on fourth page)

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Courier.

In your papers widely circulated in this town I take this opportunity to bring before much of your readers as are interested in school affairs in this section the following abstract of attendance.

Though but a half year has elapsed since the amalgamation of Hillsburg and Bridgeport sections already the good fruits of the union are noticeable. Until the new building is completed the readers have found it necessary to have two departments, dividing the primary and elementary into two divisions each. At the beginning of the term school four assistant teachers will be employed, and the school divided into Primary, Elementary, Intermediate, Preparatory and High School departments, giving two grades to each with the exception of the High School, which will have grades nine, ten and eleven as now.

Considering the inconvenience of the old buildings the attendance has been fairly good, and the work in the several departments satisfactory, though increased excellence in both the above is missed at

Below is found a comparative statement of attendance which will speak for itself.

Bear River High School Abstract Attendance Half Year Ending Feb 9 '94

Department	Teachers	Miss M Mc Donald	L. Harris	M. Crosby	G. Fraser	Harlan Hayes	W. J. Shields
Primary	1	1.2.3					
Primary	2	1.2.3					
Intermediate	1	4	4.5	4.5	4.5		
Intermediate	2	4	4.5	4.5	4.5		
Elementary	1	5	5	5	5	5.6.7	
Elementary	2	5	5	5	5	5.6.7	
Preparatory		6	6	6	6	6.7.8	
High School						8.9.10	8.9.10
Pupils enrolled		51	39	33	34	23.5	17.5
Average attendance		41.1	30	28	28.7	20.4	15.5

W. J. Ross secretary to Trustees

Freeport Items

The schr Rose, Capt. Haines, arriving from St John on the 12th inst.

The schr L. M. Ellis, Capt Lent, arrived Wednesday morning

Mrs William Denton died here last Friday night at his home and was buried at Waterford Deceased was 87 years of age and a man of christian character, universally esteemed.

Clementsport Chips.

We are glad to say that Capt W. B. Crowell, who has been seriously ill, is now convalescent.

Mr Harry Vidito St., of Boston has been visiting his sister, Mrs. W. J. Vroom

The sad accident to and death of Mr. William Beaton, which occurred at Perotte, Annapolis Co on the 9th inst, cast a deep shade over this community. He brought logs to Snow Brook mill for his employers, Mr Dargie, at about 6 p. m. and while unloading them a log accidently rolled on him which injured him so badly that he died within thirty minutes. The deceased was about twenty eight years of age, and belonged to Clementsport.

A $2,000,000 Loan.

MONTREAL, February 13—The firm of Messrs. Rose Smith's agents of this city has floated a loan of three million dollars for the Quebec government. The loan was usually taken up in this city, the rate being 94, which is 2 and a half per hundred to the province than the Mercier loan, of 1891, when Comptroller Mackenzie, while in London, in floating a loan of a similar amount at the rate of 90.

Steamer Boston in the Recent Storm.

The Boston Post of Feb 2 in its reports of the effects of the great storm and the reports of shipping that were supposed to be on seas of steamer Boston, of the Yarmouth line:—

Capt. M. Gray was met on the street after the Boston arrived at her dock from Yarmouth and asked how he made the outward passage. "Well, I'll tell you what I wish to go to sea, but, don't you see, I been to make my time, and the Boston, in my opinion, is a vessel which has a good time for a Boston Bay or the Bay of Fundy could damage, so long as you keep off the rocks. But I was mighty glad to be what down the channel Tuesday, but the weather cleared outside, and although a heavy north easterly sea was running, we managed to reach Yarmouth not a big behind."

"The return was rough to begin with, but I run in under the lee of Mt. Desert and found smooth water. I found Boston labed light heavy aboard, and passed her in a gale than I had seen for twenty five miles out by north from Thatcher."

Card.

The New Drug Store, I am pleased to be able to say, is now running in a prosperous way and rapidly becoming a recognized factor among the leading business establishments of the Western Counties.

Much of my time and attention has been nearly been given towards the attainment of this more than gratifying result, but with added encouraging daily, some greater demands upon my time—time that I prefer to devote to a special line of professional work.

I have therefore decided to dispose of a part interest in the business to the present manager, Mr. George McDonald—in fact this form of company, and already mutually agreed upon,—and since the present month, Mr. McDonald and myself will be held mutually responsible for the business transacted at the N. D. S.

In introducing Mr. McDonald to his new relation to myself and to the public I may say to those who have not met him, that he is one of their patronage, that he is a registered pharmacist of this province—in fact, competent to do the work thoroughly, and is capable to serve you in any and every depth and of the dispensing department, having passed a very satisfactory examination during the last few days of the present century.

In order to secure for the prescription business the very best quality of drugs, I contribute to personally direct and prepare what such orders.

In your patronage we acknowledge the fact that in endeavoring to merit public esteem we are not unselfish of our own interest, but your interests and our business are identical, so in a word we hope to deal honestly and honorably with you.

It is the pain in our business and profession that we are from many causes unavoidably secluded the publicity that always attaches to a merchant engaged in the purposes of political party or religious sects, and we shall be pleased to do so in the future. In conclusion we would very respectfully extend the point of their trading relations to the New Drug Store, hoping added the competition it has been provided for you of so small capital, and now you are to liberally to enjoy the fruits of your trading.

Yours Respectfully,
Dr. F. S. KINSMAN.

Digby N. S.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Address to Her Majesty Adopted by the House of Assembly.

(Continued from page 5)

and that the act should be amended so as to provide that upon an address of the heads of assembly, the elected representatives of the people, but respecting the opinion may by proclamation abolish the legislative council, of change the constitution thereof, provided that the address is concurred in by at least two thirds of the members of each house of assembly.

2d. That in view of the wishes of the people of Nova Scotia in relation to the abolition of the legislative council, of the authority accorded to give effect to such wishes, the year 1894 be an address to your majesty, and of the several steps taken within the provincial constitution to accomplish the purpose of the people, and to the failure of the legislative council to agree to an abolition measure, notwithstanding that a large majority of such council had received appointments upon the faith of the assurances that they desire to obtain such effect, and would support such measure for that purpose, your petitioners deem it your duty to represent to your majesty that the time has arrived when such an amendment to the British North America act as was suggested by the twelfth resolution of the Quebec conference, should be passed, because it appears in order that the government of the province of Nova Scotia may be carried on in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your majesty's government may be graciously pleased to recommend to the imperial parliament such an amendment to the British North America act as will enable your majesty to your majesty's representative, the governor general of Canada, by proclamation to abolish the legislative council of Nova Scotia, provided that an address to your majesty in favor of such a policy is concurred in by at least two thirds of the members of the house of assembly of the said province.

CLOSING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Lieutenant Governor's Speech—A Large Crowd in Attendance.

The legislature was prorogued at three o'clock Monday afternoon, after a short session of five weeks and four days.

The speech from the throne was as follows:

Mr President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

1 In relinquishing you from further attendance on your legislative duties I congratulate you on the expeditious manner in which the business of the session has been disposed of.

2 I am glad to know that the increasing revenues of the province have enabled you to adopt measures designed to make a more liberal provision than hitherto for the public services, especially in the departments of agriculture, education and roads and bridges.

3. The act to provide for the taking of a vote on the question of prohibition will afford the people to give a direct expression of their opinion on a very important subject which has long engaged public attention

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

4. I thank you for the ample sum you have appropriated for the various public services of the province. The moneys thus placed at my disposal will be carefully applied to the purposes for which they were voted.

Mr President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

5. This being the fourth session of the present general assembly, it will probably be necessary in again summon you to the performance of your legislative duties. The assembly will be dissolved at an early day, and the usual writs issued will be taken to enable the electorate of the province to choose representatives to serve for another term. I have the fullest confidence that the electors will appreciate both the privileges and responsibilities of such an appeal, and that in exercising the high duties of citizenship they will be actuated by a patriotic desire to promote the welfare of our country.

6 In taking leave of you I do desire to express my best wishes for your individual happiness and success, and my sincere hope that the results of your labors may prove most beneficial to the interests which have been committed to your care.

NOT FIGHTING IN BRAZIL

Many Killed on Both Sides—Insurgents Destroy Government Positions—Insurgent Captures

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Secretary Herbert has received the following despatch from Rear Admiral Benham, dated No. Fe. 10 "Insurgents have taken Nictheroy and Arena Point in the bay to Nictheroy and Arena Point in their possession in manner to prevent the government from using them. Government troops are in a position to make a successful bombardment, and they are expected to do so. If the insurgents would permit, I would go ashore and take possession of the city proper if the foreign commanders would permit.

BUENOS AYRES Feb 11—A despatch from Rio Janeiro says: "Insurgents landed yesterday at Nictheroy, and there was a great battle, in which many were killed on both sides. Gen Argello commanded the government troops and prevented the insurgents from landing.

LONDON, Feb. 11—A despatch from Buenos Ayres to day says: "It is officially announced from Rio Janeiro that the insurgents were repulsed at Nictheroy, and many prisoners taken, including several officers. The insurgents captured Fort Arena, Magalhaes, Mancheo, Cruzeiro and Imbuhal, all in the Grande do Sul. A despatch, from Montevideo, Feb. 10, says the insurgent chief of the government vessels Trinidade, Santos and Bahia have been removed, as they are suspected of disloyalty."

SOUTHERN FORTIES DESTROYED.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 9, via MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 10—The insurgent fleet attacked Arena at 6 o'clock last evening and continued the fight until daybreak. The insurgent land forces and destroyed Botafogo the military forts of the government with artillery guns and ammunition. They swept the shores of Nictheroy, but were finally forced to retreat before the superior number of the government force. The government admits the loss of 200 men. A press correspondent at Nictheroy says 500 is nearer the truth. The insurgents remained beyond all hope and destroyed the government position most amounting to the fort. They lost 70 men.

Sons of Temperance.

Hope Division, No. 160, Smith's Cove—
W. P.—George A. Dennis.
W. A.—Mary Stella
R. S.—Miss Annie F. Bostwick.
A. R. S.—Henry E. Smith.
F. S.—Charles C. Anthony.
Treas.—Mrs Annie A. Poole
Chap.—Henry A. Stoddard
Con.—Charles E. McGregor.
A. C.—Minnie E. Austin
I. S.—Guy S. Clement.
O. S.—Andrew E. Welsh
P. W. P.—Osborne S. Welsh
Meetings held in the Hall Wednesday evenings. Members by
Good Intent Division, No. 636, New Tusket, Digby Co.:
W. P.—Stephen P. Salsman
W. A.—Ella M. Salsman
R. S.—Roy E. Hulbert.
A. R. S.—John P. Trefford
F. S.—Arthur W. Hamlen
Treas.—Charles P. Salsman
Chap.—Roger W. Salsman
Con.—Lindsay Doyle
A. C.—Mabel Hulbert.
I. S.—Arthur L. Trefford
O. S.—Joseph W. Hulbert.
P. W. P.—Sarah W. White
Meetings held Saturday evenings at the Hall, Westpornt.

NEW DRUG STORE

A NEW ERA
A NEW STOCK
A NEW ORDER
A NEW COUNTERSIGN
A NEW GRIP
AT
The New Drug Store,
FOR
THE NEW YEAR, 1894.

Our new Drug Store has already taken hold of the business of this town and county, and we have sold goods to all parts of the county, and we have sold goods to all sides with satisfaction to the

FRIENDLY GRIP

that while you remain a source of satisfaction shall not be broken, our door will be open.

This Grip we Cordially extend to all our patrons here and elsewhere.

Our shelves now hold the most complete stock in the history of the New Drug Store

NOTE. Wholesale customers will please have stated days as far as possible for sending their orders, or orders—as our retail business is around dimensions on account of Grip No 2 & Grip No 3

Yours in the many bonds of order—

F. S. KINSMAN & CO

BORN.

CORBAIT—At Rosemay on the 11th inst to the wife of Ethel Corbait a daughter.

DIED.

RAYMOND—At the Four Homes, Middleton on the 7th inst Josephine Raymond aged 61 years

DENTON—At Freeport on the 9th inst Wm. Denton aged 82 years

SHIPPING LIST.

At at Cienfuegos, 2nd inst, brig Ethel Clark, Hatfield, from Bear River.

Cld at Pascagoula 8th inst, schr Saint John, Haley, for Martinique, and sailed.

Bd from Boston, 7th inst, barque Veronica, Thurston, for Buenos Ayres.

Sld from Pensacola, 6th inst, schr Elizabeth, Hagan, for St Vincent.

Sld from St Jago, 24th ult brigs Mary Stewart, Brinton, for Demerara Brewhamer

Sld from Baltimore, 10th inst brigs Loyalist, Dakin, for Paru

At at Bermuda, 4th inst, brigt Florida, Olsen, from Sian Cay for Yarmouth N. S., with loss of mainmast and sails.

At at Fleetwood, 8th inst, ship Alexander Yuan, Dunham, from St John.

At Bermuda, prior to 12th inst, schr Vanous, McNeilan, from Port Spain for New York, with loss of sails

At at St Jabetta, Dec 30th brig Una, Morrill, from San Christova

At at Portsmouth, N H 11 inst, ship R Beasley, Pike, from Boston for Buchiney

At at St Thomas, 14 ult, brig Nellie Pickup, Grover, for Barbados, with Evanston, Crosier, from Grenada, and sid 16th for Pensacola, and for N of Hatteras, 24th ult, schr Herbert Rice, Dunham, from Barbados, 24th ult, schr Vol B, Crosby, from Grenada.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Violent Sensation Caused by Important Disclosures in Honolulu

HONOLULU, Feb. 3—An extremely violent sensation was produced in Honolulu among both parties by disclosures made of the queen's attitude in Minister Willis' No. 1 delivered by the late mails. Her desire for the beheading of the opposing against her was a serious shock to both parties. Similar feeling was produced by her issuing the Dec 18th, on dispersing the children of her enemies. Royalists are united in expressing condemnation of such extreme view, and strong regret and disappointment that she should have responded to Pres Cleveland's request for clemency. Thinking men of both parties seem agreed that the extreme views officially expressed by the queen to Willis do not at all fit in the sentiment of either her native or foreign adherents. It is quite certain these publications made her extremely unpopular among her own party. In an interview, yesterday with a very intelligent Royalist he said these utterances had put her position entirely out of the question. He believed a compromise might be hoped for on Kaulani. On the other hand, the anger caused by the queen's language is unmistakable. A still greater sensation of a different sort, however, was produced by the list showing Minister Willis by the Honolulu Whigs of persons selected to advise and assist in the carrying out of the arrest measures proposed by him yesterday and the other party. Under the existing circumstances such a list becomes a blank list, consequently a large number of those whom it was in no sense of have hankered to be alive in the papers that they were not consulted in the use of their names and have no sympathy with Willis' views

FOR SALE

Sebe Isle Peters, 32 tons, in good repair hulls and running gear in good order. Have one now. For further particulars apply to

CAPT FRANK BLACKBURN
Sixth Cove P. O. Feb 9th '94 3m

Mothers will find the Pain Killer invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept in the house ready for use at a moment's notice. For pain in the bowels take a little Pain-Killer in sweetened milk and water, rubbing the bowels at the same time with it. For colic pains in the stomach, from cold or other causes, nothing is the Pain Killer will give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. Ask for the New 25-cent size.

Mr. Celestin Green, Syracuse, N. Y., writes "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning excessive pain in my stomach. I took Dyspepsia Pills according to directions under the head of Dyspepsia or Indigestion. One box completely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without disturbing me in the least. Dyspepsia Pills do not cause pain or griping and about 40 be used when a cathartic is required.

Season to Challenge Corbett.

DETROIT, February 8—Sullivan, the strong man, who is playing 10 engagements here, announces that he has decided to challenge Corbett for a fight. Sullivan strikes a 2,000 pound blow. He says he is willing Corbett should strike him, but that he would merely break Corbett's arm or otherwise disable at the time. He states that he will go into training to perfect himself also in the science of sparring.

NOTICE.

The subscriber M. L. Chase Chase, Capt. Jos. Brown, master, will run as a market packet between Digby and St John during the ensuing season.

New stock Letter Heads and Bill Heads at COURIER OFFICE.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches As Come Now.

Hood's Cures

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Gentlemen: I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and face, and before I had finished the second bottle bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE GRAVES, Sparrowville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the action of the bowels to a healthy natural condition. 25c.

NEW PRINTS.

Ginghams and Shaker Flannels at J. F. Saunders

20 per cent discount for Cash on balance of Cloths and Winter Dress Goods, to make room for new Goods.

J. F. SAUNDERS.

Digby N. S., Feb. 14, 1894.

J. A. CLINTON,

Merchant Tailor,

Twenty-Eight Years the Leader of Fashion in Digby.

—ALL THE NEWEST—

PATTERNS OF CLOTHS

Now on hand from the best Houses in the Dominion.

J. A. C.

NOTICE!

THE BARTON MILLING CO.,

having bought a

NEW STEAM PORTALE SAW MILL,

will be prepared on and after January 15th, to do sawing at any convenient place within the sawing of 20 miles of lumber and logs to build the best will be guaranteed.

The Company expect to commence operations at Tim Lake, North Range.

The subscriber is prepared to engage for time with FOUR SEAL MIDLINGS, and also logs and lumber in our place when this mill shall be set up.

JOSEPH G. McNEILL.

Bear River, Nov. 20th, 1893. 12 tf

FOR 20 DAYS.

75 CTS.

Cash Will Buy $1.00

worth of the following market down goods, the room being wanted for Spring Arrivals.

Muffs and Collars,
Shawls and Wool Squares,
Dress Tweeds, Prints,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Shaker Flannels,
Pillow Cloth,
Table Cloths,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Neck Ties and Scarfs,
Men's and Boys' Shirts (cop and under,) Drawers, Jumpers, Pants, Men's and Boys' Caps, Men's Hats half price,
Ladies' Overshoes $1,60,
Skates 70

No cash in the above prices.

W. W WADE,

Bear River, N. S., Feb. 2, 1894.

BARGAINS for JANUARY TO J. L. PETERS.

Sweeping reductions are offered for CASH on many lines Winter Goods to clear in order to make room for Spring Stock, of which will arrive very early.

Special discounts on the following:

Ladies' Heavy Cloths and Cloakings. A few Ladies ready Made Ulsters. A few Child's Reefers and Ulsters, Ladies Fur Collars and Muffs, Gents' Fur Caps and Fur Robes, Men's and Boys Over Coats, Ulsters and Reefers.

As in these lines the assortment is very limited at this season of the year, intending buyers should call early.

Bear in mind that this sale will not last long, but while it lasts you will find bargains every day. See the Angola Suiting at 8 cents worth 12.

I am shipping a special line of Boots Shoes and Rubber Goods. Particular attention is being called to these goods and prices are guaranteed to be as low or lower than same goods bought elsewhere.

J. L. PETERS.

THE SAYING IS MONEY - IS - SCARCE.

Therefore to advance business and the interest of all concerned we have decided to buy a large quantity of

PILING.

Bring along the piling and we will give you the goods.

WE OFFER

BARGAINS FOR cash on goods in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

H. B. ALLEN & CO.

H. A. ALLEN H. A. SMITH

FEATHERBONE

Corsets are now recognized to be the Standard Corset of Canada.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

ASK YOUR DRY GOODS DEALER FOR THEM.

DR. W. A. MORGAN DENTIST.

Office over Parker's Watchmaker.
OFFICE DAYS AT DIGBY
THURSDAY & FRIDAY.
OFFICE DAYS AT WESTPORT
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
Open for Appointment Saturdays.
Will be absent during the months of July

Westport and Digby Ferry.

Commencing Dec. 4, 1893, the S. S. Westport will leave each day for Digby, week days, at 7 o'clock a. m. Returning leave Digby at 2 o'clock p. m.

A. W. Foster, Agent, D. B. S. Co.
Westport, Nov. 27th, 1893

To Let and For Sale.

To Let—The dwelling commonly known as the late Charles Dodd place on Hill.

And the Dwelling, lately "The Wagon" on Water street.

For Sale—The Meehan house, on Montague street.

ALL IN DIGBY.

Apply to the undersigned at Liverpool, N. S.

W. M. FORD, Digby.
Liverpool, Nov. 1st, 1893. GEORGE FYKE, Agent for Mrs. M. Ford.

Digby Manufacturing Co.

Handle Blocks and Fish Box Shooks a specialty

Will buy Hard and Soft Wood Timber, paying cash on delivery.

JUST ARRIVED

A Box of Picture frame moulding. Frames made to order at clock bed on prices

ERB'S PHOTO STUDIO

Farms for Sale.

Two Farms situated about 2½ miles South of Clementsport are offered for sale or exchange.

A FARM containing 100 acres more or less, formerly owned by Madison Chase and known as the Hiram Chase farm, and adjoining good village lands, large orchard, outbuildings fair dwelling house, good water and wood lands.

Also a farm of 100 acres known as the Gilbert Chase farm adjoining Nicholas Gilbert, Capt. Jacob Chase and others. Good orchard and wood lands.

These farms will be sold in one or separately as may be given claim.

For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

L. E. MITCHELL
Digby Nov. 21 1893. Executor of the estate 17 tf

NOTICE

Persons indebted to Edwin Hoyt are notified by applying to J. B. Hoyt, agent, at Digby Bridge, Bill of Jaggets Bridge Digby Co., N. S. 7 tf

TO LET.

The north half of Brick Block now occupied by H. B. Allen & Co. Possession given in Spring next if desired.

E. DESBRISAY.

FOR SALE.

By Public Auction at E. Turnbull's Livery stable in Digby, on MONDAY, the 19th day of FEBRUARY 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. THE PARTS BOX LUGGY nearly new. Wagon is equal to about half.

T. E. LEA & E. VAN DUSEN, Assignees.

J. A. Ruel, C. E.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF COMBINED PUMPING AND GRAVITY SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY FOR DIGBY, N. S.

5775 ft—79 tons 5 inch pipe } 5280 "—85 " 6 " " } 164 tons at $40	$6560.00
10955 trenching jointing and covering pipe	2739.00
Hydrants	500.00
Reservoir	3500.00
Engine, pump, well etc	3000.00
	16,299.00
Engineering, superintendance and incidental expenses	1000.00
	$16,299.00

J. A. Ruel, C. E.

Annapolis Royal, N. S.
Dec 28th 1893

Sidney Wood Esq
Digby, N. S.

Dear Sir,—The proposition you submitted to me some time since ("for providing for the town of Digby a water system for fire protection whereby their present apparatus of a steam fire engine and appurtenances may be utilized without imposing additional burden upon the tax-payers,") I am satisfied deserves appreciation, and after due consideration I deem the same quite feasible, as there can be no doubt as to the capacity of the springs supplemented with the storage in reservoir being ample to afford a continuous water supply to a steam fire engine that would enable the same to give the fullest possible protection while in operation.

The proposition comprises: *First*—The placing on the springs at the southern end of the Alley, a wind mill and pumps to force the water through a four inch pipe up to a reservoir on the hill two blocks above. *Second* The construction of a reservoir of a capacity of 15,000 gallons: *Third* Connecting the springs and reservoir with a four inch supply pipe, and laying a six inch main delivery pipe from the reservoir to the Alley and along same to say Prince William Street, *Fourth* Placing five fire hydrants on the six inch main along the Alley to feed fire steam engine from.

The probable cost of this work as approximately estimated would be as follows.

Work necessary at springs	$100.00
Wind mill & pump	150.00
200 ft 4 in pipe from pump to reservoir	75.00
4000 ft 6 in pipe from reservoir to alley and along same	2000.00
5 fire hydrants	150.00
Labor trenching and back filling pipe line	400.00
Construction of reservoir	300.00
Special castings and gate valves	50.00
Lead and jute	100.00
Laying pipe and jointing same	2[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Contingent expenses allow	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

In my opinion this system when laid down would afford an opportunity to realize a revenue from domestic service that would equal if not greatly exceed the interest upon the cost of construction, and make the work self sustaining and release the town from taxation for such purpose. Again in the event of a general water system being laid down in the future the six inch main pipe line along the alley would undoubtedly be available as a portion of such future system.

With these considerations I am satisfied it would be difficult to suggest any other middle course that your town could adopt, (between an efficient water supply system and no protection whatever) more cheaply than herein proposed.

I am
Yours etc
R. J. Uniacke.

Copy of Letter J. A. Ruel, C. E.

Digby, April 17th, 1893.

T. C. Shreve and John Daley, Esqrs.

Gentlemen,—At your request I have examined a spring of water and ascertained its elevation, as situated on the side of the mountain in Condon's farm about two miles from Digby. I find the elevation of the spring to be about two hundred and sixty five feet above ordinary high water, or about two hundred and fifty feet above water street.

The water in this spring is pure and bright and the present flow from it I estimate at six hundred gallons per hour, or fourteen thousand four hundred gallons per 24 hours.

By this I am only [illegible] the present visible supply, which if stored in a reservoir would be ample for all purposes for the needs of a town much larger than Digby. The water from this spring would of course be brought into town by the system of gravitation, which is superior to any other, and has many advantages over the pumping system which should never be used when a sufficient supply can be obtained by gravitation.

I was not aware of the existence of this spring when I made my report to the Council at their last meeting.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd) J. A. Ruel.
C. E.

Annapolis Royal
January 23rd 1894.

Dear Mr. Shreve,

In reply to your communication re water supply for town of Digby, I insist that I never in any communication of mine upon the subject, recommended any scheme preferable to that of a direct system by gravitation. My letter to Mr Wood in December last was in reply to inquiries as to the feasibility of a system proposed by him as follows: For fire protection for the town of Digby, whereby their present apparatus, viz: a steam fire engine and its appurtenances may be utilized, it must be remembered that [illegible] additional burdens upon the tax payers.

The present need of the town is water for fire protection of which except during spring and fall four fifths of the town is absolutely unprovided, and with this need is an equally imperative one viz that it is not desirable to increase the taxation in order to create the supply.

Upon the above basis I submitted my views as to the feasibility of his scheme, *and classed it as a middle course between an efficient water supply and no protection whatever.*

When I expressed my views as to a former scheme submitted for my consideration I certainly intimated my approval of a system by gravitation as preferable to any other method.

The report from Prof. Butler on his preliminary observations, which you submit for my perusal, should be ample professional authority to satisfy your citizens that a system by gravitation is obtainable and I cannot conceive any justification for not adopting his propositions beyond an unwillingness to assume such a financial burden. In returning herewith the report you forwarded, I remain

Yours very truly
R. J. Uniacke

T. C. Shreve, Esq., Q. C.
Digby N. S.

Windsor
January 23rd 1894

Dear Sir.—In yours of the 16th inst. you asked for my opinion upon an alleged proposal to provide a water supply for your town, for domestic and fire purposes, by means of pumping by *wind mill* from springs situated at the southern end of the town, and near the tannery.

I should unhesitatingly condemn such a proposal, for several reasons (1) it would in my opinion be most rash and culpable to place reliance for the safety of the town in case of fire upon a system based upon power so fickle and uncertain in its action.

Any water system dependent upon the artificial development of mechanical power to be satisfactory must not only provide against the effects of a temporary break down of machinery, by introducing a reserve of water under efficient head, but should so far as possible also provide for the utilization at a moment's notice of such mechanical agent as may be chosen and the inherent weakness in any pumping system lies in the general difficulty of completely satisfying these two conditions. Absence of the control of your power extinguishes one of the factors of safety to which I have referred and a reinforcement of the other (water in reserve) is not in my opinion open to you to the extent necessary to counterbalance the weakness alluded to.

I should consider no pumping system adequate to the full protection of a town unless it provided storage at an elevation in quantity sufficient to cope with a most extensive and protracted fire and at the same time commanded supply *available at all times* for replenishing such storage, which replenishment should be effected by the most reliable power and machinery obtainable.

I should however wish to point out in the second place that in my opinion a further weakness would characterize the system you refer to in as much as the discharge of the spring you mention is both feeble and uncertain. In September of 1892 I was called upon by one of your town's people to give an opinion as to the adequacy and character of a supply dependant upon this spring as source; my report is possibly extant. On that occasion I examined the district very carefully and came to the conclusion from such information as could be obtained from wells and from data collectable, that the discharge in the neighborhood of Mr. Woods mill, was due to water of percolation along a sandy belt intervening between the out crop of two interstratified beds of clay, this water having free access to the sea in an easterly direction, and that the discharge of the springs aforesaid due to a weep over the lower clay bed at points of local denudation, would be subject to fluctuation and would depend upon the varying height of the line of saturation (the same line i e which governs the varying heights of water in the wells of the neighborhood.) This being the case the discharge in a period of drought, might become quite insignificant, or might even cease altogether.

On September 3rd of that year the combined discharge below the mill was less than 15,000 gallons per *diem* notwithstanding the fact of its being at that time a somewhat wet season; this quantity would by no means be sufficient to form the [illegible] basis of an efficient water supply, and yet in my belief this quantity even is greater than the springs [illegible] can be relied upon to yield as their minimum discharge.

Means of augmentation would therefore become absolutely necessary.

The quantity of water required to supply a given population varies greatly with the character of the town supplied and depends upon density of population, manufacturing interests, sewerage &c &c, but the limits speaking generally are between 30 and 100 gallons per diem per capita. It is however an inestimable boon to any place to be supplied with water without restriction, and it seems to me that in the case of your town, which will probably become a favorite summer resort, if you are successful in providing a pure and copious supply, every effort should be made to secure both.

The water of percolation to which I have referred, is undoubtedly liable to serious contamination from sewerage, as a portion of the town is situated upon part of the area whence it is derived, not to speak of the existence of several burying grounds upon the same area. This [illegible] objection will apply with even greater force to any effort to augment quantity obtainable from the natural overflow by means of deep well sinking.

Your town people, I believe, would be making a great mistake in [illegible] dependence upon any such [illegible] or in [illegible] while dependent upon [illegible] inadequate, and objectionable sources discussed, when nature has placed at your command the opportunities to which I had the honor of directing your attention in October last, and by taking advantage of which you eliminate all uncertainty of action as regards your pressure &c for fire protection and eliminate also the cost of the maintainence and working of expensive machinery.

I have sir, the honor to be
W. R. Butler M. Eng A.M.I.
C. E.

To T. C. Shreve, Esq., Q. C.,
Digby.

◆

SUPPLY BY GRAVITATION.

T. C. Shreve, Esq., Q. C.,
Digby.

Sir,—I beg to submit, as under, report on an examination of certain localities in the neighbourhood of Digby carried on by myself, at your instruction, between the dates September 19 and 23 of the present year, for the purpose of investigating the character and capabilities of such localities as sources of a water supply for the town of Digby for domestic purposes and for fire protection.

SPRINGS AT CONDON'S.

As suggested by you I first gave my attention to a tract of elevated ground near the residence of Mr. B. Condon and extending for some distance upon the southern and eastern slope of Master's Mountain. A good deal of water issues at several points upon the surface within this district, in the form of springs, more or less copious, most of them situated upon a zone lying between altitudes of 200 and 300 feet above high water. This water is, in my opinion, derived from the rain fall over the plateau and upper [illegible] of the mountain, and is arrested in its perculation through the fissured trap and more permeable beds of the new road sandstone formation by out cropping clayey and less permeable beds, belonging to the latter, which show themselves within the zone above referred to. Assuming this to be its origin, a variable flow must be expected from these springs, the discharge depending upon the rate of perculation.

Two of the springs to which I have referred had been cleared of accumulation and their flow roughly concentrated, the combined visible flow from these two I found to be at the rate of some 3500 imperial gallons per day of 24 hours on Sept. 21st. I observed several other points at which it might be concluded that similar efforts would disclose a similar visible flow and that possibly some 10,000 gallons per diem might have been obtained at the time of my visit, by collecting and concentrating visable surface flow.

Below the zone of these springs there are indications of beds of stiff clay, if these beds are continuous their presence should lead to the possibility of increasing the collectable discharge from this region in a dry season by artifical means by the formation of infiltration galleries suitably disposed of. To test this in some measure I requested you to have certain trial pits sunk in the higher portions of the belt. The new red sandstone formation was met with within a few feet of the surface and upon penetrating a soft slatey rock water was found issuing with some force from the bottom of the trench. It is my opinion that the yield from this region might be very sensibly increased by the method above referred to.

The area supplying this belt by percolation cannot be estimated at more than 100 acres. It is impossible to apply any general rule to the computation of quantity of water likely to be furnished by percolation in a region so disturbed. In my own view conditions would be favorable to a certain underground storage and gravitation towards the east and south slopes of this spur. Should you endeavour to utilize such water as may be collectable from this area I should advise your carrying out certain experimental works akin to those to which I have referred. Experiment of the kind proposed would, in my opinion, be well worth the trial, it need not be carried further than it may promise success, and a test of the probable results can be made for a small sum of two or three hundred dollars.

Without natural opportunity for a reservoir to contain very large storage, or positive proof of the possibility of drawing from subterranean storage you would be very far from justified from dependence upon the yield of those springs throughout the year for own supply. A supplement to this yield however, can be obtained from the watershed adjacent and which supplies the brook situated upon the left or west of Lighthouse road. Careful survey will, I think, reveal the possibility of obtaining water from this stream at an altitutde sufficient to replenish a reservoir constructed upon the area last discussed, and placed at an altitude of some 220 feet above H. W. retaining at the same time an extent of watershed upon the brook, equal perhaps to 8-10 of a square mile.

At the time of my visit this little brook was discharging at such an altitude, not less than 40 000 imperial gallons per day, the rainfall for the year had been exceptionally low and as recorded at Digby during the months January to August inclusive, was only 72 per c. of the mean ordinary rainfall for this province during those months of the year (respecting the mean ordinary rainfall for Digby there seems to be no records accessible.)

I feel confident that by a judicious arrangement these two areas may be so united as to form a combined source of supply adequate to the present needs of the town. Certain storage of water will be necessary, and whether the bulk of this storage can be most cheaply effected upon the one watershed or upon the other will be a matter for determination by more detailed survey. The neighbourhood of the springs by Condon's is by no means unfavorable as position for a service reservoir furnishing a good, manageable and effecting pressure.

I should recommend you having analyses made of the water from each of these sources. It will, I believe, in each case be found to be of excellent quality.

THE VANTASSEL LAKE DISTRICT.

From the watersheds of this district an abundant supply of water can be secured and stored if necessary. A number of ways of dealing with this watershed are open.

The VanTassel Lake itself, at the time of my visit, contained an available storage of possibly 7 to 10 million gallons and was discharging at its outlet some 65,000 impl. gallons per diem. The present condition of this Lake however, I should pronounce very unfavorable to the purity of its water. The latter at some seasons would probably be found highly charged with organtic matter—except within a small central area the depth appears to be insufficient to prevent a close vegetable growth. From evidence upon the margin I should conclude that the water once stood at a higher level and that the latter had been artificially lowered, where it restored to its former mean level, and effort made to remove the vegetable accumulation over its shallow portions (the lake can be drained I think without much difficulty) or to cut off these portions by embankments — its objectionable features as a storage reservoir might in all probability be removed and an available storage obtained of 20,000,000 gallons, with this storage the watershed of the lake might be relied upon to supply an average daily draught of 250,000. this quantity of water delivered at high water level at Digby by means of a 10 inch main during 12 hours out of the 24 from the present altitude of over ~~400 feet~~ would be capable of developing at the level energy equivalent to over 40 horse power. Looked upon therefore as a storage of mechanical power this source is an extremely valuable one.

I have hitherto spoken only of the watershed draining direct to the Vantassel lake. It is possible by a very easy divertion to increase the inflow to this lake and to place it in connection with a second collecting basin lying to the north and having an area fully equal to its own. In addition to the two watersheds just referred to there is in this region an entirely separate basin to the west of Vantassel lake, the stream from which unites with the discharge from the lake at a lower level; this stream at the time of my visit was delivering over 100,000 gallons of water per diem at a level of more than 300 feet above high water at Digby. This could of itself be easily made to furnish a full and sufficient supply of water for the present needs of the town.

The water flowing from all three of the areas last referred to is more or less discolored by passing through peaty accumulations, storage, however in a sufficiently large and deep reservoir free in itself from characteristics favorable to vegetable and animal growth and decomposition, would probably free the water from much of its objectionable color at most seasons. The Vantassel lake should soundings etc. over its bed reveal the practicability of what I have hinted at, would under proper treatment afford you a most valuable storage of water for domestic, fire and mechanical purposes.

I most particularly call your attention to the fact that the system first discussed (the springs and their supplementary supply) is capable of still further supplement from the Vantassel area by a comparatively inexpensive method, involving the use of but a small pipe and by such a method you might still have at your command about half the horse power previously quoted. With reference to the foregoing estimate of horsepower it must be understood that the figures are inclusive of the power which must be at all times rendered available for the extinguishing of fires, and it may be remarked that with the means suggested a development of energy would be possible for a more or less limited period very largely in excess of the figures quoted (I may illustrate my meaning by stating with a 10 main from Condon's 72 h p might be maintained for three hours by a draught upon reservoir of but the one days supply of 250,000 gallons.

I must remark that the utilization of the full power available direct from the Vantassel lake would present certain practical difficulties, necessitating expense and complication in connection with your town system.

I append to this report an approximate estimate of systems outlined: the details of either system, however, require survey and some careful study and elaboration in order to design to best advantage for present and future. My statements and figures must be considered as preliminary in character.

For distances and areas I have to depend upon the map and for height upon the barometer. I have endeavoured, however, to allow throughout, sufficient margin to ensure safety in general deductions.

I have sir, the honor to be
Yours obediently,
W. R. Butler,
A "M" I. C. E.

Windsor Oct. 9th 1893.

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Approximate Estimates.

Springs, supplemented by Letteney's brook.

Storage and collecting works including service reservoir	$5,000
Main to Digby	10,000
Town system	14,348
Pipe to Letteney's	1,800
	$31,148
Possible supplemental works, connecting Vantassel lake	$16,000

From Vantassel's lake direct.

Treatment of lake	$3,500
Mains to Digby	25,400
Town system and power main	18,248
	$47,148

W. R. B.—

Copy of Memo. as to Supply.

We, whose names are attached to this certificate, hereby certify that we have known the spring of water on the mountain known as Beeman's mountain, on the Lighthouse road, for the last twenty five years, at all seasons of the year, in and through the driest seasons as well as at other times of the year, and that the flow of water from each spring is never less than it is now, and that the dryest seasons does not in any way reduce its flow.

Lighthouse Road Digby Co.,
April 25th 1893.

Botsford Dakin,	Gilbert Ellis,
Aug. Turnbull,	W. E. Ellis,
J. D. Letteney,	Roger Dakin,
J. O. Turnbull,	C. Turnbull,
W. B. Hayden	Chas Frank.

Proposition of the Digby Water Supply Company (limited.)

The company proposes

1. To acquire all their rights under the charter to the town of Digby, assigning the town on the re-imbursing them for moneys expended by them in connection with surveys and other necessary steps, in order to bring the water into the town.

2. If the Town does not come to take the place of the company, the company proposes in consideration of the town guaranteeing the bonds of the Company for the amount of the capital borrowed to carry on the work, to pay to the town one quarter per cent yearly on the amount guaranteed and to furnish the town with 30 hydrants in convenient parts of the town, for the sum of $900.00 per year, the company guaranteeing a full and sufficient water service for fire and domestic purposes.

3. Should the town not desire to guarantee the bonds, the company will undertake the work on their own responsibility, in consideration of the town paying the company $1,000 a year for 30 hydrants, the company guaranteeing a full and efficient water supply for fire and domestic purposes.

Should this last proposition be accepted the stock list of the company will be thrown open for 30 days, to enable any rate payer of the town to become a share holder in the company, should he desire to do so.

T. C. Shreve, President.
John Daley, Secretary
On behalf of company.

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AMALGAMATION

Details of the Windsor and Annapolis and Yarmouth and Annapolis Proposed Union.

(London Canadian Gazette.)

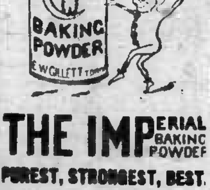
A special meeting of the Windsor and Annapolis railway company is convened for the 26th inst. to consider resolutions authorizing the purchase of the Yarmouth and Annapolis railway on the terms and conditions set forth in the provisional agreement dated the 12th day of October, 1893, to authorize the directors to create and issue 4 per cent terminable debenture stock of the nominal amount of £500,000, and to apply the capital proceeds thereof as £130,000 for part consideration for the purchase of the Yarmouth and Annapolis railways, as to other part thereof in redemption of the existing "A" and "B" debenture stock and debentures of the company, and as to the residue thereof of the general purposes of the company, to increase the nominal capital of the company to £500,000 by the creation of 2,575 new 5 per cent. preference shares of £20 each, with the like preference and privileges as the existing preference shares of the company, and rank pari passu there with, and 6,175 new ordinary shares £20 each, with power to issue such new shares under and in accordance with the provisional agreement.

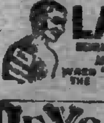
By the recent construction of the line of railway between Annapolis (the western terminal of this company's railway) and Digby (on the Western Counties railway), a complete trunk system has, it is stated, been opened up from Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, to Yarmouth, whence there is a regular communication with the U. S.

The Western Counties (now the Annapolis railway) extends from Yarmouth to Annapolis, where it connects with this company's system. It is 87 miles in length. The portion between Annapolis and Digby was built entirely under government supervision, and completed about two years ago. The total purchase consideration agreed upon is £265,000, of which £130,000 is to be in 4 per cent debenture stock, £50,000 in 5 per cent preference shares of £20 each and £85,000 in ordinary shares.

An act has been obtained from the legislature of Nova Scotia authorizing the purchase and the alteration of the name of this company to that of the Dominion Atlantic Railway company. It is intended also to obtain from the Canadian parliament a futher act to ratify the sale, and for other purposes.

It is added that the fusion of the two railways into one system offered an opportunity of consolidating the debenture issues of the company by the substitution for the existing debenture stocks and debentures of the company of a new four per cent debenture stock, to the mutual benefit of all the proprietors. It is, therefore, proposed to take powers to issue £500,000 4 per cent interminable debenture stock, and to increase the company's capital to a like amount, divided into £270,000 in 5 per cent preference shares of £20 each, and £230,000 in ordinary shares of £20 each making in all a total nominal amount of £1,000,000 of share capital and terminable debenture stock. The whole of the 6 per cent. "A" debenture stock (including both the £50,000 guaranteed stock and the £25,000 unguaranteed stock) would have to be converted on the reconstruction an option will be given to the holders of "A" debenture stock either to exchange their present holding for the new £4 per cent terminable debenture stock of this company at £110 per cent or to be paid off in cash at par.





Digby Weekly Courier.

Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Limit d
Directors and Proprietors

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST AND WELFARE OF THE COUNTY

Terms $1.50 per year; $1.00 if paid in advance
Single copies, 3 cents.

VOL. XX. DIGBY, N.S., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23 1894. NO 24

LaGrippe and its Treatment.

Three years ago when La Grippe first visited this country, the grand study was how best to treat it. After carefully studying a number of cases I found to reduce a sweating stage as early as possible which may be done in the absence of a doctor, by hot mustard baths, hot lemonade, or better still, hot milk and molasses (milk punch) drinking as large a quantity as possible while well covered up in bed. This indeed sweating reduced the temperature and relieved pain, the next trouble was the bronchial trouble which is generally sure to follow La grippe, sometimes begins at the onset. For this I made a cough mixture that stimulated the mucous membranes, at the same time was soothing and heavily charged with quinine. For this purpose I selected what has since become so universally popular and is known as Dr. Miles's Co. Syr. Tar Compd. Mixture, the success of such a course of treatment could best be told by those who were victims of Grip, as could be shown by hundreds of testimonials, pro.

During the present epidemic this compound, the main component among those who learned it before, and such a fame as Miles Co Syr Tar Compd Mixture so that its sales have increased 500 per cent since the Christmas Holidays.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable dealers.

Steamboats, etc.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.

FALL ARRANGEMENT

Time Table, No. 48, Commencing Monday, 2nd Oct., 1893.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express daily except Sundays	Express Monday only
	A M	Noon
YARMOUTH	Le 6 20	12 10
HEBRON	6 32	12 22
OHIO	6 38	12 30
PUBNICO ROAD	6 50	12 35
BRAZIL LAKE	6 57	12 40
LAKE ANNIS	7 02	12 45
BRITANNIA	7 05	1 15
METEGHAN	7 22	1 30
SALMON RIVER	7 30	1 40
LITTLE BROOK	7 35	1 50
CHURCH POINT	7 40	1 55
BELLIVEAU	7 45	2 00
WEYMOUTH	7 55	2 15
	P M	P M
DIGBY	Ar 8 05	2 25
DIGBY	Le 8 05	2 25
PORT LORNE	8 15	2 35
BEAR RIVER	8 20	2 40
DEEP BROOK	8 25	2 45
CLEMENTSPORT	8 30	2 50
CLEMENTS	8 35	2 55
ANNAPOLIS	Ar 8 40	3 00

TRAINS GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express daily except Sundays	Express Monday only
	A M	P M
ANNAPOLIS	Le 7 30	12 00
CLEMENTS	7 35	12 05
CLEMENTSPORT	7 40	12 10
DEEP BROOK	7 45	12 15
BEAR RIVER	7 50	12 20
SMITH COVE	7 55	12 25
DIGBY	8 05	12 35
GRANTON	8 10	12 40
BLACKFIELD	8 15	12 45
MIDDLETON	8 23	12 53
LAWRENCETOWN	8 30	1 00
PLEASANT VALLEY	8 35	1 05
PORT GILBERT	8 40	1 10
WYMOUTH	9 30	2 55
	P M	P M
BELLIVEAU	10 15	3 40
CHURCH POINT	10 20	3 45
LITTLE BROOK	10 25	3 50
SALMON RIVER	10 32	3 57
METEGHAN	10 40	4 05
BRITANNIA	11 03	4 28
LAKE ANNIS	11 10	4 35
BRAZIL LAKE	11 15	4 40
PUBNICO ROAD	11 20	4 45
OHIO	11 27	4 52
HEBRON	12 00	5 25
YARMOUTH	Ar 12 20	5 45

N. B.—Trains are run on Standard Railroad time (seventy-fifth meridian).

Flag Stations—trains stop only when signalled.

Steamer Bridgewater leaves Digby for St John every Wednesday and Saturday.

Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway leave Annapolis, Express at 12 45 p. m. Passengers and Freight every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 a. m.

Steamers of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday, and Saturday evening.

International steamers leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday.

Connections Parrsboro Railway Trains leave St. John at 7.30 a. m. daily (Sunday excepted) and 4.30 p. m. daily for Hantsport, Portland and Boston, and 10.40 p. m. daily (Sunday excepted) for Montreal and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Trains of Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton for Lunenburg daily at 2.05 p. m.

Dayton's Hall Cambus leave Yarmouth daily (Sunday excepted), after the arrival of the 6 o'clock from Annapolis for Barrington Shelburne and Liverpool.

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.

Yarmouth, N. S., 21st Sept. 1893.

Digby Weekly Courier.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

FROM THE "COURIER" POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, DIGBY, N. S.

Water Street, Digby, N S

All letters, communications and payments for letters, etc. should be addressed to COURIER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year, $1 00
Six months, 50
Three months, 30
Single copies, 03

Terms strictly in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch one insertion, $1 00
Two inches, one insertion, 1 50
Each additional inch one insertion, 50
Contracts for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 months, 1 year, &c. for each consecutive insertion.
Contracts for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 months, 1 year, &c. for each consecutive insertion.
Special notice in local columns, 15c. per line.
Special notice, double rate, per line.
Local notices, 5c. per line for first insertion, and 2c. per line for each consecutive insertion.
Transient rate 8c. per line for first insertion, and 4c. for each consecutive insertion.
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In addition to our regular rates, advertisements will be inserted in the office issue later than Thursday noon.

Special arrangements made with parties wishing to occupy more than half a column of space. Liberal terms made with yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence on the Counties of all not subject on the Queens, unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

The following is a list of our authorized agents in the county, who have authority to receive subscriptions, and give receipts for same:

BEAR RIVER ..... V. T. Harlock.
BRIDGETON ..... James Morehouse.
PERRYDALE ..... R Hayes
GILBERT'S COVE ..... John Kinney.
MEGHAN ..... Capt. Geo. Comeau.
TIVERTON ..... St Clair Kaye.
WESTVILLE ..... E H Foggle.
WEST PUBNICO ..... Edward Hogan.
LOWER GRANVILLE ..... D. J. Riordan.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church.
Rev. H. A. HARRIS, M. A.,
Rector.

Sunday services, 11 a. m. Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Saints days, Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 8 a. m. fifth Sunday, Children's service, 3 30 p. m. All seats free.

Baptist Church.
Rev. A. T. DYKEMAN, Pastor.

Sunday services: Morning at 11, evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 p. m. Young peoples prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 30.

Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to conduct seats.

Grace Methodist Church.
Rev. J. W. Passmore Pastor

Sunday services: Preaching at 11 and Sunday School immediately after morning service at 3 o'clock; Week night services, Y.P.S.C.E. Tuesday, 8 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Various bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church.
W. H. SMITH, Student in charge

Sunday services at Bay View, Morning at 11, evening at 3. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Digby Sunday service at 7 p. m.
All are welcome.

The Ghost on Board of Ship.

A ghost haunts a ship. The mate has a story of it every morning. One night the captain watches the mate, sees him rise from his hammock and walk in his sleep into the cabin. There he takes water in a pipkin, scatters it about, and, still asleep, goes back to roost.

Next morning the mate tells how he had awakened, seen a ghost, followed him into the other cabin and be-printed him with holy water. He was quite honest in his statement, he had been somnambulistic, and remembered (which seems unusual) the hallucinations of sleep-walking. Probably more ghosts than we generally allow for are to be explained by somnambulism.

The Pine Forests

The pine forests yield a three healing virtues for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and consumption, the best preparation shown as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. 25 and 50c at druggists.

Digby Weekly Courier.

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Water Street, Digby, N S

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Digby Sunday service at 7 p. m.
All are welcome.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

They Exchange Compliments in a Highly Amusing Manner.

For Once, Mr. Bowser Starts the Conversation Going, and Through Devious Ways She Leads the Old Man Up to and Against the Usual Snag.

"Mr. Bowser," began Mrs. Bowser after fidgeting about for two or three minutes, "suppose a lady should lose her purse on the street."

"Millions of them do!" he replied as he looked at her over the top of his glasses.

"Do you think it would do any good to advertise for it?"

"Not the slightest good." A woman who hasn't sense enough to get in town and back with a dollar or so shouldn't make things worse by advertising the fact to the world at large. So you lost your purse to day, eh?"

"I think I left it in the street car. I know I had it—"

"That's a smart piece of business isn't it?" he interrupted. "You think you left it in a street car, but the fact is you may have left it in forty other places. How much money did you have?"

"Not much—not over $7."

"Seven dollars! You ought to be sent to an idiot asylum for the rest of your life. That makes over $1,000 you've lost in the last year.

"It's the only money I ever lost, Mr. Bowser, and that may have been picked out of my pocket."

"Worse and worse! A woman who will sit down in a street car and go to sleep long enough to have the bum pick off her head! Seven dollars! Seven big dollars! It's bad enough to lose the money, but the idea that my wife hasn't got more sense than that cuts me to the soul."

"And you would not advertise?"

"I positively forbid it! Do you suppose I want to be pointed out on the street as the husband of the woman who shut her eyes and opened her mouth and crossed her feet in a street car and let somebody pick her pocket?"

"But you might inquire at the street car office. If I happened to inquire at a place where I had left a purse, they would be sure to tell me."

"I shall make no inquiries! After this when you want to go down town I will hire a policeman to go along with you and see that you don't lose the shoes off your feet."

Next day Mrs. Bowser called at the street car office and found her purse. She had laid it on the seat beside her while arranging her wraps, and the conductor had found it and turned it in. She decided not to say anything to Mr. Bowser unless he opened the subject again, but he seemed strangely preoccupied when he came home to dinner. She noticed that he carried his hand to his breast pocket every two or three minutes, as if feeling to see if his wallet was safe, but she waited until she caught him looking over the "Found" advertisements in the evening paper and then quietly asked.

"Did you have much money in it?, Mr. Bowser?"

"Are you addressing me?" he sharply replied, as he glared at her with flushed face.

"Certainly. I hope you didn't have much money with you. Was it done in a crowd?"

"If you are talking to me instead of the cat, then go ahead and speak English!" he exclaimed, as he bobbed around in his chair.

"Then how did you lose your wallet?"

"I haven't lost it."

"Let me see it please?"

"Am I running my wallet, or are you?"

"You are, of course, but I didn't know but you had left it in the street car or had it picked out of your pocket and had advertised a reward. I am glad that such is not the case."

"When I can't go from the house to the office without losing my wallet, I'll ask the courts to give me a guardian! I don't go to sleep in the cars, nor and lose it!"

"But I got it back, Mr. Bowser!"

"W-what?"

"I got it back all right at the lost property office. It was careless of me to lay it down on the seat, but the one—"

"Mrs. Bowser, do you mean to say you got your purse back?" he exclaimed as he rose up and towered above her.

"Of course. There it is."

"And some slab-sided son of a gun picked 985 out of my pocket on the blind platform this morning, and I shall never see him or hair of it again!"

"Why, don't say! Why, Mr. Bowser how could you have been standing there with your eyes shut, your mouth open and your feet crossed and somebody rob you? Sixty five big dollars! It's bad enough to lose the money, but the idea—"

Mr. Bowser had bound himself up in his excitement. He had taken on such as big as a house that he'd never let Mrs. Bowser know of his loss. He had started out the first, morning, and never felt that he was gone, but all of a sudden an inspiration came to him, and he waved his arms and jumped up and down and shouted

"Woman! I am though it as clear as noonday! You got me rubbed for criticising your carelessness, and you have so totally divided the bundle with the thief! Rifled your own husband! Could human iniquity sink deeper?"

And he rushed to the library and banged the door shut after him, and she saw him no more that evening. She listened at the door after a bit, however, and heard him walking around the room and groaning.

"You're a nice old bayseed, you are! Put into you my wife's being $7 and then let a grade slankard, squint eyed critter go through you for 10 times as much and tell her all about it! I hope you won't feel the last of it for 10 years."

M. Quad.

A River of Ink.

"The only natural ink in the world is found in Algeria," said R. Nebrecker, of the trotter from London. "The cuttlefish or coalmen of the surface. I think that I would be inspired to look upon it as a fairy ale if I had not seen it, but, having tested the ink, I know it to be true. There are two small eyelets which join together and make a little tream about 15 or 20 feet wide and possibly three feet deep on an average. One of these rivulets comes from the inn's district and is well nearly impregnated with that one. The other rivulet passes through peat marshes, and in its journey has become impregnated with gallic acid. When they come together there is at once a chemical combination formed which, of course, makes ink. I had heard that it was better than the manufactured fluid. This is not true, but it will last, and while it gums to some extent and does not flow as freely from the pen as might be desired, it will, nevertheless, answer all of the purposes of pen and pencil and letters written with it keep as well as those written with the best writing fluids. I have used it, and while as a discovery of ink it is not a complete success, as a natural curiosity it is one of the wonderful things in the world."—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

Peculiar to Itself.

No man can claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, but when we look over the United States for such testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the result of industry and study. It possesses merit peculiar to itself.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

AFTER THE GOVERNOR THIS TIME.—Mr. Fisher M. P. P. for Russel in the Manitoba Legislative gave notice on Tuesday of a resolution calling in question the necessity of the Lieutenant Governor and the costly administration machinery in connection with the Lieutenant Governor's position. This fashion of going gunning for useless things had better be stopped right here or it is no knowing who will get hurt.

A Word that nearly Cost a Life.

"Education, said Farmer Williams "is a mighty good thing, but some times it does more harm than good. I once knowed of a case where education came purty nigh drowndin a pretty young lady, he went on.

"How was that?"

"Why, she fell into the water, an' there jest politely to other 'Help' she yelled out 'Assistance.' An' the pool of a farm hand that heard her lost about five minutes makin' up his mind whether to pull her out or go home fur a dictionary."—London Answers.

How to Take a Pill

The next time you require to "take a pill" try the following plan. Place the pill well back in the mouth, take a large swallow of water, and, presto, the pills are gone. Take Hawkers Liver Pills they are small, nicely sugar coated, do not griping, and unsurpassed for mildness and efficiency. They cure all Headache and Biliousness. Sold everywhere, only 25 cents.

Safe and Pleasant to take, sure to cure—Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam the favorite Cough cure.

Laugh.

There is absolutely nothing that will help you bear the ills of life as well as a good laugh. Laugh all you can. If the clothes line breaks, if the cat tips over the milk and the dog elopes with the roast, if the children fall into the mud simultaneously with the advent of clean aprons, if the new girl quits in the middle of housecleaning, and though you search the earth with candles you find none other to take her place if the neighbor in whom you have trusted goes back on you and keeps chickens if the chariot wheels of the conceited fool draw near when you are out of pinafore and the gaping of an empty purse is like the unfilled mouth of a young robin take courage if you have sunshine enough in your heart to keep a laugh on your lips.

A CURAÇAO BULL FIGHT)

Cruelty to Horses Blindfolded Wild Rushes of the Bull

The time of the fight arrives. From one portion of the arena enters the master of the ceremonies riding a snow white horse, and followed by two columns or lines of toreadors, the horses being shod fire in each column. Bringing up the rear are two matadors who hope to win new laurels by killing the infuriated bull at the risk of their own lives. All are in resplendent and the master of ceremonies—I don't know what they call him in Spanish—gives a key to one of the toreadors, who immediately goes to the pen in which the bull is confined and turns him into the arena.

While this is being done several gaudeers enter and take their places. The gaudeers are men on horseback with lances about ten feet long where dirty it is to torment and infuriate the bull by pricking him with their lances, but without killing him. They prepare for the charge. The bugle sounds and in rushes the mad bull at full speed. He makes for the first matador he sees or rather for the piece of pink, defenceless, blindfolded horse, which does not know what the racket is all about or what to expect. The picador receives the shock occasioned by the charge of the bull, the horse is raised in the air on the beast's horns and is severely gored before it reaches the ground.

The attention of the bull is now attracted by one of the toreadors, who waves a red cloak in front of the maddened animal, occasionally tossing it in the air and yelling on the top of his voice. It is now the toreador's turn. The bull makes for him furiously, intent on sending him on a visit to the stars by way of the horns. The toreador has to exercise all his smartness agility and barn-scaper. He has enough for the time, and another blindfolded horse is now urged by attendants to that region of the bullring in which the bull is cutting up his capers. The bull sees him and makes a charge. The horse, dilapidated and poorly cared for, is forced against the fence inclosing the arena. The bull is infuriated by this time. Plunge after plunge is made. Again and again the cruel horns pierce the horse's sides and flanks. It falls exhausted, and the crowd cheers. I will not attempt to further describe the unfortunate horse's condition. It is pitiable. There must have been five or six horses killed in the fight or which died shortly after leaving the arena. One was killed instantly, one of the bull's horns piercing his heart.

But the most objectionable part of the fight is now over. The bull has been worked into a frenzy, then an infuriated bull. He tears, bellows and paws the ground in his rage and makes maddened rushes at the toreadors. They have many narrow escapes, and in this fight their escape on two occasions was but little short of providential. All this has been but preliminary.

It is now for the matador—the prince of all the fighters, the man who is to kill the bull—to give an exhibition of his skill and to triumph over the raging animal. He approaches with perfect grace and with in air of confidence and strength. In his right hand he carries a slender sword, straight and keen. Over his left arm is a flaming red cloth. He waves it before the bull. The animal lowers his massive head and makes a charge. The matador steps lightly to one side and the bull goes by. Looking up he sees the fluttering red cloth being thrust into his neck. He turns and he charges again. The matador maneuvers about, wielding every move of his victim. Quick as a flash he thrusts his sword up to the very hilt in the bull's neck. The heart is pierced or a vital vein severed. The bull falls over and the "gala day is ended.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO.

There Were Sixty Deaths at Rio Janeiro on Thursday.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb 15.—Yellow fever is on the increase here. There were sixty deaths yesterday, in addition to fifteen deaths from other fevers.

The captain of an Austrian warship in these waters died today, and there are a number of cases on board the same ship.

A Portuguese warship is also infected, and the situation is growing serious so far as foreigners are concerned.

The American warships only communicate with the shore by means of hired tug.

The British warship Racer has some cases of fever on board, and merchant vessels are reported to have several members of their crews sick with suspicious symptoms.

WASHINGTON, Feb 16.—There is no longer doubt that yellow fever has made its appearance in the United States fleet at Rio, and that the Newark is now a fever ship. A cablegram received from Admiral Benham at Rio reads "One man on the Newark ill with yellow fever. I have transferred him to the hospital. I shall send the Newark to Rio de la Plata."

By this time the Newark is probably well on her destination to Montevideo at the south of the River Plate or Montevideo is more than a hundred miles up the river.

While the Newark has acquired the reputation of a fever ship this is not likely to be as serious a matter as it would have been in the days of the old navy, when a vessel once tainted with yellow jack could never be again allowed to remain in tropical waters during the hot season. New processes of disinfection and the substitution of steel for wood in the hull and many fittings of the ship have made it possible to exterminate the last fever germ, within a short time after the infected vessels are in healthful conditions.

Minister Bonhomme does not fear that the present outbreak of fever at Rio will be very serious in its results and certainly not so far as the naval vessels are concerned, for it is entirely feasible by right sanitary regulations and keeping the men constantly aboard ship, to prevent the appearance of the fever on ship board.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The navy department advices from Rio de Janeiro indicate that except for the outbreak of yellow fever on board the Newark there is no cause for alarm concerning the American fleet in Brazilian waters. The following despatch from Admiral Benham was received this afternoon. It is dated at Rio de Janeiro today and directed to Secretary Herbert. "As a precautionary measure against fever I will send vessels, except the flagship, just outside the harbor, within call. Every precaution has been taken. Health officers and crews is good."

TIS EASY TO DIE.

Is It Natural for Man to Fear Death?

Some Scientists Say So

For Sunshine's Fireside Friends.

The dread of the unknown and the fear of death, are, for the majority of men, full three thousand years ago, we found, as Solomon said, "the portion of all the living." Many good and great souls have their own and writings have shown that to prove that the fear of death is not natural to man. This natural enquiry is eloquently treated in the following passage by a well known physician and author. Generally speaking, death should be the last object of desire instead of dread, were it not for those ties—those heartstrings—by which we are attached to life. Nor, indeed, do I believe that it is natural to fear death however generally it may be thought so. From my own feelings, I have little right to judge, for although habitually anxious that the hour come, and each succeeding hour, it has never appeared actually near enough to make me daily apprehend the effects upon myself. But from what I have observed, and what I have heard those persons say whose professions led them to the dying, I am inclined to infer that the

FEAR OF DEATH IS NOT COMMON

and that where it exists it proceeds rather from a diseased and enfeebled mind than from any principle in our nature. . . . . .

Strange it is that among the poor the approach of dissolution is usually regarded with a quiet and natural composure, which is contrary to contemplative, and which is so far removed from the blind apathy of ignorance, that it is from the delicate raptures of fanaticism. This is true substantiating faith, and they are willing to lay down the burden of a weary life in the calm and certain hope of a blissful immortality. Who indeed is there who would not gladly make the exchange, if he lived only for himself, and seen to leave none who stood in need of him or even to weep at his departure, so there is no room for hatred?

SUDDEN DEATH

says the preacher, is better than the lazy of one's life, a sentence to death without the separation of the soul and body. People form the most singular conceptions of the last struggle, the separation of the soul from the body, and the like. But all this is void of foundation. Nature certainly ever left what death is, and we knowingly as we enter into life, equally impossibly to be learned. The beginning and the end are both unseen. My proofs are as follows. First, man can have no sensation of dying, for he is made up of many more than to lose the vital power which is the medium of communication between the soul and the body. In proportion as the vital power decreases we lose the power of sensation and of connection with the outward. Some life will out at the same time, or rather before, losing our vital sensation, which requires the assistance of our tenderest organs. We are taught also by experience, that all those who have lingered through the first stage of death, and were again brought to life, unanimously assented that they felt nothing of dying, but such as once into a state of insensibility.

THE SOUL EXPLAINED

"Let us not be led into a mistake by the convulsive throes, the rattling in the throat, and the apparent pangs of death which are exhibited by many persons when in a dying state. These symptoms are painful only to the spectators and not to the dying, who are not sensible of them. The cows here is the same as I can from the detailed observations of a person in apoplectic fit, should form a cause such suggesting his internal feeling. Can what effects us so much be felt nothing.

DEATH NOT PAIN

Dr. Philip in his celebrate paper read some years ago before the Royal Society, on the nature of death, adduced many facts and arguments to show that change which all must undergo, of the greatest pain ever with which the faculties have clothed it. The approach of death, he said, "if we are aware of it, must always be attended with pain, if not only because we are about to undergo an unknown change, but we are keeping all that has hitherto interested and been grateful to us. Even here, however, for the most part.

THE LAWS OF NATURE ARE MERCIFUL

Most diseases of nutriment not only gradually impair our sensibility, but all our faculties. They not only render us less sensible to all impressions, but less capable of enjoying as far as we are still sensible to them. The sight of a feast to a man who has lost his appetite is disgustful, and a similar change takes place in a gaze or loss degree with respect to all other means of enjoyment. These circumstances constitute a great part of the difference of our feelings with respect to what is common language, is called a violent and a natural death. In the latter, as far as sensibility is impaired we are more or less in the state of old age, and, in addition to this change, our tastes are perverted. By these means the relish for life is destroyed in a great degree before we lose it. Thus, in disease, the most timid often meet death with composure, and sometimes, as I have repeatedly witnessed, with pleasure. I have even known the confirmation that the danger was imaginary, and repeated only with expressions of regret.

PROVED BY EXPERIENCE

The same writer has also stated that death under ordinary circumstances, whether arising from old age, excessive stimulants producing exhaustion, debilitating causes that weaken the vital action, injury or disease of vital organs, is always preceded by a loss of sensibility, so that the precise action, improperly called death is one unattended with pain. This is proved by the experience of those who have been recovered after submersion or strangulation, for they all agree that no pain was felt when the vital actions were suspended, but that acute pain attended their first sensations of returning life. Dr. Philip, in simple the loss of sensibility. The remainder of the saying of Aristotle, the "Death, of all estimated evils, is the only one whose presence never is reconciled anybody, and which not caused concern during its absence.

THE HUMAN BEFORE DEATH.

Often at when men are at the point of death Heaven then seem merry, which then keeps

A lightning before death.

The brightening up of the mind previous to dissolution, or, to use the common expression "the light of mind before death," has led to a notion that dying people are favored beyond others with a spiritualized conception of things not only relating to time, but likewise to eternity, in other words that they have visionary angelic consolation. The lightning up of the mind is stated by an English writer of note to arise from "nothing more than a pleasurably excited condition of the mental faculties, following perhaps a state of previous torpor, and continuing a few hours or even minutes before dissolution. This rousing up of the mind is probably produced by the stimulus of dark venous blood circulating through the arterial vessels of the brain, in consequence of the imperfect oxygenation of the blood in the lungs, whose delicate cells become impeded by the deposition of mucus on the surface, which there is not sufficient energy in the absorbents to remove, and hence arises the rattling in the throat which commonly precedes death."

This is a deathbed phenomenon so commonly witnessed, scientifically explained

THE GRAVE DIGGER.

SHE COULDN'T STAY AWAY

Zella Nicolaus, Geo. Gould's Acquaintance, Back in New York.

Mrs Zella Nicolaus alias Mr. Rahman alias Mrs Moore and "Al" H. Rahman, alias H. J. Moore, her guardian or husband as the case may be, arrived from Havre by the French line steamer Bourgogne in New York the other day and are now registered at the Hotel Imperial as "Mr and Mrs. A. H. Rahman Boston."

This was surprisingly startling news to persons who were much interested in the woman's departure and hopeful that she would stay away.

Mrs Nicolaus will be readily remembered by the public as the woman who through Rahman, whom she called her guardian, sued George J. Gould for the value of a $40 000 check which she claimed certain gifts, but had after cards obtained from her refusing to return it or to give equivalent in cash. Mrs Nicolaus was pressed for money at the time she brought the suit that her trunks were held for board and other expenses by the Sherwood House. The day before she sailed she secretly under an assumed name with Rahman the trunks were redeemed and she bought hundreds of dollars' worth of clothing. The statements she and Rahman caused on the Lake were one-sided and expensive on the ship. When the couple arrived in London December 21 they registered as Mr and Mrs. Rahman at the Savoy Hotel, one of the highest priced and most aristocratic hotels in the English capital. After remaining some time in London they visited Paris. She suffered much from sunstrokes on her way over the ocean. The groups are now speculating upon what her next move will be

Digby Weekly Courier
Digby, February 23, 1894.

Digby is not the only town that is having difficulty in the matter of Water Supply.

Yarmouth is considerably disturbed over her supply, but the town purchased the plant of the Lake George company, paying $240,000. The Council proposed erecting a pumping station and reservoir, estimating the cost at about $70,000. The service of a hydraulic engineer, Mr. Tidd of Boston, were secured, and he advised a larger main from the lake if possible, that if too expensive, a stand pipe 100 feet high, with a pumping station. Later a small reservoir was substituted for the stand pipe.

Now it happens that Mr. Geo. W. Johnson, formerly of the Burrill Johnson Iron Company, Yarmouth, was a practical water works man who had installed a system at Woodstock, N. B., and whose assistance was found very valuable in other towns where water works were being established. So many of the ratepayers thought Mr. Johnson would be a valuable addition to the Council, and according at the recent elections he was chosen councillor.

No sooner did Mr. Johnson take his place in the Council than a complete overhauling of the water arrangements took place, with the result that he showed some alleged grave mistakes.

Mr. Johnson charged that Tidd's original recommendation to erect a stand pipe should have been acted on; that that system would increase the pressure on every hydrant to 40 pounds, and would be less expensive than the other. The Council now ever confirmed the proceedings taken on Tidd's reservoir report. Then the Council had changed Tidd's plan for piping. Johnson said the change was no improvement while more expensive. He failed however to convince the Council on any of his points.

Mr. Johnson claims that the town paid $100,000 too much for its system.

One great trouble seems to be that Johnson is supposed to know what he is talking about while the other members of the Council have to rely on Tidd's experience.

Local Parliament is dissolved and Nomination Day set for March 8th with election a week later. Digby's four candidates are in the field and a short time only remains for the elector to decide on the complexion of its representation for the coming four years. In justice to a subject of such importance a careful inquiry into all the representations, pro and con regarding the return or rejection of the government should be made. To render an intelligent decision both sides of an argument should be heard, and we presume in this case such an opportunity will be afforded both on the stump and by the usual distribution of campaign literature.

We repeat here what we have frequently before observed, that the importance of our local legislature is vastly underestimated by a large proportion of our electorate. The interest evinced in a federal as compared with a local contest goes to prove the truth of this. The meetings held, the literature distributed, the money spent,—even in strictly legitimate expenses,—all go to show how much less the interest in the one than in the other. Yet this difference should not be. The affairs of the province are of too much importance, and the authority conferred on its legislators too large to be treated with indifference. How the road and bridge service of the country is to be maintained; how the money appropriations for these services are divided; the steamboat and jacket service; education—a matter involving, according to latest estimate, the sum of $222,000; agriculture, and many other provincial affairs, are yearly to be regulated in conformity with the needs and means of the province. It is only by watching, discussing and studying these expenditures and the relations they bear to the revenues of the province that an intelligent opinion can be had on the merits or demerits of a government. Yet we have good reason to believe that—at least in comparison with Federal matters—these very important affairs, which really come nearer to us on account of their local nature than the other, are not given the attention they deserve.

Such a fact—if we are correct in our opinion—is to be regretted, because it places those who are informed on facts, in a certain sense at the mercy of the uninformed who, having no better guide, are governed by the remains of old party traditions or the narrower dictates of personal feeling.

Local politics means the administration of our provincial finances: the raising of provincial revenues and their expenditure. The men who are best calculated to do, or aid in doing this work and who will exercise such administration most honestly and efficiently are the men to be chosen. Sentiment and musty tradition should have no place in the consideration. It is simply a matter of dollars and cents, and should be studied and decided on as such.

NO RIGHT OF REDRESS.

By Way of Appeal, Has the Roman Catholic Minority.

SAYS THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA IN THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

The Decision Was 3 to 2—Opinions of the Five Judges on the Points Raised.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—By a majority of 3 to 2 the supreme court decided today that the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba had no right of redress, by way of appeal to the governor in council, against the Manitoba School act of 1890. The opinion of the court takes the case out of the hands of the federal authorities.

It is expected, however, that the Roman Catholic minority will ask permission to appeal to the judicial committee of privy council.

CHIEF JUSTICE STRONG,

after pointing out how the case came before the court said that the proper answers to be given to the questions propounded depended on the meaning to be attached to the word, "any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education," in sub-section two of section twenty-two of the Manitoba act. It was important to contrast the clause of the acts in question in issue such as there was intrinsic evidence in the Manitoba act that it was generally modelled on the imperial statute, the original Confederation act, and the divergence in the language of the two statutes was therefore significant of an intention to make some changes as regards Manitoba in the provisions of the later act. Section 93 of the British North America act contained the words: "Or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province," words which were entirely omitted in section 22 of the Manitoba act. Sub-section 2 of section 22 gave the right of appeal from the legislature of the province as well as from any provincial authority, while in the British North America act it was only from the act or decision of "any provincial authority." This indicates an intention to make a deliberate change in the operation of the clause. On the other hand it might be urged that there was no reason for treatment of this matter differently. A legislature ought to have the right to "repeal its own laws. This right might be controlled by a written constitution, conferring legislative powers which may restrict these powers and make them subject to any condition which the constituent legislature may see fit to impose. In construing the Manitoba act it should be held that the legislature of that province had absolute power over its own legislation, untrammelled by any appeal to federal authority unless restricted in this respect by the constitution. Was there anything there on its side sub-section 2 of section 22, by which the right of appeal is enlarged and an appeal from the legislature is expressly added to that of the provincial authority. The words "Any provincial authority" did not in his opinion include the legislature. If the words "is thereafter established by the legislature" in section 93 of the British North America act had been repeated in section 22 of the Manitoba act, the legislature would have been expressly restrained from repealing laws of the kind in question which they had themselves enacted, subject to the condition of the right of appeal to the governor general. That would have been accomplished if this were not intended, by omitting from the clause the words "or shall have been thereafter established by the legislature of the province," which was done. It was clear that in the Manitoba act the words "any provincial authority" did not include the legislature, but these words were used alternatively to the legislature of the province. Manitoba, it was right to suppose, was admitted to the union on the same terms as other provinces. The chief justice proceeded to say that if the legislature of Ontario or Quebec had conferred increased rights or privileges there was nothing to hinder them passing acts taking away those rights without their acts being subject to appeal. The British North America act did not emanate from the dominion parliament, and although the constitution parliament put upon it was not binding on the courts, it was entitled to respect. He held, therefore, that the right of appeal to the governor general must be limited to a particular class of such acts, namely, to such acts as might prejudice "rights or privileges" not conferred by the legislature itself, but those which could only have arisen from confederation, those described in the first sub-section 22 of the Manitoba act. The right of appeal to the governor-in-council must be therefore confined to acts affecting such rights and privileges as are mentioned in the first sub-section, namely, those existing at the union. The words "rights or privileges" in section 2 of sub-section 22 of the Manitoba act, in his opinion, were not intended to include rights or privileges originated under provincial legislation since the union, and therefore the legislature of Manitoba was not debarred from exercising the common legislative right of abrogating laws which it has passed relating to denominational or separate schools, or denominational privileges, nor was such repealing legislation made subject to any appeal to the governor in council. All the questions ought, therefore, to be answered in the negative.

JUSTICE FOURNIER

took a contrary view to the chief justice. He thought the British North America act did apply to Manitoba, and recited the manner in which Manitoba had entered confederation. To his mind there was an appeal from any law the legislature had power to raise, because there would be no need to appeal from an act they had no power to pass, and which the courts would set aside. He held that the governor-in-council had the right to entertain the appeal and to make any remedial order though necessary. He quoted Lord Carnarvon in the house of lords in support of his view. He noted that under both the British North America act and the Manitoba act of union there was an express provision for appeal. He answered all six questions in the affirmative, save the third.

JUSTICE TASCHEREAU

questioned the right of parliament to "constitute this court an advisory board to the executive." Their opinion would bind no one, and if, as a matter of public policy, no action was to be taken upon petitions for redress, even if an appeal did lie, the absurdity of the thing was self-evident. Passing to the merits of the case, he did not think the British North America act applied to Manitoba, which had a special act of its own. The words "rights or privileges thereafter established," being struck out of the Manitoba act, the only rights or privileges for the protection of which an appeal to Ottawa could be made, were those prior to the union, and with regard to those the council had decided that they were not affected by the School act of 1890, which it was held was constitutional. If then it was constitutional, it could not "periodically alter any rights in relation to education," and therefore afforded no ground for appeal to the governor general in council. He agreed that the legislature had power to revoke its own laws.

JUSTICE GWYNNE

held that there was no appeal, because the privy council decision settled the whole thing.

JUSTICE KING

held that there was an appeal for a remedy. The acts of the legislature conferred such separate schools, conferred such rights and privileges upon the minority, as to give the dominion parliament concurrent jurisdiction to continue these rights or privileges. The act complained of impose a double rate of taxation upon a part of the population and a single rate upon another part, if separate schools were established. It took away from the status hitherto enjoyed by those schools. The minority had a right to such redress.

The opinion of the court was therefore by three to two against the validity of the appeal by the minority. Two Protestants and one Catholic constituted the majority and one Catholic and one Protestant the minority.

Small Pox in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Another case of small pox was discovered here today. The victim is Robert Riley, aged 25, of 125 West Seventh street, South Boston. Riley was taken ill yesterday. It has been ascertained that he was in company the past week of a man who was taken from a house on East Eighth street, Sunday, suffering from the same disease. The board of health fears the disease has got a fresh impetus in this district.

REV. E. J. GRANT COMMITTED.

For Trial on a Charge of Criminal Libel, But Balled in $3,000.

ST JOHN, February 19.—The end of the Scott act criminal libel preliminary investigation was reached at Sussex today.

Rev. E. J. Grant, Baptist minister, who denounced from the pulpit the course of Justice Morrison, was committed for trial. He is bailed at $3,000.

BIG STAND PIPE COLLAPSES

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 19.—The stand pipe located in East Providence and owned by the water works of that town, which was constructed last fall at an expense of about $70,000, and in which was stored all the water used for fire hydrants and household purposes, fell early this evening.

In falling the big pipe crushed into a large barn which stood near.

The cause is supposed to have been the loosening of one of the large pipes near the base.—From Daily Globe, Jan. 20, 1894.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Lobsters are reported very scarce along the bay of Fundy shore.

Mr. W. H. Parker is recovering from a mild attack of bilious fever.

Rev. Mr. Leonard, Sandy Cove, is not improving as rapidly as his friends had hoped.

Mrs Agustus Turnbull, who has been very ill with grippe is reported much better.

T. F. Anderson of the Boston Globe arrived in town on Wednesday and left yesterday.

Mr. A. H. Chipman, advertising agent for the Gonder Dyspepsia Cure was in town this week.

Yarmouth Liberals have chosen the old members, Law and Hatfield for candidates at the coming election.

Mrs. Israel Winchester is suffering severely from an attack of grippe. Her condition at one time was considered critical.

Mr. J. McCormick who has been visiting his brother, R. C. McCormick of Bridgetown, left for his home, Meswhoe, Me., Saturday.

We saw, yesterday, a snow ball stem from the garden of Mr. William Burns, Sandy Cove, that had grown 5 feet 1 inch in length last summer.

At the Conservative Convention held on Saturday in Digby, Major Timpany of Kearney was and Louis Dugas of Metegban were chosen candidates.

Mrs. Shadford of St. John has left for Boston, and it is presumed, though not generally known, that she will ultimately join her husband in Chicago.

The remains of a young man named Atkins, belonging to Kemp, Annapolis Co., who died in Massachusetts, were brought home on the Bridgewater, Wednesday.

An ad want under the head of "General Agent," appears in these columns. It will, we are confident, repay attention to any who may desire to turn an honest dollar.

Four persons were baptized into the Methodist church at Sandy Cove, Sunday, and eight others received the right hand of fellowship. Rev. Mr. Prestwood officiated.

Potatoes wanted for the West India market. Parties having good stock to sell will please call at the store of E. Burnham at once, as only one shipment will be made by him this spring.

Advices have been received via Vancouver, of earthquake shocks in China on Dec. 24, 26 and 27, at Olitkuk, Sonogodia, close to the Siberian frontier. The shock on the 26th was a terrible one, the whole district being devastated and a great many lives lost.

Willie Gilpin met with a severe accident while coasting a few days ago, receiving an ugly cut near the knee joint. He had been doing very well until an attack of scarlatina set in, causing the wound to suppurate and making the case a somewhat serious one. He is now reported convalescing.

The lumbermen of Shelbourne county report everything favorable, this winter, for their operations in the woods. There is likely to be an unusually large cut of lumber this season. There is plenty of frost to freeze up the swamps, and just snow enough for doing good work.

The report that the ship Z. Ring bid arrived in Digby on Friday last was received gladly by her owners who had much apprehension for her safety. The Ring sailed from Bristol for St John Nov. 20, and was out nearly 80 days. She had lost some sails and was short of water and coal.

The fish drying establishment of T. S. Whitman at both Halifax and Annapolis are doing a flourishing business. Two thousand quintals are to arrive from Newfoundland for drying in Halifax, and 1500 qts will be placed in the one, at Annapolis, the fish for the latter coming from Grand Manan.

The concert given Thursday and Friday evenings by the school pupils was certainly an enjoyable an event as the Digby public has been treated to in a long time. The programme was arranged with excellent judgment, and executed with such taste and ability as to reflect the highest credit on the staff of teachers, who must have entertained a particurlarly proud feeling for their pupils' creditable work.

About 500 sober, able-bodied unemployed men marched in procession to the Toronto city hall on Friday, and requested Mayor Kennedy to provide them immediate work. Many declared their families were starving and they wanted to go to work and be paid for it the same night, so they could buy a dinner for Sunday. The board of work met subsequently and authorized a special expenditure of $500 to provide immediate work for the unemployed.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING.—At the close of an Associated Press copyrighted despatch on Wednesday describing a terrible battle at San Janeiro the following explanation appears:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 20.—The arrival of the Aquidabahan last Friday, caused only a temporary change in the situation. Nobody has been killed, and no advantage is gained by either side. Altogether it seems like this sort of fighting may go on for years without definite results to either side.

The interest taken in our game laws by our American neighbors may be inferred, from the following from the American Field: Sept 9, '93, just brought to our notice the "game stringer" law now in force in Canada against shooting grouse for market are bearing good fruit, and it is said that in romantic partridge shooting in many parts of the dominion this season will be the best that has been known for years. Hundreds of birds used to be shot by the boys and traded to the store keepers, but the new laws have put a stop to all this, and the birds are again becoming quite plentiful."

The death of Capt. Elisha Payzen which occurred on Saturday removes a long time familiar figure from the streets and business places of Digby, and, from the social circles in which he was wont to move, a personality that commanded veneration, confidence and respect. In early life deceased followed the sea, and was shipmaster for a number of years. From this occupation he retired and conducted a commission business in Digby, but a few years ago, feeling the infirmities of old age, he abandoned all business and settled down in the peace of home life. He leaves a widow and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of a kind husband and a true and firm friend. The funeral took place on Wednesday.

THE CRANBERRY AGAIN.—The Cape Cod cranberry growers have found a market for their product, which also grew upon the Canadian berry. The last year was a poor one for the Cranberry Growers' Association. The demand for the berry was small and the American Market was glutted. Accordingly an effort was made to market the surplus berries in Europe. A representative of the Association at once visited England and succeeded in bringing the acid berries before the Queen. "American cranberries" speedily became the thing, and within a few weeks the 5,000 crates of berries which accompanied the salesman were disposed of at fancy prices. Our Provincial cranberries are second to none in the world, and although our own market is not yet supplied with the berries, it may be of interest to our growers to reflect on the value of the same obtained market in Great Britain.—Critic.

George W. Peniman of the Boston Traveler who is now engaged in the province with his illustrated lecture, CHICAGO and the World's Fair, will give an enter tainment in Baptist Hall Thursday night, the subject being the same as that used in this issue. Mr. Peniman's lectures are always appreciated in the states, and he is invariably treated with a crowded house. Of the many flattering testimonials furnished we quote from the Quincy Ledger dated Nov. 9: "Hancock hall was crowded last evening by an intelligent and attentive audience, who had assembled to listen to Mr. George W. Peniman's lecture on "Chicago and the World's Fair," and to say that all present were delighted is expressing it mildly.

Mr. Peniman is an excellent speaker. He has a clear and distinct voice, which could easily be heard in all parts of the house, which is one of the most important things for a lecturer. A good deal of music is also offered and it was gratifying to see so full a house.

Stone retails delicious ham.

Stone wants 10,000 dozen eggs.

Stone wants 50000 lbs good butter.

Stone offers 7000 rolls room paper, 100 charming patterns. 23 2

Look at Letteneys clothing.

Oranges at 20c per doz at E. Burnham's.

Balof ulster cloth sold cheap at Letteneys

Letteneys are giving better bargains than any.

Good Flour from $3.25 per bbl, upwards for sale by E. Burnham.

10 bbls Corn Meal just landed from steamer, for sale by E. Burnham.

10 boxes best Florida Oranges, Lemons, just arrived and for sale cheap by E. Burnham.

The best quality of Tamarinds for sale by E Burnham.

Try our Ceylon Tea, a superior article at Burnham's.

Spiced Salmon and Evaporated Vegetables at E. Burnham's.

Condensed Mince Meat, something new Try a small box for sale by E. Burnham.

Another lot of Milk Lunch and Soda Biscuit now in store, cheap for cash at E. Burnham's.

The best place to purchase Fresh Groceries is at E. Burnham's.

For dyspepsia, Gooder's Syrup in stock and to arrive. J. Chalonier.

E. DeVernet, M. D., physician and surgeon, Digby N. S., Calls from the country promptly attended to.

The new thing for fancy work dresden spies and antimacassars here at Letteneys'

G. I Letteney & Bro. call attention to an oiled linen blind which can be sponged clean when dirty, great wearer, on spring rollers at 65 each. We are thoroughly sure who have them in town.

AUCTION.—I will sell at public auction in front of Post Office, Digby, on Saturday the 3rd day of March next at 2 o'clock p. m. one very fine yoke oxen 4 years old and one

W. E. VANBLARCOM.
2in Auctioneer.

Chalonier's Drug Store offers—1 gross Baby's Own Soap, 36 dozen assorting five cent size; 2 gross assorting Minard's and Johnson's Liniments; one gross each Parson's Pills and Sherman's Condition Powder; 2 gross Tutt's Balsam, for cough; half gross Tutt's Liver Pills; 1 tin Glycerine; one original Case 160 Castor Oil. All at lowest rates by wholesale.

Bark J. H. McLarren, gets 38s. 6d. on deals from St. John to Ayr.

A late provincial appointment reads: To be a justice of the peace, Wallace A. Pardy, Bear River.

Ship Favorita, which has been repairing on McLanchlan & Wilson's blocks, St. John, came off Wednesday.

Mrs. Bessie Bingay, widow of Thomas Bingay, who died lately at Everett, Mass., has returned to her home at Westport.

Halifax Liberals have nominated the old ticket, Fielding Power and Roche. The Conservatives have not yet made their nomination.

The Bridgewater was unable to carry much more than half the freight offered for her on her Wednesday trip from St. John to Digby.

A great deal of sickness prevails all through the county. We were informed by telephone yesterday that there were more people ill with the various winter complaints, including grippe, this season than any previous winter.

Work on the pilot boat David Lynch, St John, is progressing favorably, and she will be launched about the middle of March. The Lynch will be the largest and best pilot boat ever built or owned in the maritime provinces. She will be about 90 tons register.

On Sunday morning last Doctors Farrel of Halifax, Robinson of Annapolis and Coleman of Granville, performed another operation on Otty Savary, the time removing a piece of diseased or injured bone from the upper end of the thigh bone. His progress towards recovery will be slow.

A painful accident occurred at Broad Cove Tuesday. While gunning, Stewart Murphy's rifle was accidently discharged and the entire contents driven into his left arm. So terribly was the limb shattered that Doctors Kinsman and DuVernet were compelled to amputate it.

Erastus Wiman, formerly manager for R. G. Dun & Co's mercantile agency, and builder of the Staten Island rapid transit railroad, was arrested at New York Tuesday, charged with embezzlement of securities amounting to $320,000. In general seasons he was committed to the tombs in default of $25,000.

Vessels at Rio Janeiro are having a hard time because of continual firing from the rebel war vessels. One St. John ship, coal laden, was fortunate enough to secure German protection, but she could not get to a wharf, and will discharge in lighters. Bullets from rifles on the insurgent ships whistle through the air too frequently for comfort.

TENDERS

Tenders for supplying poles and all other necessary material and also for labor in building a fence for the new road leading from Mink Cove to Little River will be received by the undersigned up to Feb. 16th. Parties tendering can propose to supply and build either the whole or parted the fence. If the latter, tenders will state how many rods and at what rate per rod. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. ELDRIDGE,
Councillor.
Sandy Cove, Feb. 6th 1894. 2in

Westport and Meteghan Ferry.

Commencing Dec. 4, 1893,

the S. S. Westport, will make one trip per week from Westport to Meteghan and return. Proposed day of sailing is Monday.

R. W. FOSS, Secty. I. S. S. Co.
Westport, Nov. 27th 1893.

FOR SALE.

We have for sale one boat, sixteen feet keel, eighteen months old, built for fishing on Bay of Fundy shore

23 3 D. & O. SPROUL

FOR SALE

Schr Ida Peters, 32 tons, in good repair sails and running gear in good order. How to see her. For further particulars apply to CAPT. FRANK BLACKLAND.
Mink Cove Feb. 9th '94. 3in

NOTICE.

The schooner M. L. Chase Chase, Capt. Jas. Hines master, will run as a market packet between Digby and St. John during the winter season.

TO LET.

The south half of Brick Store now occupied by H. B. Allen & Co possession given in May or if desired.

E BERKMAN.

In the Supreme Court.

1892. 4 No. 216.

Between Herbert C. Hall and Irving Hall doing business at Boston under the name and style of John G. Hall & Co. Plaintiffs

and

Robert H. Warner and George M. Warner Defendants

To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Digby at the Court House in Digby, on Saturday the 24th day of February next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the above named Defendants or either of them in and to all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the parish of the County of Digby and bounded as follows: Commencing on the Weymouth road leading from Digby to Weymouth, on the East by land formerly owned by Joseph Potter, on the South by land of Frank Kinney—taking the formon Whitehall Tremain Hodgett H. Warner now resides.

Also that other lot of land situated Plympton aforesaid in the Middle Range of the Hat Range with buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land being a part of the Hatchet Grant aforesaid, being the undivided one third part of a piece of land conveyed by William C. Warner and the Defendant, Robert H Warner from Freeman Wright, Jonas and Isaac Wright, the lands now or formerly owned by Joseph White, on the South by the South Range road on the West by the road leading from Gilbert's Cove to Middle Range road, on the East by lands owned by Henry S. Mallet.

Also that one other lot of land situate in Plympton aforesaid being the Defendants whole interest in the undivided one third part of a piece of Frank Kinney together with the buildings on said premises and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The same having been levied upon under execution issued upon a Judgment in said action. Given duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Digby for upwards of one year.

TERMS:—Ten per cent at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

JOHN WM. VANBLARCOM
High Sheriff of Digby County
Frank Jones, Barrister, Digby, Solicitor for plaintiff.
Sheriff's office Digby, Jan. 3rd, 1894.

FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale 20 shares in steamer Westport. These shares will be sold cheap. Inq. at

JAS. L. SPURRELL
Westport Feb. 9th.

In the Probate Court 1894.

Digby S. S.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Potter, late of Westport in the county of Digby, deceased.

To be sold at public auction on Tuesday the 27th day of March, A. D., 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon in front of the Court house at Digby in said county, by day a licence to sell real estate, granted by the Judge of Probate for the county of Digby, on the 27th day of December A. D. 1893.

All the estate, right, title, claim, and demand that the said late Sarah Potter had at the time of her decease in and to the following piece of land situate in Digby and being at Westport in the county of Digby and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the road wall at the south west end of the house owned and occupied by the late Sarah Potter in her lifetime and thence along said road wall to the main island to the main road or front street, thence by Charles Tiers land, thence northerly, thence to land left expressly for John Doughty, thence for a rock, thence up the said road parallel to the boundary of said island, thence for land and property with buildings thereon, left to the said Sarah Potter by the will of her late father, Elisha Payson, and will being dated the 13th day of February 1866 together with all the houses, buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging and in my way appertaining.

TERMS:—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, balance on tender or delivery of deed.

W. E. VANBLARCOM, Auctioneer.
ABRAM E. PARKER, Administrator.
Dated, Digby, N. S. February 19th, 1894.

MIDWINTER 1894.

It may seem early to call attention to Spring importations, but in about 30 days we will begin to arrive.

Bargains may be expected, we will endeavor to distribute our customers in goods on hand to make room for new stock.

IN

DRESS GOODS

you will find a nice assortment in all the fashionable designs and makes.

Bargains may be had in balance of

CLOAKING AND MANTLE GOODS

all of which are this Season's importation.

In the gentlemen's furnishing department you will find everything suitable for the Season.

We would call attention to the balance of our

HARD AND SOFT FELT HATS

IN Black, Brown, and Nutria, which will be sold regardless of cost to make room for new goods.

In Hats and Ties no reasonable offer will be refused.

Feb. 15th 1894.

We have left a few pairs of the celebrated

Cardigan Overshoes

reduced in prices as follows: Ladies, reduced from 1.75 to 1.25.

Misses	1.50 to 1.10.
Youths	1.50 to 1.10.
Childrens	1.25 to .90.

In Lumbermen's supplies we take the lead and shall be pleased to furnish quotations either personally or by letter.

Highest prices paid for lumber. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Life, Marine and Fire Insurance Brokers.

Sample books of wall papers to be delivered the last of March now open for inspection—Call and make your Selections early. The new designs are elegant.

Now is the time to buy all lines of goods cheap, just before stock taking and arrival of spring importations.

Call and be convinced.

Yours truly

Clarke Bros.

AR RIVER, N. S.

2 CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Digby, Feb. 21st 1894.

Dear Sir,—The many readers of the Courier, look askance at the conversations going weekly into your columns from the many who wish to air their opinions in regard to the means of supplying Digby with water. What care they whether Digby gets its supply from Hanley Mountain or from the spring with western end of the town. We think that in the future it would be better for the Courier Pub. Co., to keep an extra supply for the inhabitants of Digby town when this much mooted question is up for discussion. We ask this impatiently for the coming of the Courier every Saturday, and there is too much disappointment than fated to your correspondent from different parties that the column is filled with such trash as that is intituled thus to such readers.

Yours truly,

Westport Feb. 20. Col.

We are in receipt of the following from the Halifax school for the blind

To the Editor of the Courier.

Dear Sir,—The Commissioners for 1893 visited the school in Digby County in the latter portion of last year, making from baby head up to graduates.

All information with respect to the name, age and whereabouts of any of these eleven persons will be gratefully received

Clergymen, magistrates, school teachers or any persons, the receipt of such information will confer a favor by communicating with the Editor of Halifax, or with C. F. Fraser, Superintendent of the School for Blind, Halifax.

Freeport Flashes

Mr. Fred Grant is home on a visit to his mother Mrs Denton, his present home is Worcester Mass.

Mr Isaac Sears has returned from the States where he has visiting his friends and relatives.

Mr. A. H. Hamilton has returned to his home at Tiverton.

There are several and people quite sick and whose recovery is uncertain.

Messrs. Haley Bros. sold at auction on Monday 19th the land and other property of their late father.

Mr Harvey has landed a scal load of fine and meat etc. making employment for a good many teams in hauling it home.

Capt M G. Crocker has returned from Lunenburg with a fine fishing vessel the "Mabel B" of over 40 tons burthen. These new vessels will make employment for now of our men at home without having to go to Westport.

The Court Webster Friend I. O. O. F. intend holding a great entertainment on Monday 26th at which they will want upon visitors from Court Petite and others.

Plympton Pencilings.

Capt Alfred Warner arrived home from Philadelphia last Wednesday and intends remaining home a short time.

Mr. Joseph Milbery is still very ill.

Mr. Joseph Putley is confined to his bed by the gripe.

Miss Dennis Fuller was suddenly taken down with the gripe yesterday.

The service of song held at the Methodist church Sunday evening was attended by a large audience. Five choice of both Methodist and Baptist churches were combined for the occasion, the sermon was well prepared, the music was interesting and well rendered, the music was interspersed by some pithy remarks by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Shepherdson on the story of the Twelve Stones recorded in the gospel of St. Luke, and the service as a whole was both instructive and entertaining.

The fine weather of the past two weeks was abruptly brought to end by a cold wave sweeping over, accompanied by sleet and snow which rendered the sleighing complete.

Feb. 15th 1894.

Smith's Cove Siftings.

Master Vonroe Nickerson who has been sick with typhoid fever is getting quite well, and waiting for a favourable opportunity to return to his home.

Mr. George Nickerson our regular Station Agent has been obliged to go to his home in Yarmouth to remain while suffering from a severe attack of "La Grippe". Mr D J. Murphy is filling the position during his absence.

Miss Bessie Sulis has returned from a very enjoyable visit at Bridgetown "for two weeks.

Mrs. James Winchester spent a few days with her sister in Clementsport, returning home to find her husband quite ill.

On Saturday last, while men were busy at a mere accident occurred to Mr. Wm Rice of Bear River while crossing a position of the road which was indeed very dangerous. As soon the bank his waggon slewed on the ice causing an upset which resulted in considerable damage, both to team and driver. It would be well if these dangerous places on the highway would receive more attention from the official, thus preventing what may prove more serious accidents.

Mr. A. H. Browne of South Farmington preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon taking the place of Mr. Prestwood who had been called away on another circuit on account of sickness

Mr Carey Woolworth is making another trip through this part of the country.

Another one of our leading extras as follows of the international fashions of 93 Adventures. Dry Mr. Jacob Parker was married Tuesday last to Miss Matilda Beckler of Annapolis Co. He returned with his fair bride in the evening to his own home in a very quiet way

Mr. George Nickerson has returned to his business again after a week's hard struggle with "La Grippe."

A Lecture was given for the Rev J. W. Prestwood on Tuesday evening at Capt George Sulis'. A goodly number was present, a very pleasant evening was spent as each seemed desirous to add to the enjoyment of the other. Vocal and instrumental music was one part of the evening's entertainment and a very pleasing recitation by Mrs. Prestwood which received great attention. At the time the collection was taken up by Mr Jeremiah Potter, and the sum of $2.00 was presented Mr Prestwood Mr. James Thomas one of the oldest church members. After a course of refreshment the company departed.

I would like to say for the benefit of readers who have seen the items in the "Spectator" and "Telegram and Times" of South Cove notes that the statements made concerning the Parish Council for Cornwallis and the tumultuous meeting of "Home Division" was positively incorrect It is probable that no regular notes have made the statements referred to, and who ever the correspondent was must have been at a loss for something to do.

Bear River Breezes

Mr Harry Short and Mr. Burns were in town last Friday.

Miss Bertha Rice has given up her school on account of poor health, and Miss Brown of Yarmouth has taken charge of it.

Capt. Norman Purdy is at home.

Mrs. Brown who has been visiting friends here, went home Monday.

George Tupper is quite ill but we hope to see him out again soon.

Orig Harry Stewart, Capt Brinton, arrived at New York Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel Davis is quite ill her sister, Mrs Annie Sutherland, of Clyde River is with her.

Mr. M H. Donovan received the sad news this week of the sudden death of his son, Dr. Samuel Donovan, of Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. Short of Digby has been visiting friends here.

Troop M. Cleland has gone to Bostonia Miss May Crouse was in Digby last week unable to teach. Miss Allie Rice had charge of her school.

Mr. Charlie Dixon fell on the ice and fractured his ankle.

Mr. and Mrs. Nobles are not expected home until the twenty eighth.

Dr. H. McNeill has been away for a few days

Mrs. Sherratt is visiting at Mr John Wade's.

H. H Fairweather of St. John was in town Monday.

The Prohibition Plebiscite.

The vote on this question is to be taken at the ordinary general local elections.

Each voter will be handed at the polling booth, in addition to the usual ballot for candidates to the Assembly, a little paper printed as follows:

Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in the Dominion of Canada?

YES.

No.

The voter may take this of the ballot it may be chosen—that is, he may vote on the subject or not. All the details will be followed with the voting under the Australian ballot for the prohibition after shall be decided on separate vote.

If there be no election in any county by reason of conditions imposed by the prohibition, the vote will be taken in the same way on the prohibition question alone, on the same day, etc.

One committed against the prohibition may be admitted to the polling place, after an affidavit to respectively that they are in favor of abolishing either an affirmative or negative answer on the subject.

All the other conditions are exactly the same as for the election of members of the Assembly.

A New Lobster Trap

Lobster fishermen will be interested in the new patent lobster trap invented by Mr. E. P. Rankin, of Yarmouth, and recently put in the market by the Digby Lobster Trap Co. just incorporated. The organizers are Messrs John Murphy, collector of customs, E. H. Gout, L. D. Wyman, W. H. Dane and E. P. Rankin, who have obtained patent rights for the Dominion of Canada and the United States. One of these traps has been in some time on exhibition at the store of E. H. Dane and has attracted much attention.

The trap consists of cage, oak frame, with nets, down, all the corners being iron bound. It is not dissimilar in shape to the old traps, but is claimed to be much stronger, more easy to operate and more effective in trapping the lobster. The doors or gates are self fastening, and the mouths at each end of the trap are protected against the rest of the lobsters escaping by means of a series of wires projecting towards. Every part of the trap has been patented. The Company also owns a patent for luminous bait, which is said to be a great improvement on the old style of bolting trap. As there are some eighty thousand traps in use in Yarmouth county alone, it can be seen that the new trap must meet with a rapid sale. The company has already received orders for a large quantity. The manufacturing of the traps at present is going on at the factory of Mr Fred Crowe on Water Street, where machinery imported expressly for the work is now in operation. The Company proposes to employ traders for the manufacture of the various parts of these traps.

A Curious Case.

James McCoy, aged 75 years, had been detained since June 25, 1893, a prisoner in the Newcastle jail. He appears to be a stranger in this Province and had in his possession a horse. A man came after him with a warrant, issued in Maine, for stealing the horse. There seems to have been no legal proof that the warrant was regularly issued by a legal authority in Maine. On the strength of it, however, McCoy was arrested, the horse was taken away, and the old man was detained in jail to await extradition proceedings under the treaty of Ashburton. But as no one appeared to prosecute him, as no further proceedings were taken, he remained in prison. The Chatham World called attention to the peculiarity of the case, for the County Judge who committed him had no power to discharge him, and he was kept awaiting the further process of the law. Mr. R. C. Bennett, a young attorney at Chatham, took up the case in the man's behalf. It appears to be a fact that the man was illegally detained in the first instance. The law requires that in an extradition case the magistrate shall have such evidence before him as would be necessary for committal in case the offence charged was committed in Canada. In this case there was no evidence at all, nothing but the warrant of the Maine magistrate, and there was, as has been said, no legal evidence of the regularity of that. Mr. Bennett took all the proper steps. He had affidavits of the facts submitted to Judge Landry, served a notice of the proceedings on the Minister of Justice, and finally secured the prisoner's release. Judge Landry, without going into the merits of the question whether if the prisoner had been legally committed in the first instance he could be detained so long without some further proceedings against him, decided that the man was illegally in prison, and ordered his discharge. The Chatham World praises nonsense warmly the young attorney who took up the case for the unfortunate man without the slightest hope of reward, and who might have had to incur considerable personal expense. His Department of Justice had insisted on his proceedings.—St John Globe.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Hon. Mr. Gladstone Makes an Attack Upon the Lords.

LONDON, Feb 20.—There was a notable gathering in the house of commons today, it being anticipated that Mr. Gladstone would make an attack upon the house of lords in connection with the recent so called obstruction of legislation as evidenced by the amendments made by the peers to such popular measures as the parish councils bill and the employers liability bill. Mr. Gladstone, carefully dressed and with a flower in his buttonhole, entered the "opposition" portion of the house during the preliminary proceedings and was loudly and generally cheered.

After the reading of the questions had been disposed of Mr. Gladstone, amid cheers, moved the discharge of order of the employers liability bill. The speech of Mr. Gladstone, in making this motion, only lasted 15 minutes. The speech said, during the course of his remarks, that he was convinced that a large majority of the working classes were opposed to the lords amendment, and therefore the government had no option but to withdraw the bill. The speech was received with great silence at the conclusion of the speech as it progressed.

The premier, in his midst issues, argued against the "directing" of amendments in a way that from all the evidence proven he thought the working people and the friendly speech were all subjected to the house of lords pleasure.

The government believed that the working people were the best judges in matters which related to their own affairs, and if the amendments were incorporated in the bill, the workmen's security would be impaired and they would be deprived of all the benefits of the bill.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, who was also cheered, defended the house of lords amendment claiming that the working people favored them. Continuing, he said he represented an indefinite constituency and that he had not received a single objection to the amendments. Both the Unionists and the Liberals were in the house of commons by the classes, upon whose support both parties depended.

Amid cheers, by a vote of 225 to 2, adopted Mr. Gladstone's motion, and amid loud laughter the bill was withdrawn.

The house rejected all the important amendments made by the house of lords to the parish councils bill and accepted the unimportant amendments. It then adjourned until Saturday.

Davis Skipped to the United States.

FREDERICTON, N. B, Feb 21.—It is now positively known that George H. Davis, the organizer, has skipped to the United States and his known obligations amount to about 15,000. This was floated in paper purporting to carry the endorsement of Fred P. Thompson and J. D. Phinney, the former for about $10,000 and Phinney for between $4,000 and $5,000. Both men repudiate all the paper bearing their names and say the same are forged. Thompson and Phinney are brothers-in-law of Davis.

BORN.

WINCHESTER.—At Digby February 8th to the wife of William Winchester a son.

MARRIED.

SIMMS—PEARL.—At Methodist parsonage, Digby, on Feb. 5th, by Rev J. W. Prestwood, James Simms of Twillingate, Nfld, to Margaret Pearl of St. John N. B.

DIED.

HARRIS.—At Bear River of typhoid pneumonia, Feb. 1st Hazel, daughter of Charles Harris.

On earth too scant the love,
So the Gardner plucked this little flower,
And planted it Above.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF DIGBY.

Ar Feb 20 Ann Eliza, Calder, fishing.
Ar Feb 22 Lizzie G, Snow, fishing.
Sld Feb 19, Ellen Buritt, Sims, Grand Manan.
Sld Feb 22 Ann Eliza, Calder, Campobello.

CANADIAN, BRITISH, AND FOREIGN PORTS.

At at Sao Jacirio, Feb 16, ship Hoodoo, Dexter, Cardiff.
At at Matanzas Feb 2, sch Exception, Bartlett, Pascagoula.

Read the Papers.

It is rather remarkable that most people who read the newspapers overlook a good many interesting items. There seems to be a knack about discovering at a glance what is in a paper. Newspaper men know it, for they read dozens of papers to see what contemporaries are doing, and to make comparisons. Editors read dozens of papers every day, and if they took so long about it as the majority of people they would never get through the first chapter, but you let a man be interested in some particular thing are constantly writing to editors to ask why such and such a thing was not printed, when it was published—perhaps as big as life on the first page. Readers will go over and over a paper into vain search for the item—story, newspaper may call it—in which they are interested, and then declare positively that it is not in the paper. That gives editor the headache. One of the first rules laid down to beginners in the newspaper business is "read the papers."

Nominated for Kings.

Mr. H. H. Wickwire of Digby received the nomination of the Liberal Convention of Kings, held at Kentville on Tuesday. The despatch to the Chronicle announcing the nomination says:

Mr. Wickwire is a very popular young man, is a native of Canning and follows practicing law at Digby. He is a son of the late Lowder Wickwire, a man who was known, beloved by and respected throughout the length and breadth of Kings county. Harry is a worth son of a worthy sire, and he knew him to be like him. He is a very pleasant speaker and his chances for sharing the representation of Kings county with Mr. Dodge could not be better.

The U. S. in For a Million.

MADRID, Feb 20.—The minister of foreign affairs has received a cable message from the Spanish minister at Washington saying that the United States government has admitted the principle of the Spanish claim for damages to Spanish subjects who suffered during the Florida war. The amount of the claims is said to be about $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb.—The Spanish claims referred to are indentified with the early existence of the government. The claims date from as far back as the beginning of the American army about the beginning of this century, when Florida was a Spanish province. The troops seized or destroyed some personal property of Spanish subjects, who after the session of Florida took up their residence in Cuba, declining to give a legalance to the new flag. In the treaty of 1819, ratified between Spain and the United States, articles were concluded providing for the settlement of these damages.

UNITED STATES COMMERCE

Significant Statistics Concerning National and New York' Trade.

The fiscal year ended June 30th, 1893, showed total imports of the leading articles of foreign merchandise into the United States of a value of $545,637,103, toward which the port of New York contributed $363,738,851. The total value of all other articles of foreign merchandise imported was $321,363,819. New York imports being $184,821,742.

The total value of foreign imports including coin and bullion, was $910,768,555, for the United States

In the list of exports of merchandise, breadstuffs stand at the head, the exports from New York for the fiscal year having been $69,699,429, and $131,213,225 at all other ports. The exports of cotton were $30,777,598 at New York and $157,993,847 at all other ports. The exports of provisions for the United States aggregated $1,238,401,591,7.

The total value of the leading articles of domestic merchandise exported was $685,022,000 for the United States. The total value of all other articles exported was $165,407,785, including $78,268,186 exported by the port.

The total foreign commerce of the country tells the story of hard times. In the year ending June 30, 1892, the total merchandise exports at New York were $1,034,365,404, a decrease of $26,855,474 from the previous year, and the total foreign commerce at all ports of the United States was valued at $1,907,851,912, a decrease of $102,489,124. For the first time since 1885 the foreign commerce of the nation shows a decrease from the preceding year.

Card.

To the Electors of the County of Digby:

GENTLEMEN:—Having had the honor to receive the unanimous nomination at the Liberal Conservative convention on Saturday the 18th inst., as one of the candidates to contest the county at the ensuing election, I take this opportunity to thank all my friends who favored my nomination. I hope to receive the support of the voters of this county, and to be placed in a position to work for the good of the country and relieve it from the hands of those who would bring an use of direct taxation. The Liberals have been sprung upon us and the time being short, I may not be able to visit all parts of the county, and therefore could ask the support of all my friends on election day.

Your obedient servant,

MARK R. TOBIAS.

Rossway, Digby County, Feb. 17th 1894.

A Just Sentence.

(Montreal Witness)

The sentence of six years in the penitentiary passed upon McKane, the boss of Coney Island, is a severe one, but no more than the crime he committed deserves Election frauds are simply high treason, in spirit and intention in a country where the government is one of the people. In intention it is to prevent a majority of the people from ruling according to the constitution, and whether the means used to this end be violence or only fraud, the crime is the same McKane used both. He had the election lists of Gravesend stuffed by fraud, and by force he prevented his political opponent from copying the lists, and from having what we would call scrutineers at the polls. The scrutineers were armed with injunctions of the supreme Court of the State against McKane and his men from interfering with them. Supreme Court injunctions don't go here, and McKane, at the head of 50 men, and he threw the scrutineers into jail. As a boss he felt quite safe from the law, which he thought he knew, and was surprised when the on Coney Island. He has four or five days in jail to reflect upon his mistake as to the relative positions of law and force. Force is not law and something of that kind he will have six years for meditation and repentance Three or four other politicians of the same stripe have been convicted in the course of one year for election frauds. Everywhere through out the United States there is a manifest awakening of public opinion against bribery and corruption and fraud and gerrymandering at elections. In Canada, too, as the defeat of Mr. Mercier and the resignation and imprisonment of Connolly and McGreevy show there is a little awakening. There are politicians, high and low, both Dominion and municipal, who have not yet received their due desserts. Many of them will disappear from public life within a short time, as some have already.

STILL OWN THE STATE

Republican Congressman at Large Elected by a Big Majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 20.—The election returns are coming in slowly, but the indications point to a heavier vote than was cast last fall for state treasurer and justice of the supreme court, when the republican plurality was 135,156 in Philadelphia. Nearly everyward thus far heard from shows republican gains, and if the party of the country is maintained the republican plurality in this city will be nearly 60,000, an increase of 7,000 over last fall. In the country districts the democrats are gaining somewhat, and especially in York county.

Returns from the state outnight indicate a plurality for Gobelin A. Grow (republican) of more than 135,000 for congressman at large.

W. C. T. U. Column.

"For God and Home and Humanity"

You Can't Vote and I can't Vote.

BY MRS. EVALINA M. SMITH IN UNION SIGNAL.

Boys, I'm feeling sad tonight—
For you can't vote, and I can't vote.
There's much wrong, so little right,
And you can't vote, and I can't vote,
Our state is ruled by whiskey rings,
The blasts and dizzy kegs are kings,
And the voters bow to him that stings,
For you can't vote and I can't vote.

Did you see that vagabond staggering along,
With, he can win a vote, he can vote,
He was trying to sing a ribald song,
For he can vote, yes, he can vote.
He cannot read, nor write, nor think,
But he takes strait whisky without a wink
And sells his vote for beer to drink,
For he can vote, yes, he can vote.

But cheer up, boys, we soon shall be,
Where we can vote, and we will vote
To send all demagogues out to sea,
When you can vote, and I am vote
We'll seek for honest men and true,
Who'll do as they have sworn to do,
And we know their duty through and through,
When you can vote and I can vote.

We'll take our lassies with us too,
When you can vote and I can vote,
To show what women folks can do,
When they can vote and we can vote.
Our mothers like to have things clean,
So the nicest place that ever was seen
Will be the polling place, I ween,
When our mothers and girls and we can vote,
We mean to turn on all the light,
When they can vote, and we can vote,
To see what's just and pure and right
When they can vote and we can vote.
And on that morning we will pray,
Lord, give us wisdom for this day
To put all evil things away,
With an honest vote, a Christian vote.

As crime breeders, we unhesitatingly affirm that the pure track gambling den of the United States excel any other agency of evil in existence, with the possible exception of the saloon. We have it or undoubted authority that over $2,000,000 was stolen in a single year by betting men who had lost the money, playing at the races. The New York Times of July 24, 1893, contained a column article under the heading Victims of the Race Track, giving a long list of forgeries, embezzlements and other crimes recently committed, all attributable to race track gambling.—Appeal of a National Committee.

What Farmers Should Not Do.

We let our timber rot and buy our plow sticks, singletrees, axe handles, hoe handles and fencing. We throw away our ashes and buy soap and axle grease. We give away our beef hides and buy ham strings and shoe strings. We let our manure go to waste and buy guano. We buy garden seed in the spring and cabbage in the winter. We let our land grow up in weeds and buy brooms. We let the wax out of our pine and gum trees go to waste and buy chewing gum for our children. We build school houses and hire teachers and send our children off to be educated. We land a five cent fish with a $4 fishing rod. We send a fifteen cent boy out with a $20 gun and a $4 dog to kill birds. We raise dogs and buy wool. And about the only thing in this country that there is an over production of is politics and dogties.—Germantown Telegraph.

A BAD YOUNG BLUENOSE.—A despatch dated Boston, Feb 14th, says: John Willis, 18 years old who belongs to Nova Scotia, was arrested this evening charged with swindling newsboys out of small sums of money. Willis this evening met John Fox, aged 16, and bought two papers, offering a five dollar bill. Fox counted out $2.30 in change, which Willis took. Then handing Fox a large bundle to hold, he stepped into a store, ostensibly to get the bill changed. He left the store by a side door and jumped on a car. Another newsboy, who had been swindled by Willis, witnessed the proceedings followed Willis on the car, seized him by the throat and held him until the arrival of an officer, who took him to the station. Eight newboys, ranging in age from 8 to 16, indentified Willis as the one who victimized them out of sums ranging from 10 cents to $2.30. One of the victims said to the station officer, "If you'll let him come out side for a minute, lieutenant, we won't take the trouble of going to court about it." Willis will be arraigned tomorrow.

A Fatalist, But Cautious.

It was once said by some humorist that the chances were if a man intent upon committing suicide should meet an angry bull in a field he would run to save his life.

And so I guess. Most men who profess a belief in destiny and an indifference to fate when brought face to face with a danger or placed in a desperate situation seek to avoid rather than embrace the inevitable result of the event regarding which they have held such philosophical opinion.

A case in point is related by a traveller returning from the south, and hinges upon the experience of a minister of the free-ordination school of belief, on a Mississippi steamer in the good old fashioned days of river racing, when a negro sat on the safety valve and the furniture and woodwork of the boat fed the fire.

The captain seeing a rival boat a half mile ahead began to curse in true old time style, and ordered tar, pine knots, naval stores, bacon, etc, to be thrown in to kindle the fire as hot as possible. As the steam got higher and higher and the old boat trembled and groaned under the pressure, the preacher drew nearer and nearer to the stern.

Noticing this and never losing an opportunity to crack a joke, the bluff captain tapped the fatalist on the shoulder and said "Hello, Brother Bland, what's ailing you? I thought you was one of them fellows what believes what is to happen will happen no how."

"So I do" replied the clergyman, drawing himself up. "So I do, but I want to be as near the stern as possible when it does happen."

WILL BE A REPUBLIC.

If the Annexation Treaty is Rejected by Congress Hawaii Will Look Out for Herself.

Chicago, Feb 16. William Preston Harrison's—Honolulu letter to the Times contains a long interview with President Dole, in which he says: "No constitution has yet been drafted, and will not be proclaimed until final advices are received from congress. If congress rejects the annexation treaty a republic will undoubtedly be established, but will not act hastily. Our relations with Minister Willis or the present government are cordial. We cannot believe the administration at Washington would cease diplomatic negotiations with us. Russia has recognized the present government as the government de jure. All other nations recognise us as a de facto government."

"If congress assumes the attitude that the United States will leave the Hawaiian Islands to take care of themselves, but would back on interference on the part of a foreign power as an act antiendly, toward the United States, we should feel we could do as we pleased, and would not recognize the right of the United States to dictate to us. We would feel at liberty to deal with any foreign power as we might see fit.

"The treaty ceding Pearl Harbor to the United States expires the latter part of this year. Upon the expiration of that treaty we need only give twelve months notice to the United States to vacate, after which we would feel free to cede it to any foreign power. The only proposition made to the provisional government in case the United States withdrew all interference in local affairs was by Canada, looking toward close commercial union between the two countries.

The Lady Was not His Wife.

The man got into a street car comfortably filled and crowded into a seat next to a sharp-faced woman in the corner. He squeezed he up against the end of the car, took out a newspaper and shoving it across her face began to read. She stood it for about five minutes.

"Excuse me," she said then, "are you a married man?"

He dropped his paper and looked at her.

"Yes," he replied curtly.

"I thought so," she went on. "Ain't your wife a little woman that won't say her soul's her own and let you impose on her all you want to?"

"I don't impose on her, madam" he said stiffly.

"You don't let her impose on you much I guess."

The man tried to read his paper again.

"I suppose she carries in the coal builds the fires, gets your slippers, does the marketing, mends your clothes, tends the children, submits like a lamb when you find fault, and is generally an excellent wife ain't she?"

"Madam"—he began.

"Don't say a word," she interrupted. "I am not your wife, am I?"

"No, and I'm—"

"That's all right. And as I'm not, I don't propose to have you sitting down on me and me squeezed up in this manner till I can't breathe without wheezing like a steam engine. Why don't you get out and walk?" and the other passengers snickered so that hoodlum.

"MODERN BABYLON"

Its Hero May be Jailed in Chicago for His Fearlessness.

Editor W. T. Stead has been threatened with imprisonment in Chicago, and apparently enjoys the anticipation of a repetition of his London jail experience. The avowal of his intention to publish the names of the owners or agents renting property for immoral purposes has brought about the threat from an irate real estate agent, who was served with one of Mr. Stead's circulars of inquiry.

"The other day," said Mr. Stead, at the Commercial Club, "a prominent real estate agent called upon me and declared that if I printed his name in my book as one who rented property to keepers of brothels he would have the law on me and send me to jail.

"I told the gentleman that he could not scare me worth a cent; that I was going to do just what I had promised. He explained that he was not the owner of the building, but only acting as agent. When I assured him I would then use the name of the owner if he would kind ly give it, he replied that the owner was very ill and such publications were made it would kill him, and I would have a big damage suit on my hands.

"Well, well, it will be a delightful climax to my Chicago visit to wind up in jail for publishing the names of men who violate the law by giving their property over to immoral purposes," and the London editor laughed gleefully at the anticipation of a first class sensation in which he would be the central figure.

A Modern Poor Richard.

Father—This is a fine hon-ey you've bought. I don't see how you raised the money.

Son—I am buying it on the installment plan.

Oh! But where did you get all this handsome furniture?

Buying that on the installment plan too.

Humph! Must cost something. I don't see how you can spare so much for clothes. Your wife dresses like a young princess.

Yes, we get our clothes on the installment plan.

Won't do, won't do at all. Suppose you should die?

I can be buried on the installment plan easily enough.

But your wife won't have any money to pay the installments.

Yes, she'll have plenty. I'm insured on the installment plan. Pay every week.

How He Made it.

"I made $500 once" said the man, in the smoky mush, "by merely keeping my mouth shut."

"Was it at an auction?" asked the man in the stench bag.

"No."

"High priced doctor asked you to show him your tongue and you didn't do it?" ventured the man who had his feet on the table.

"No. It was—"

"Found on the street and didn't give a cent to anybody?" suggested the man behind the green goggles.

"Do it on a bet?" inquired the man in the shaggy ulster.

"Burglar asked you where your money was hid and you were struck speechless and couldn't tell him?" hazarded the man with the big spot of gravy in his moustache.

"You think you're pretty smart," said the man in the mackintosh, speaking to the crowd generally, "but you're not. None of you would ever guess it. I made that $500 in the simplest way in the world. A rich old uncle who was visiting us told a long story we'd heard him tell a hundred times before. I was the only one in the family who didn't yawn, and he remembered me in his will."

He was an Exception.

Remakes me tired to see the manner in which these newspapers are run, said the man in the smoking car as he took off his glasses and let his paper drop across his knees.

The man who sat next to him had one lock of hair—an oasis in a desert of scalp—which he spent most of the time in smoothing reflectively.

I s'pose, he said slowly, that you could give 'em all points, he said deliberately.

I'm sure of it. Couldn't you?

No. I don't think I could."

Do you mean to say that you couldn't tell the editor how to run his paper? exclaimed the kicker in a tone that had absorbed disinty in it.

I do, indeed, replied the man with the oasis, earnestly.

Well—I must say there are not many like you.

I know it. I used to be like you are. But now I'm twice to run a newspaper myself, and I'll tell you, my friend, I'm not sayin' a word; not a word.

How to Improvise a Vapor Bath.

Set a red hot brick on end in a can, small bath, or other suitable vessel; place the patient under a chair, on the seat of which a piece of flannel is spread. The patient, undressed, sits on this flannel, and he and the chair are well wrapped in blankets to exclude the air; his head is to be uncovered. Open the blankets a little at the bottom, and carefully pour about a pint of boiling water over the brick, and keep up the steam by occasionally repeating this. The patient remains in the bath until relieved by prespiration. To make a vapor bath in bed with hot wet bottles, fill about six oval shaped half gallon stone bottles with boiling water; cork well, and fold each in hot wet flannel. Lay over the bed a waterproof sheet and a blanket; place the patient on these, cover him with a blanket, and distribute the hot bottles about him—one to each side, to the calf of each leg, and to the sole of each foot. Wrap up well with extra blankets, and tuck in to retain the heat. For the spirit lamp bath, place a damp towel over the seat and before the front of a cane bottom chair, under which a spirit lamp is lighted, and over the lamp a tin vessel with boiling water in it. The patient, enveloped (except the head) in four or more blankets, sits on the chair until free perspiration occurs.

Marriage Books for Brides.

In Belgium it is the custom to give certificates of marriages in the form of little books with paper covers. These books, which are often produced in the course of law proceedings and are taken in evidence, are apt to become dirty and dog's eared. The Burgomaster of Brussels has therefore hit upon a new plan.

Henceforth a charge will be made for the books, which will be neatly bound in morocco and gilt edged. They will be something more than a mere certificate. A summary of Belgian law on the married state is given in them for the use of young couples, and among a mass of other miscellanous information are directions for the feeding and care of infants. There are also places for entering the names and birth-days of the children of the marriage, the authorities considerately affording space for 12 such entries. To poor persons the books will be issued free of charge.

One of the town councillors was in favor of adding directions for obtaining a divorce, but needless to say his suggestion was not adopted.

The Halifax Mail says: "According to information received from a reliable source a large number of wealthy Americans will be here next summer to remain three months. Four large steam yachts are coming. A number of houses have been engaged for the visitors.

A Particular Brigand.

Robber—There's a case of champagne among the plunder. Will your excellency have some at once?

Chief—Not till afternoon. You remember what Ward McAllister says. I don't wish to lay myself liable to the charge of being unspeakable.

Mother—"Back already? Well I'm glad it's over. Did the tooth hurt much when it was pulled?"

Small Son—"I—I didn't have it out." "What? Didn't you go to the dentist's?"

"Yes'm, but there was two people ahead of me."

"Why didn't you wait?"

"I—I was afraid they'd feel shamed if I stayed and heard them holler."

The Canadian Sledge Dogs

Mr. Cameron in his talk with a reporter recently told of sled dogs that are used for sledging during the winter, in the northwestern territories of Canada:

Six or eight dogs are used on each sledge. They are fed only once in twenty four hours, and that is in the morning before the start is made, and after the dogs are in the harness. At that time about four pounds of frozen fish are given them. Every thing must be in readiness for the start, and the men must look to it that they are ready to jump on the sledges, for the very instant the last morsel of fish disappears the dogs are off at a break neck speed. Strange as it may seem the drivers do not dare feed the dogs unless they are in harness. Otherwise they would scatter and a thing more would be seen of them. They are driven with one long rein attached to the leader. A whip with a very short handle and a very long lash is used to urge them on, though in most cases they need no urging, for they seem to feel that the faster they go the quicker they will come to the spot where food and warmth and a lazy life awaits them. They travel often as far as ninety miles a day.

How to Catch Mice.

Take a jar or tin bucket and fill it about half full of water and place it where mice are in the habit of promenading. Take a board 18 or 20 inches long one end of which lay on the floor, or ground, as the case may be, and the other end on top of the bucket. Sprinkle a handful of oats over the water in the bucket. This will not sink, but will remain on top and hide the water from view. Now sprinkle wheat, corn or anything else that mice like on the top, when they will see the oats in the bucket and jump in to get it, and soon perish.

I have tried this plan with quite satisfactory results. The trap is always set and when a mouse once gets in there is no getting out. Of course it should be noticed every day or two, and the drowned rodents removed. I have never tried to catch rats in this way, but think if a jar that would hold six gallons or more were used the plan would prove quite satisfactory.—Ohio Farmer.

Perhaps no man ever yet forgot by trying to forget, but he is on the highway to forgetfulness when he tries to remember.

PEERS EXCEEDED THEIR RIGHTS.

The Commons Instructed to Ignore The Lords.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Henry Fowler president of the local government board, directed the attention of the house of commons this evening to several questionable features of the peers' amendments of the parish council bill. He appealed to the speaker of the house to say whether the peers had not infringed upon the privileges of the commons in altering the decision of the lower house to pay the expenses of the parish councils from the poor rates. The house of lords had been excluded, he said from initiating or amending the revenue bills. Their action in the case in question seemed to him to be unconstitutional.

The speaker ruled that the peers exceeded their rights and instructed the house to ignore the amendment against which Mr. Fowler protested.

The announcement of this decision was cheered loudly.

In the death of Mr. John Livingston which occured in Montreal, on Saturday last, the newspaper world of Canada lost one of its ablest and most vigorous writers. Mr. Livingston was born in Kelso, in 1837, and did his first newspaper work on the Colonial Presbyterian published in St. John. He founded the St John Telegraph, and also started and edited the Watchman which was burnt out at the St. John fire. When the Sun was started he became its editor. He afterwards went to Montreal and assisted in the management of the Herald. He went from Montreal to Toronto when the Empire was started, and took a leading position on that paper but did not remain long. He afterwards edited a paper in Calgary. He left Calgary a few months ago and was attempting to start a paper devoted to financial and economic reform, when death cut short his chequered career. While by his and many received advancement he seemed to have been passed over and in the latter years of his life did not receive the recognition that his services entitled him to.

A false friend is like the shadow on a dial which appears in fine weather, but vanishes on the appearance of a cloud.

COULDN'T BE BLUFFED.

He Hollered and Looked Ugly But He Counted Out the Cash.

On the seat in front of me in the passenger coach was a little old woman wearing a sunbonnet and a calico dress, and I noticed that every time the train whistled for a highway crossing she seemed to expect an accident, says the Pittsburg Post. I felt it my duty to assure her that there was no danger, and she seemed much relieved, as she replied:

"Never since the accident to Dan'l I've felt skeort of these yere kyars, but I reckon it's all foolishness."

"Is Daniel your husband?"

"Not now. He used to be, but he's dead now."

"Killed injured in a railroad accident, was he?"

"Wus than that, sir. He didn't live but two days after he was brung home. I've been down to Knoxville to see the railroad folks about it. They tried to skeer me off, but I let 'em know what was what. When I got in what the big man wuz, I sez to him, sez I:

"I'm the widow of Dan'l Forbish of Anderson County, what was picked up by yo' railroad and tossed thirty feet in the air, and all busted to squash. I'm a wantin damages, and I'll git 'em or I'll a furse?"

"Your man Dan'l was a walkin on our track, and he wouldn't get off when the whistle tooted, sez the big man in a loud voice.

"That was because he thought the railroad was a bluffin him, and Dan'l was no hand to take a bluff."

"I'll never pay no $1000 as long as I survive on the face of this earth yolls the big man."

"What a wastin' a thousand dollars!" sez I, gettin madder and madder all the time; "My Dan'l was a purty good man as men go, but he wasn't to be compared to no $1000, nor yet half of it."

"About how much did you go for to value yo' Dan'l who wouldn't take a bluff?"

"I'm bound to consider," sez I, as I raps on his table with my umbrella—"I'm bound to consider that my Dan'l was worth $150 to me, and I don't git it I'll wollop this yere railroad with a lawsuit! It hain't no use to try to skeer me, for I'm like Dan'l about a bluff."

"Then what did he say?" I asked, as she paused.

"He cum right outer the tree as pleasant as a basket of chips, and arter I had writ my name on the paper he counted me out the money and hopes thar is no hard feelin's becuse they histed and busted Dan'l I've got the greenbacks right yere in my bu-sum, with three pins to hold it fast. Ever how anything to do with a railroad, stranger?"

"Not very much?"

"Wall, if the time ever cums yo' walk right in on the biggest toad in the puddle and pound on his cask with yo' umbrella, and dont be skeert of him. He'll hollor at you and look powerful ugly, but when he sees yo ain't to be bluffed he'll climb down from his perch and count out the cash."

One Way to Success.

"When I was a youngster of seventeen," said a successful business man, "I got a job as a collector with a man who was about as strict a martinet as I ever saw. He insisted on everything being done just as he said, and there were times when life was really a burden, but I stuck to him for six months; then we had a difference. It was this way: One morning he called me up, and handing me a bill on a man I knew, he said for me to take it around and collect it."

"It's one of our standbys" he said "and every collector I ever sent to him reported him absent or not liable, or something. Now, you go and don't come back here till you see him."

"Do you mean that?" I asked, as two or three clerks looked up.

"You know me," was all he said in reply, and I went out after my man.

"He wasn't at home, the people said, and wouldn't be for six weeks. So I stuck the bill in my pocket and went off up the country on a visit. The old man sent after me half a dozen times, but my folks could only tell I was out of town, and I never paid any attention to a letter I got from the boss, but went on enjoying myself. Then I came back and had a visit with some old friends, and at the end of six weeks I called on my man again with the bill. I found him at home and told him what I had done, and he paralyzed me by paying the bill with interest. Two hours later I stepped into the boss office.

"There, I said, before he had time to gather his wits, is the amount of your bill and interest. He was out of town six weeks and I could see him before. You told me not to come back till I did see him, and I was obeying your instructions. I had a rattling good time, and the house owes me six weeks salary."

"The old man gasped, got blue in the face, and I thought he was going to explode; but he didn't. He gulped it till down, and stuck out his hand.

"Young man," he said you ought to have been a soldier. I am going to put you in charge of the collection department and double your salary, and concluded the merchant, when I was 25 I was a partner."

Substantially the Usual Thing.

Police Magistrate—What's the charge against this man?

Officer—Beating his wife, your honor, but here's an affidavit from his wife that he didn't hurt her any.

Police Magistrate—Why isn't she here to testify in person?

Officer—She doesn't like to come into court with two black eyes and a broken nose, your honor.

If Bob Ingersoll insists that there is no hell will he please explain what becomes of the caller who always leaves the office door open in the winter.

The earnestness of life is the only passport to the satisfaction of life.

The wisest habit of all, is the habit of care in the formation of good habits.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. Chalmer.

No man ever designed injury to another without doing a greater to himself.

He who would not be full of care in his old age must be careful in his youth.

He that loseth his heart in the morning in the world, will hardly find it again all the day after.

"When Bluyens got married he boasted that he had a wife who could not be beaten, but he has since showed the limit of his own words."

"How?"

"He is now in jail for thrashing her."

Winks—My wife is passionately fond of horses; she seems to have them on her brain.

Jinks—So does mine. She is a victim of chronic nightmare.

That hope is sure which has its foundation in virtue.

Who overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foe.

To be comfortable and contented, spend less than you earn.

He that loses conscience has nothing left that is worth keeping.

Digby Weekly Courier.

Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Limited. Publishers and Proprietors.

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VOL XX. DIGBY, N.S., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894. NO 25

Steamboats, etc.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Time Table, No. 48, Commencing Monday, 2nd Oct., 1893.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express Mixed	Express Mixed
YARMOUTH	1.05	8.00
HEBRON	8.22	12.17
OAKLAND	8.30	12.25
PITMAN ROAD		12.35
BRAZIL LAKE	8.37	12.42
LAKE ANNIS	8.43	1.01
HECTANOOGA	8.53	1.11
METEGHAN	9.26	1.40
SALEM SCHOOLHOUSE		1.45
LITTLE BROOK	9.35	1.50
CHURCH POINT	9.45	2.00
BELLIVEAU	9.55	2.10
WEYMOUTH	10.05	2.20
PORT GILBERT	10.16	2.31
GILBERTS COVE	10.22	2.37
DEBOU	10.30	2.45
GRANVILLE FERRY	10.35	2.50
ANNAPOLIS	11.00	3.20

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Express Mixed	Express Mixed
ANNAPOLIS	7.30	12.35
GRANVILLE FERRY	7.46	1.05
CLEMENTSPORT	7.50	1.10
DEEP BROOK	8.05	1.25
BRADLEY'S	8.10	1.30
SMITHS COVE	8.18	1.43
DIGBY	8.30	1.55
JORDANTOWN	8.45	2.07
BLOOMFIELD	8.47	2.11
NORTH RANGE	8.53	2.20
PLYMPTON	8.57	2.25
PORT GILBERT	9.06	2.37
WEYMOUTH	9.16	2.50
BELLIVEAU	10.23	3.58
CHURCH POINT	10.36	4.12
LITTLE BROOK	10.44	4.22
SALEM SCHOOLHOUSE	10.48	4.27
METEGHAN	10.52	4.31
HECTANOOGA	11.24	4.60
LAKE ANNIS	11.49	5.10
BRAZIL LAKE	11.55	5.16
PITMAN ROAD	12.16	
OAKLAND	12.27	1.36
HEBRON	12.30	1.42
YARMOUTH	4.05	6.00

N. B.—Trains are run on Standard Railroad time (seventy-fifth meridian).

Flag Stations—trains stop only when signalled.

Steamer Bridgewater leaves Digby for St. John every Wednesday and Saturday.

Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway leave Annapolis: Express at 12.45 p. m. Passengers and Freight every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.00 a. m.

Steamers of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday evening.

International steamers leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday.

Canadian Pacific Railway Trains leave St. John at 7.30 a. m. daily (Sunday excepted) and 8.20 p. m. daily for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and 10.40 p. m. daily (Sunday excepted) for Montreal and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Trains of Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton for Lunenburg daily at 2.05 p. m.

Dayton's Mail Coaches leave Yarmouth daily (Sunday excepted), after the arrival of No 4 train from Annapolis for Barrington Shelburne and Liverpool.

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S., 21st Sept. 1893.

Digby Weekly Courier.
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
FROM THE "COURIER" BUILDING (ONE DOOR SOUTH OF ROYAL HOTEL)
Water Street, Digby, N. S.

All letters, communications and payments for articles in this paper must be forwarded to
COURIER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. (LTD.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year,	$1.00
Six months,	.50
Three months,	.30
Single copies,	.03

The terms are strictly in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion,	$1.00
Two inches, one insertion,	1.60
Each additional inch, one insertion,	.93

Each continuation one fourth of first insertion. Legal advertising 8c. per line for first insertion, and 3c per line for each continuance.

Government rate 8c per line for first insertion, and 3c. for each continuance.

Special notice, in local column, 15c. per line; special notice in column, 10c. per line.

Under regular insertion, advertisements should be in the office not later than Thursday morning.

Special arrangements made with parties advertising to occupy more than half a column space. Special terms made with yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence to the COURIER will not appear in the columns unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

OUR AGENTS.

The following is a list of our authorized agents in the county, who have authority to receive monies due us, and give receipts for same:

BEAR RIVER ..... V. T. Hardwick.
BROOKLYN ..... James Morehouse.
FREEPORT ..... W. B. Havey.
GILBERT'S COVE ..... John Kinney.
METEGHAN ..... Capt. Geo. German.
TYNESDALE ..... St. Clair Regan.
WESTPORT ..... B. H. Boggles.
WEYMOUTH BRIDGE ..... Edward Hogan.
LOWER GRANVILLE ..... D. W. Riordan.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church.
Rev. H. A. HARLEY, M.A., Rector.

Sunday services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Communion, 3 p. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. second and fifth Sundays, 8 a. m. Wednesday, Children's service, 2 p. m. All seats free.

Baptist Church.
Rev. A. T. DYKEMAN, Pastor.

Sunday services: Morning at 11, evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 o. Young peoples prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 30.

Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to provide seats.

Grace Methodist Church.
Rev. J. W. FRESTWOOD, Pastor.

Sunday services: Forenoon at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close. Evening, at 7 o'clock. Week night services, V.P.S.C.E. Tuesday, 8 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church.
W. H. SMITH, Student in charge.

Sunday services of Bay View. Morning at 11; evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Digby Sunday service at 3 15, p. m.
All are welcome.

VILLAINY UNEARTHED,
OR,
The Judgment of the Higher Court.

By Thomas F. Anderson.

[Copyright, 1893.]

CHAPTER I—Continued

"Tell him I cannot see him," said Pemberton wearily, for his outburst of passion had left him weak and nerveless. "No tell him to come." he hastily added, as the clerk turned to go. "I might as well face this thing now as any time," he mutter ed as his employe closed the door behind him.

"I beg your pardon for interrupting you, Mr. Pemberton, but we have heard a rumor concerning your firm, and I have been sent to ask you about it."

The speaker was a man of 24 or 25, whose very tone of voice would have told a blind man the story of his frank, open face and easy independence of manner.

He was of medium hight, dark haired, and with a mustache that gave present indications of ambition coordinate with his own and those searching, analyzing, truthful looking eyes of gray, spoke eloquently of discernment, calm judgment, and unrelenting activity of mind and body—in short, of a man who knows what he wants, looks for it till he finds it, and when he does find it, brings a wealth of common sense to bear upon the treatment of it.

That is a little of what might be said of Elbert Kingdom, reporter and special writer for the Morning Monitor.

The young man's respectful yet easy demeanor impressed Pemberton from the start, yet he answered somewhat acridly.

"What rumor are you talking about? Your newspaper offices are always full of them."

"Well, there is some hint of a little business troubles financial embarrassment, you know."

"Who told you this?"

"I cannot say; it came to the office from someone on the street. I understood there was to be a meeting of some of your creditors before this afternoon. There was talk of an attachment."

This was all the young man thought it best to venture just then and it was evidently no pleasant task to him anyhow.

The banker pondered for a moment. He seemed to have grown 10 years older within the last hour. Kingdom took a mental photograph of the man and every detail of his surroundings.

"Young man," said the banker, after a full minute had passed, "I think I can trust you to do me fair justice. I will tell you just how it is. My firm is on the verge of failure, why, it does not matter now. There is a hope, a possibility even, that between now and this time to-morrow we can get the assistance we need, if nothing is done to hasten our downfall. If a word of this gets into tomorrow's morning's paper, we are ruined beyond redemption.

"Shall it be the sacrifice of an interesting news item for people to roll under their tongues as they ride down to their business tomorrow, or shall it be the overturning of the fortunes of a business name, and the ruin of more than one fortune, and perhaps—worse than all that? I leave it to you to answer."

In the course of his journalistic career Kingdom had been the subject of many unique experiences, but this was the first time he had ever been made to feel that such a momentous possibility rested between him and the point of his pencil. He did not hesitate long in answering.

"It will be the sacrifice of the item, if I can do anything to decide the matter; the Monitor is not so hard up for news that it must throw a dynamite bomb into Broad St. to get it," he said as he put on his jaunty straw hat and prepared to retire. "I will be in to see you again tomorrow and hope, meanwhile you will get out of the woods. Good day, sir."

"If they will let all that we will be saved. If not"—the banker did not finish the sentence.

On his way out the young newspaper man almost ran into a young lady who was tripping along in the direction whence he had come, a little more impetuously than the law should allow on such a warm day. The light color of her raiment and her bright, interesting face made a combination that even a business man like Kingdom could not fail to be impressed with.

"Who is that young lady?" he asked in a tone of interested curiosity of the clerk who was walking toward the door with him.

"O, that's Mr. Pemberton's daughter—Miss Muna Pemberton," the young man answered.

CHAPTER II.

THE POWER IS APPLIED.

Mr. Leon Kershaw, city editor of the Daily Magnifier, sat in his editorial sanctum on the seventh floor of the Magnifier building, on the afternoon of this 10th day of June.

Strangely enough he, too, was looking through a newspaper.

There was nothing remarkable in this, however, for Mr. Kershaw practically lived upon papers. "Exchanges" he called them. He had them before breakfast, at breakfast and after breakfast. The same was true of his other daily meals, and when he found time from the distracting cares of his responsible journalistic position to sleep, he dreamed that he was still reading them.

Every one he read, too, he filed away in his storehouse of knowledge numbered, indexed and marked with the minutiae of a detail so minute that his friends looked upon him as an animated encyclopedia of all the crimes and conventions, fires and fatalities that had occurred in the city for ten years back.

The city editor of the Magnifier was not a hand-some man: he wasn't even an attractive one, so far as external appearances went. The impression he gave was that of a man who was gloomy conscious of the fact that he had to be a martyr to duty 24 hours a day, whose liver was chronically sluggish, and who usually looked as if he had a personal grievance against every individual member of society.

His hair was on the sunnyside of auburn, his clothes, though cut by a fashionable Broadway tailor, betokened the fact that he kept no valet, and his voice had a sort of naval twang, almost amounting to a snarl.

Whatever human sympathy and sweetness his nature might have formerly possessed, his useful occupation as a buffer between a spasmodically irate public and a very exacting publisher had effectually served to put it to sleep. Very evidently the city editor had long ago joined the ranks of the cynical and the scoffers, and he rejoiced in the somewhat doubtful distinction of being one of those who believe that there is no good in the world anyway, never was and never will be. He acted on that assumption always as a journalist and generally as a man.

Mr. Kershaw's surroundings were not ornate or luxurious, but they were decidedly newspaperial.

His own desk was a chaos of correspondence, newspaper clippings, "exchanges," writing accessories and notebooks, and its various niches were adorned with photographs of well known stage lights of the female gender in various degrees of physicial revelation.

The desk of his assistant, a sad looking young man addicted to spectacles, was a counterpart of the other. An office boy equipped with a long and sharp pair of shears that always found their way as if by instinct to certain blue penciled paragraphs in the exchanges, completed the human outfit of the little room.

Maps of the city and adjacent country, diagrams of the elevated railways, fire alarm cards, railroad time tables, police and fire "rappers" and a telephone occupied most of the remaining space.

There was only room enough with all these, for the crayon portrait of a certain sporting gentleman whose fortunate possession of a hard head and strong arms had made it possible for him to make a "record" on both sides of the Atlantic.

A sharp whistle through the speaking tube near the editorial desk caused the office boy to drop his long shears, point downward on his foot, and brought the city editor to the tube with great celerity.

"Well!" he shouted down impatiently.

Then he glued his ear to the mouthpiece and kept it there for a half minute.

"All right," was his comment through the tube when this process was over.

Then he hurried to a little table at the side of his desk, opened a big volume like the judgment book, and rapidly scanned a long list of entries with the name of some member of his reportorial staff opposite each.

"Let me see," he drawled to himself. "Keen is on that church scandal over in Brooklyn, Stockdale is doing the Harrison murder, Lindsay is interviewing the sports on the outcome of the big fight, Elliot is at the Murray Hill entertainment—all the others seem to be down for something important. No use, I need more men. Let's see, Beckles has that religious convention for 3.30. That don't amount to much, anyway; guess we'll have to let that go and send him on this. "Tell Mr. Beckles to come here at once," he said to the boy, sharply, glancing at his watch.

Mr. Bellamy Beckles, "general assignment" man of the Magnifier's staff, known more informally and less aristocratically as "Freshie," upon his appearance, his usually impassive features expressing wonderment at his unexpected call, from the tip of his chin to the place where his pompadour hair began to ascend.

"The counting room sends up word the row a rumor on the street that Pemberton & Wardner, the big bankers and brokers on Broad St., are likely to fail. I want you to go right down and interview them. I understand Pemberton has been plunging in lately better see him and some of the creditors and make a good story of it. They're away up socially, and you want to follow it up for all you are worth. If you find it very big I'll get you some help on it."

Mr. Bellamy Beckles felt for his note book, set his galvanized features toward the elevator and was soon on the street on his new mission of enterprise. It was exactly 3.30 when he presented himself at the office of Pemberton & Wardner, then on the point of closing against the public for the day.

The ticker had ceased its activities 10 minutes ago and had recorded "good night" upon the tell tale tape that Union Pacific and Lackawanna had served on so prominently before. Mr Pemberton was still in his office, and the presence of his daughter, who had still remained with him, had very plainly softened him a little.

Even Wardner would have fared better now. It was no wonder either that a sweet and inspiring presence as that bedimpled young lady's had been so potent to assuage his anger. It would have served to smooth the wrinkles out of a savage lion's brow, her father mentally exclaimed as he goodly regarded her. There was nothing exactly angelic about Muna Pemberton, but it was because she seemed so humanly perfect that everybody admired her so.

Her clear complexioned face was sympathetic and intelligent, with not a trace of either coldness or affectation about it. Her features were regular and marked her as a girl not wilful or daring, but self-possessed, modest, active in mind and body, and perfectly able to think and work for herself when the occasion demanded—just that kind of a young woman, in fact, who marries a sea captain (in a novel), goes on a voyage with him, loses both him and the crew in a big storm and takes command of the vessel herself and brings it safely to port.

Banker Pemberton didn't really know himself what a bright, blue eyed, clear headed, fluffy haired little motherless girl he was bringing up.

Perhaps he would later on.

His daughter was more to him than he could well express in words, however, and she was at once the bitterest regret and chief consolation in his present heavy troubles. He had told her as much of his difficulties as he thought wise for her to know, and for the past 15 minutes she had been giving him her sweet, womanly sympathy and encouragement.

It is to be feared that failures would be even more popular than at present, if they always brought such an accompaniment as this to the interested parties.

Mr. Pemberton had mentally hoped that no more newspaper men would get wind of his trouble and present themselves that afternoon, but he was resolved to see them if they came and try to make the same arrangement as he had so satisfactorily managed by Elbert Kingdom.

He shuddered and clenched his teeth however, when the card of the irresponsible Mr. Beckles was handed in.

Like a sensible man, however, he argued that if he refused to see this newest journalistic commissioner he would like as not get hold of a garbled version of the affair, which he would feel compelled to print anyway, and so even make a bad matter worse.

Mr. Beckles was a democrat to the core, and he didn't indulge in any needless ceremony in approaching the subject of his visit.

"I believe you are Mr. Pemberton?" he said inquiringly.

When Mr. Pemberton had settled his identity satisfactorily, he began to pour into him a series of questions that almost staggered that long suffering gentleman, and gradually brought him back toward the condition he had been in when his luckless partner left him.

If Mr. Pemberton had ever enjoyed a journalistic experience he might have been able to make more allowance for his inquisitor's unrelenting cross-examination as to his private affairs, but as it was he came pretty near losing his temper.

While he felt very much like the highstrung witness who is being bullyragged by a tantalizing lawyer, he managed, however, to keep himself within bounds and answer as well as he could the questions that were showered upon him.

When the interview was apparently at a close the banker, with almost an appealing tone of voice, requested the young man to keep the matter out of his paper for at least one day.

"It is almost a question of life and death with me, and 24 hours without the publicity that would be sure to send the business crashing about our heads would save us. I am sure, I said, almost pathetically, adding that the Monitor had already promised, through its representative, not to make the tottering condition of the big firm public next morning.

This promise was taking the wind out of Mr. Beckles' sails as anything that had happened.

He hadn't been quite brought up to the to him unjournalistic idea of letting a big piece of news like this slumber between the covers of his note book when several of his agile contemporaries were probably conferring the same information into cold type for dress parade before a breathless public next morning.

And he insinuated as much to the banker.

Its reasoning was cogent, but not being a journalist, and being on the brink of a collapse that meant his social ruin, the sorely perplexed banker couldn't quite see the force of it.

To his personal argument, all that his interlocutor could reply was that "news is news" that this was no ordinary piece of news, and that probably two thirds of the newspapers in New York had already got wind of it and would early print it in the morning.

If they "didn't they wouldn't be the newspapers," quoted the young man from the Magnifier, conclusively.

However, he was perfectly willing, though, to leave the matter with his city editor, and was nothing in or out of sorts when he parted with the young man and went home to his lunch.

Keen Wardner would have fared better now. It was no wonder either that a sweet and inspiring presence as that bedimpled young lady's had been so potent to assuage his anger. It would have served to smooth the wrinkles out of a savage lion's brow, her father mentally exclaimed as he goodly regarded her. There was nothing exactly angelic about Muna Pemberton, but it was because she seemed so humanly perfect that everybody admired her so.

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However, he was perfectly willing, though, to leave the matter

DOWN WITH THE LORDS.

Liberal Journals Booming the Agitation Against the Peers.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily News (Gladstonian) continues in a leader this morning its charges against the house of lords. All classes concede mutilation or rejection of reform proposals coming the present parliament, it says. There is a rapid growth of the popular agitation against the house of lords. It commences the evidence by daily meetings. We are now face to face with one of the only greatest problems of constitutional history. The follow institution of hereditary legislators cannot possibly continue to have a place in free government. The News says Lord Salisbury will advise the lords to act in most upon any critical amendments of the people's bill, except those relating to the clauses of the various charities. Mr. Labouchere's favor an immediate dissolution of parliament in case the lords adhere to their amendments to the parish councils bill. The Daily Chronicle deprecates such a course as virtually giving the victory to the peers.

The Daily Chronicle enthusiastically claims it is the line of action. This morning at Newcastle Gladstone, let us hope, will lead us to a plan, let anyone let us advance.

VIOLIN AT SUIT OF CELLO.

Heir Doering Brings Suit to Restrain Herr Bernard Walther.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21. The case of Herr Doering and wife, of the Doering Piano Conservatory, of Halifax, against Bernard Walther, now before the supreme court promises to be very interesting. The plaintiffs seek an injunction to restrain defendant from teaching music in Halifax. Mrs. Doering also claims damages for alleged libel and slander.

In one of his letters, produced in court, Herr Walther writes to Herr Doering that he (Walther), has too much respect for his art to join the Doerings in public work where they introduce christmas trees and dancing, positively. Walther also objected to his pupils performing such functions. Another section of Herr Walther's letter is to the effect that he would not perform in public with Mrs. Doering as accompanist. Another letter produced in court from Herr Walther, states that Doering does not own Halifax. This was in reply to a letter threatening him (Walther), with an action.

Herr Doering in his letters to Herr Walther intimates that he will bring an action against Herr Walther for false statements made concerning his (Doering's) wife.

Herr Walther is a violinist well known in St John and through the provinces. He was brought out from Germany by the Doerings and he expected to secure a connection with the Doering Music Conservatory a short time ago. Hence the claim of violation of contract. Progress.

THE MUSICAL TRAMP.

Piano Playing That Surprised an Auction Room Crowd.

The scene that brought tears to many eyes and caused even the hardhearted and seldom to use their pocket handkerchiefs with suspicious frequency occurred in a Middle street auction room in Portland, Me.

The place was crowded with well dressed ladies and gentlemen who were examining the furniture, bric a brac and pictures with critical eyes and commenting upon the value and beauty. In one corner of the store stood an expensive and beautiful toned grand piano which keys were now and then lightly touched by the unskilled fingers of the admiring throng.

Standing awkwardly in the midst of the room with ragged clothes, unkempt hair and shaggy beard was a man who seemed entirely out of place with the surroundings.

His eyes sunken, his pale cheeks hollow, his hands knotted with hard work and toil. While the attention of the crowd was fixed upon the sale of an elegant piece of furniture, the tramp—for such he seemed to be—cautiously approached the piano and softly touched one key. Similar amusement followed several instances of those who saw his action and the poor ragged fellow moved heavily away from the piano. Again as though drawn by a loadstone, he came near the instrument and ventured to place both hands upon the keyboard. Then to the surprise of the assembled spectators the tramp fingered the keys a moment and began to play. With flashing eyes and flushed cheeks his hands flew across the keys, his breath came in spasmodic gasps, he had forgotten his surroundings and the scoffing crowd. Music such as few of the spectators had ever listened to, was played by this ragged tramp.

Beethoven's sonatas, Chopin's waltzes and nocturnes by Strauss were executed in a way that brought looks of pleased surprise to every musician in the assembly.

He was only a tramp and his soul was pulsating with melody.

Suddenly in the midst of the almost divine music, the harsh voice of the negro of auctioneer broke with "Here you get away from that piano."

The music stopped, a blushing form hurried through the crowd. The musical genius, an everyday tramp once more. What was that man's history? What has been his past life? As he sat at that piano in the midst of a scoffing crowd, to neglected and sorrowing hands did these sweet melodies transport him.

There was hardly a dry eye in the crowd when the tramp ceased playing, and every one who heard the soul inspiring chords will preserve the echoes in their hearts for many days.

It is not always spinsters who buy what Hop's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. A' CAMPBELL, Bay of Islands.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT WM. DANIELS, Springhill, N. S.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. GEORGE TIBBETS, Allen Co., N. B.

Charles Berry stole a suit of clothes out put them on, in Jasper county, Ill. The wife of the owner chased him with a gun and made him take off everything but a shirt and a pair of drawers, and then she marched him to town at the end of the gun and had him arrested for stealing these.

Felix Dewe, a sharper, has been deceiving the negroes in Birmingham, Ala. He put on feathers and paints and said he was an Indian chief looking for immigrants to his nation's broad domain. All that was required was a mere nominal deposit of $10 toward the railroad fares. When he got enough suckers he left.

Mrs. Pat's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Digby Weekly Courier.

Digby, Mar 2,h 1894.

At the ratepayer's meeting called on the 22 ult. to further consider a water supply, a resolution stating that in the town's present financial condition it was not expedient to adopt a water system was carried.

The water question has at least got a respectable airing, and if the people of Digby town are not now fully familiar with every phase of the subject the fault is certainly the COURIER'S. This matter has been the subject of open discussion for many months, even years, and no opportunity has been lost to present every argument for or objection against any of the plans suggested in connection with it from the start. In this matter we feel the COURIER has done its full duty, and if the objections of occasional correspondents from other parts of the county to the space given the matter, be sound, perhaps a little more than its duty.

We do not feel however that this discussion has been wholly thrown away. A good deal of valuable information has been elicited for which the ratepayers so far have not been taxed,—information that will serve a good purpose at some future day.

Nor need it be supposed that the water supply is dead, because it has for the present suffered a check. We believe the outcome of it all will be the introduction of a system by either one company or the other. Had the chartered company at the time when it made its first proposals to the town, instead of awaiting the outcome of the negotiations, commenced operations on the works, the town in all probability would have been as anxious to secure fire protection as the company is to furnish it; and water once introduced by the company and a reasonable rate offered the town, no different scheme for fire protection would likely be considered. This would mean an assumption of perhaps $40,000 expense, but the well sufficiency of the system when introduced would warrant the most liberal patronage in both fire and domestic supply, which even at a lower rate than that offered the town for hydrant service would easily meet interest.

The rumor seems to have been well founded that Mr. Gladstone is about to resign the leadership of his party. The principal reason assigned for the resignation is the premier's failing sight, though in all probability the terribly pressing responsibilities of his office, coupled with the incessant criticisms and attacks of his opponents have had much to do with the physical feebleness which seems to have overtaken him lately. Whether Mr. Gladstone will continue to guide the destinies of his party during his lifetime, though not assuming a prominent responsibility, or whether his retirement will be absolute we are not informed.

Mr. Gladstone can well afford to lay down the reins of power. He has been a power in English politics. He entered the Commons in 1832 and began official life in 1835 by holding the post of lord of the treasury, and later of under secretary of state under the Peel government. He began political life a tory of the tories, and was described by Macaulay as "the rising hope of those stern and unbending tories." Mr. Gladstone continued to sit in parliament till the effective aid which he rendered the Peel government in 1845, in carrying the celebrated free trade measure through the commons, incensed the Duke of Newcastle, who caused his defeat. In 1847 he was elected for the university of Oxford and represented it for 15 years. At about the age of forty Mr. Gladstone's political asperities began to soften. In 1851 he opposed the ecclesiastical titles bill, and later on refused office under Lord Derby. In the Abberdeen coalition government of 1852 he became chancellor of the exchequer, and from that out was a pronounced liberal. In 1866 he introduced the famous reform bill which caused the resignation of Earl Russel. In 1869 he disestablished the Irish church. In 1870 he carried his Irish Land Bill and in 1872 the Ballot Bill. In 1874 his party was defeated, but in 1880 he was returned to power. In 1886 he began the Home Rule legislation which has ever since been his chief labor, and the salient points of which are too recent to be forgotten.

The influence which Mr. Gladstone has exercised on English politics and English public opinion has been of the most wholesome kind. A man of unblemished character and great ability, his whole life work is one record of continuous aim and labor in the causes he considered right. Firm where he was strong and his honor warped, he never shrank from conscision when conviction forced itself upon him. Taken for all in all he has no superior, if indeed any equal, in English political history.

No recent business event, if it may be called a business event, has created so much astonishment and regret as the publicity of Eratus Wiman's alleged forgeries and the arrest connected therewith. Mr. Wiman had been considered passing wealthy until his assignment a year or so ago, but even then his integrity had not been assailed, and up to the present moment many solid business men of New York who have known Wiman for years refuse to believe him guilty of dishonorable transaction.

Mr. Wiman is a Canadian, and through all his American business vicissitudes he has retained his nationality. He will always be remembered as the strenuous advocate of free trade relations between Canada and the United States.

DRIVEN BACK.

The Slave Traders Give the British Marines a Two Hour's Fight.

LONDON, Feb 27.—Rear Admiral Frederick G. Bedford, commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope and east coast of Africa station, telegraphs from Bathurst, under date of yesterday, that the slavers entered the British colony and attacked Commander Corbett at daylight. The British force and the enemy were engaged for two hours and the latter was eventually driven back. Only three marines were wounded during the engagement.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Mrs. Mary Henderson is quite ill.

W. H. Eldridge of Sandy Cove has been quite ill with mumps.

Postmaster Robinson has been confined to the house this week with neuralgia in the face.

Mr. Leonard of Sandy Cove is seriously ill and has returned to his home, up the Valley, for a rest.

A Little River correspondent says, a child of Joseph Tidd aged four months was buried there on Tuesday.

Next Sunday evening Rev Mr. Prestwood's subject in the Methodist church will be "The Temperance Situation."

Schooner Vanrose, Capt. McKellar, which put into Bermuda a short time ago in distress, sailed from there on the 24th inst. for New York.

At a meeting of the Liberal executive held Tuesday evening, A. J. S. Opp was elected president. Mr. Burnham having resigned the position.

We were shown a very finely finished and upholstered chair in Mr. Vantassel's barber shop this week. Arthur believes in keeping up with the times.

The court of appeal at Washington has decided against Canada in the matter of withholding awards from certain Canadian exhibitors of agricultural implements.

William Hutchinson lost a colt Wednesday. While being led along the street the animal whinnered two or three times and dropped dead. It was a year and a half old.

Hon. Dr. McLeod has left for Montreal to attend a meeting of the prohibition organization. The work of the commission now is principally the preparation of its report of its proceedings.

Sch. Ellie, Capt. Coleman, from New York for Manzilla, Cuba, with general cargo, put into Turks Island on the 13th, in distress, having experienced a severe gale, blowing spars, sails, etc. A board of survey will examine the vessel.

Joseph M. Lewis, of Nose Creek, near Calgary, killed a big prairie wolf which weighed 212 pounds and measured 8 feet 8 inches from tip to tip. This wolf is said to have killed twenty colts this season and a number of young cattle.

Revival meetings are being conducted in the Disciples' church at Westport where Elder Murray of Milton, Queens, is assisting Elder Cooke. Some six or seven additions are already reported, through baptism into the church.

The Bridgetown poisoning case looks like a clear case of murder. Forty grains of poison were found in the stomach of the old colored woman Jackson and two grains were sufficient to have caused her death. The examination is now going on.

The schooner S. B. Walker, owned in Taunton and Fall River, which sailed from Baltimore with coal for Weymouth the latter part of January, has never since been heard of and is probably lost. The vessel was built in 1881 and was 593 tons.

Bob Fitzsimmons, who is so anxious to meet Jim J. Corbett, even in a limited number of rounds, will be in New York Thursday the following. If he can't get a match on with Corbett in any other way, I will box him four rounds in Madison Square garden for charity, the entire receipts to go to the poor. Any date Corbett names suits me.

There is a gradual revival of business in the States. In the west factories are beginning to open again and a despatch of the 27 ult. says:—Beginning yesterday 14,000 hands in the Manchester, N. H., mills, the worsted department which had been running 40 hours a week, resumed the 60 hours schedule. Issue of orders renders this action operative.

The steamer Boston on Saturday was delayed by the gale, snow and dense vapor in Annapolis basin. The rudder and steam steering gear broke and she had to be steered without the use of steam. She was somewhat iced up on her arrival. Capt McIlray takes a rest for a while and Capt Stanwood resumed command taking the steamer on Saturday night.

Shipped by steamer Boston, Feb 21st:—110 crates lobsters, 20 bbls. do., 46 cases codfish, 1 box do., 17 barrels haddock, 1 front fish, 3 bbls. rabbits, 1 box butter, 1 bbl potatoes, 2 crates fresh halibut, 4 do. smoked fish, 10 drums codfish, 160 do. hake dock, 10 bbls. mackerel, 1 box salmon, 8 pkgs sundries.

A New York despatch of the 26th says:—James J. Corbett, the world's champion, was to have left yesterday afternoon for Jacksonville to stand trial for violating the laws relating to prize fighting in his recent fight with Charley Mitchell. After the performance in Madison Square Garden Saturday night for the benefit of the poor, Corbett complained of feeling ill. Yesterday he was taken sick and is now confined to his bed with fever.

"Court Widows' Friend, I. O. F., of Freeport held a social in Temperance Hall on Monday. Court Petite of Tiverton and Court Briar of Westport were on hand by invitation. As each Forester was allowed to bring his wife or a lady friend the number was about 200. Supper was served at 7 p. m., the menu including clam chowder, Dr Armstrong Capt J. Moran, W. Perry, B Powell and S. Perry to white aprons waited on the tables. After supper the guests were entertained by music, vocal and instrumental and general chit-chat. Capt. Mendal Crocker presided at the organ.

A Washington despatch of Feb 25 says of the father of the American Tariff Bill: The condition of Mr. L. Wilson, chairman of the committee of ways and means, is very grave, according to a despatch received by Secretary Gresham today from Mr Crittenden, the U. S. Consul General at the City of Mexico. It says: "Wilson has developed marked typhoid fever. His general condition graver though fever as yet is of a mild type. Dr. Liddle Pratt, whom I sent from here to Aguascalientes (Hot Springs) to see him, has had him removed to Guadalupe, which is the nearest place to station which will give him the best sanitary surroundings possible in Mexico. To bring him to this city is out of the question. He shall have the best attention.

We are glad to note that Gloucester is to have a share in whatever profit there may be had through the medium of drying fish by a new process, described in the Boston Herald of Wednesday. We early called attention to this matter last year, and expressed a hope that the matter might be investigated, but for reasons not explained the Gloucester fishing owners failed to manifest the interest which we felt was due the suggestion. In the meantime, the inventor of the process has not been idle at his home in Nova Scotia as witness the facts that at several places plants for fish drying have been established thus outstripping Gloucester, in one line at least, in the race for present gain the producer of the best fish products of the world.

Fortunately, with Gloucester brains and and Gloucester capital behind such a plant as is to be established, it will be but a matter of a short time, if the merit in the invention, before Gloucester shall be at the head of the procession.—Cape Ann Breeze.

The Edinburgh News claims to have been informed upon authority that Mr. Gladstone has already resigned the premiership, but will retain his seat in the cabinet. Upon the same authority the news announces that Gladstone will have an audience with the queen today, when he will recommend Lord Rosebery as his successor.

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., writing for the Sun to-day, says in connection with rumors that Gladstone has resigned: "Competent authority gives his eyesight as the actual reason for his resignation, but the situation is further aggravated by the position of certain members of the cabinet with reference to the new programme. The premier had to face the hospitality of Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty. The Spencer is the premier's ideal as yet ripe for operation, but when it occurs he must spend six weeks in darkness. Nobody has the least idea what any day may bring forth, though my own opinion is that Gladstone will refuse to leave the ship."

D. D. Morton of Centreville is ill with grippe.

Mrs. Edgar Porter died at Westport on Sunday last, aged 50 years.

An Ottawa despatch of Feb 26th says: At today's meeting of the cabinet Senator Thibaudeau was appointed lieutenant governor of Prince Edward Island.

Goldsmith Bros. Lower Granville, shut their mill down on Saturday for two weeks. When they return they will complete their work there and remove to Dalhousie.

Mr. John K. Winchester, formerly of Lower Granville, now residing in Lowell, Mass., had the misfortune to break his leg a few days ago.

The Halifax local opposition has nominated W. A. Black of Pickford and Black, James Morrow, of Cunard & Co., and Dr. Thomas Walsh as their ticket in the ensuing election.

A well known distiller, William H. Headley, of the Peck & Peck Distilling company, of Lexington, Ky., is in Mexico, a fugitive from justice. He forged a number of cheques and fled with the money which is said to be quite a sum.

The stables of Robert Stewart, at Ottawa, containing forty horses, worth $30,000, were burned with their contents Sunday morning. There was no insurance on the horses and only $1,500 on the barns. Among those lost was a mustin Redmond for which Stewart recently refused $5,000.

BAY OF FUNDY S. S.—As will be seen by reference to their advertisement the Bay Line changes their time table next week, when three trips per week will be made between St. John, Digby and Annapolis on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. These sailings will continue through March and April. The Montcello is expected to take her place on the Line on Wednesday March 7th.

We are publishing in this issue the story by T. F. Anderson of Boston, "Villainy Unearthed or the Judgment of the Higher Court." We recommend this serial to our readers as one that will hold the interest to the finish. Both plot and detail are executed with a finish that would do credit to a much older and more experienced novelist, than Mr. Anderson.

Presbyterian Witness: "Which of all our counties will be the 'banner' county? Which will cast the largest vote, proportionate to population, for Prohibition? We believe Digby did best of all in the Scott Act contest. Perhaps Digby will now win the banner. The moral and religious forces of Province will be on the side of Prohibition on the 15th March. Make the victory decisive!"

A Lower Granville correspondent says: The last European mail brought the sad news to Mr. R. P. Wade that his brother Henry had died in Antwerp, where he had been in the shipping business for years. Mr. Wade was a son of the late Samuel Wade, of Belleisle, and early in life went to sea, afterwards retiring from that occupation and going into ship chandlery in Cardiff, from which place he removed to Antwerp, where he remained until his death.

The annual meeting of the Yarmouth Steamship Co. took place on Wednesday. There was a large attendance and a most harmonious meeting. David McPherson, of Halifax was elected Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. D. Lovitt, Esq. The balance of profits were not divided, but applied to pay on account of indebtedness after paying for loss on the business of 1892 of $6,157. The Board of Directors are L. E. Baker, J. W. Moody and David McPherson.

Capt. G. A. Viets arrived home Sunday evening with his latest sporchase, the tug Clipper. The Clipper is just the boat Capt. Viets needed for his wrecking vessel of about 14 tons net, and is fitted with a single cylinder, 16 square condensing engine with from 8 to 10 knots speed. The Clipper is fitted with a wrecking pump,—in fact she is a thorough wrecking boat, throwing a 2½ inch stream. She is also well equipped for supplying water to vessels. Capt Viets will have his boat ready for service April 1st.

The gold fever has again struck the province. It seems to recur at certain intervals. There are off years and on years. This is one of the latter, judging by the number of companies for mining gold that are seeking incorporation. One of the companies is named the North Am rican Gold Company, capital $250,000, Adams A. McKay of Halifax being the only named incorporator. Another, the Tudor Gold Mining Co., capital $100,000, is composed of American gentlemen. Three Halifax men, Jürgens, Nelly and Covert are the incorporators of the Caribou Gold Mining Co., with a capital of $200,000 A more pretentious Company is the Cochran Hill Gold Mining Co., with a capital of a million. The incorporators of this company don't evidently go in for small doing. The incorporators are presumably city men, and go in for big game.—Ex.

SOCIAL.—A very pleasant entertainment was that held at Methodist Hall Wednesday evening. At 8 o'clock the Digby Brass Band appeared outside the Hall, and rendered an opening piece, after which the members were invited inside, where other selections were given. The entertainment consisted of readings, recitations, vocal and instrumental music. Mrs. Prestwood favored the company with a reading from Whittier. Mr. Fred Dakin rendered some selections on the violin, accompanied on the organ by his daughter, Miss Edie. A solo was given by Miss Maggie Burnham on the organ. Rev. Mr. Prestwood, in a few well chosen remarks, thanked his friends for the generous manifestation of their sympathy. The sum of $70 was realized. The Hall was well filled, and a good time is pronounced by all to have been spent.

DIED IN THE ASYLUM.—Firman Theriault, the Gloucester county man who was exhibiting a double-headed calf throughout the country, and suddenly became insane while in Annapolis county, died in the asyl m for the insane here on Monday 19th. After two days' residence in the Asylum from congestion of the brain. The Bathurst Courier says Theriault was robust and strong when he became insane and was placed in jail at Annapolis. When his brother, Herbert D. Theriault, went over there he was in chains. Then the unfortunate man had the grippe, and was unable to take any nourishment for several days. While in a feeble condition he was brought to Bathurst, where two doctors examined him, and gave a certificate for his admission to the asylum, although from all appearance he had not long to live. He was brought to St. John shaved in the asylum on Saturday, and, as have said, died on Monday. Theriault leaves a young family.—St John Globe.

In the supreme court of Halifax this week the case of Bayer vs Kaizer was taken up. This is an appeal from Judge Johnston's judgment in favor of plaintiff. The plaintiff William Bayer, brought an action for $250 damages against Joseph Howe Kaizer for alleged trespass on and damage to lands in his possession, and wrongfully depriving him of a net and some fish and converting them to his own use. Plaintiff says he is the owner of certain lands near Preston, part of them covered with fishings and water from the Salmon river, wherein the net referred to was set a quarter of the way across. Such stream is unnavigable and non-tidal. Being about six miles inland from the ocean. He says the net was valued at $12. Defendant says in his defence that he was a fishery officer under the fisheries act, and as such was authorized to seize through and after any private land without being liable to trespass, and if he broke and entered any of the lands of plaintiff he did so in the discharge of his duty and was not liable to any action for trespass therefor. In section 14, of the fisheries act, he claims that it enacted that from 6 p. m. Saturday till 6 a. m. Monday nets and other apparatus used for catching fish in non-tidal waters shall be so raised or adapted as to admit the free passage of fish during the hours mentioned, and during such close time no one shall catch fish by such means. The net mentioned, he claims, was set between the hours named, and thereby became forfeited. It was contended that forfeiture is a justice of the peace. The appeal was allowed with costs.

MIDWINTER 1894.

It may seem early to call attention to Spring importations, but in about 30 days new goods will begin to arrive.

In the meantime we will make announcements to our customers in goods on hand to make room for new stock.

IN

DRESS GOODS

you will find a nice assortment in all the fashionable designs and makes.

Bargains may be had in balance of

CLOAKING AND MANTLE GOODS

all of which are this Season's importation.

In the gentlemen's furnishing department you will find everything suitable for the Season.

We would call attention to the balance of our

HARD AND SOFT FELT HATS

IN

Black, Brown, and Nutria, which will be sold regardless of cost to make room for new goods.

In Hats and Ties no reasonable offer will be refused.

We have left a few pairs of the celebrated

Cardigan Overshoes

reduced in prices as follows:

Ladies, reduced from	1.75 to 1.25.
Misses	1.50 to 1.10.
Youths	1.50 to 1.10.
Childrens	1.25 to .90.

In Lumbermen's supplies we take the lead and shall be pleased to furnish quotations either personally or by letter.

Life, Marine and Fire Insurence Brokers.

Sample books of wall papers to be delivered the last of March now open for inspection—Call and make your selections early. The new designs are elegant.

Now is the time to buy all kinds of goods cheap, just before stock taking and arrival of spring importations.

Call and be convinced.

Yours truly

Clarke Bros.

SAR RIVER, N. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

The first of the imported deer were taken out yesterday and let go to the south pond of Lake Jolly about 20 miles from Digby. They were let loose on the lake beside of the boat. In a few bounds they were there After turning for a last look at the crowd and stretching their limbs they walked into the woods and began browsing. When again approached they gave a look back at the crowd there beside them and with easy graceful bounds were off. Good bye.

J. DAREY.

See next COURIER for particulars in regard to their protection by the government.

J. D.

Card

To the Electors of the County of Digby:

GENTLEMEN:—Having had the honor to receive the unanimous nomination at the recent Liberal convention at Clare, as a candidate for the Council for the Provincial Assembly, which nomination was later confirmed by the general convention at Digby, it is now with pleasure I solicit your votes and support in the contest to take place on the 15th inst.

During the Provincial Government during the four years I have had the honor to represent you in the Assembly, and in a with no misleaning in your decision, gives you a careful study of it now.

The progressive legislation which introduced millions of capital into the coal fields of our province, and which has met with the approval of many influential Conservatives, has already borne good fruit. While the policy to develop the iron ore deposits on the output, that output is larger than ever before.

The road and bridge service of the province shows a vigorous and progressive policy of which Digby County, I am pleased to say, can well bear witness.

The teachers' grants have been increased by the amount of $15,800 per year, making the total grant $282,500,—$33,500 greater than under the late Conservative administration.

Increased support has been furnished to the various agricultural interests of the province. A school of Agriculture and a school of Horticulture have been established, and the general expenditure for agricultural purposes increased by seventy five per cent over that made by the government of predecessors.

While guiding the Pedlog government my support fit the policy and legislation referred to, it has ever been my aim to guard carefully the interests of Digby County, and on the conscientious discharge of my duty as its representative I now respectfully ask your verdict.

With regard to the question of Prohibition on which a plebiscite is to be taken on Election Day I desire to say that any whole-some legislation intended to destroy the traffic in intoxicants will receive my hearty support.

Should you again favor me with the generous support you have before accorded me, it shall be my aim to deserve at your hands, by unremitting attention to the interests of this constituency, such flattering testimony of your confidence.

I remain your obedt servant,

AMASA H. COMBAY.

Feb. 27 1894.

Westport Waftings

Another month is about to close, an other winter is fast passing away with all its attaraements and changes in life, and spring time approaching with all its perpiaitions for the season.

The work of the fishing fleet will soon receive the finishing touches of their annual toilet, performed during the lay up of the winter season, and will soon be, one by one, putting to sea a brave fleet

A good fleet is that of Westport's now entering upon the season's work, preparing to engage in the feat of wresting fortune from the turbulent waters of the Bay Fundy.

Last week the weather was extremely cold for Westport. Zero was reached. The mercury ranged 30 below

For one hundred tons of ice have been shipped from here to Freeport. Rather a new enterprise in that line.

Special meetings are still continued in the churches here. Some few have been added. Rev. Howard Murray of Milton has been laboring with the Christian church for the past two weeks

The steer Westport has resumed her regular trips again. Westport harbor presented quite a lively appearance last week, when numbers were to be seen, and the sound of the whistles would make a stranger believe he was in Boston or St. John.

Vessel repairing and boat building seem to be quite a lively business here this winter.

The annual meeting of the Telephone Co. was held in the temperance hall not long since. Past years business was satisfactory, seven per cent dividend was declared

We are pleased to see our old friend L. F Barkhouse out again among his gentemen.

The Court Widow's ball given by Forresters, Freeport extended an invation to the Court Bryer, Tudeyl Foresters, Westport, and Tiverton on Monday evening About thirty five or forty members accepted the invitations, including their wives and friends.

The steamer Westport conveyed the party across, to Freeport, a very enjoyable evening was spent. Speeches and singing were in full swing the evening.

The tables were well filled with everything required in the provision line, and a fine clam chowder was served.

Rev. Edgar Porter died on Sunday afternoon from cancer, after intense suffering for some length of time.

The long expected bounty cheques have arrived. The fishery overseer Mr. Collins is engaged paying them out to the claimants. The boat fishermen received their claims in Post Office orders.

Frank Comins had an exhibition in the Post Office quite recently by a full grown beautiful and active butterfly, caught by him, previous to the zero weather.

Clementsport Chips.

To our knowledge Saturday was the coldest day of the season. The mercury in front of my Fahrenheit scale, we know, was below zero during the twenty-four hours.

Mr. Frank McLaughlin of this place, the ship Howard D Troop at Shanghai, about five weeks ago, and came home Vancouver, reaching his destination on Friday

Messrs. Oscar and Ralph Vroom are home from Boston last week. After a two week's visit Ralph will probably return.

Capt. F. Rawling wife, who have been visiting his parents, have returned to the states.

Misses Vroom has been spending the last few days at Digby, and her father, Mr. W. V. Vroom at Weymouth.

Miss G. L. Cottrell who has been a guest at the Bay View Farm, has returned to her home at Bridgetown.

At present there is not much left of the wreck of E. Potter but the rebuilding has commenced. Writing about vessels reminds me that Shafner Bros. will begin to build in about two weeks.

Mrs Shafner of Granville Ferry was a guest at Mr. Burns' for a short time last week.

Mr. D. J. Murphy Jr., spent last Sabbath at his home in Yarmouth.

Last Thursday many of the young folks were on a sleighing party to Milford, and returned at midnight.

We now understand that another hotel will be opened here in the near future by Mr. John Cameron of Clementsvale. John has erected the large Ditmars house so we are told.

The coming election looks like a hard struggle in this county. None of the candidates have yet struck their faces in Clementsport. We hope that some of them are not afraid to.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S CASE.

Five Additional Eorgeries Said to Have Been Discovered.

NEW YORK, Feb 24—Late yesterday afternoon A. B. Chamler, presented a check for $25,000 on bail for Mr. Wiman. Acting District Attorney Davis refused to accept the check saying it would have to be deposited with the comptroller, who would give a receipt and issue a certificate of deposit, which operates as the discharge of Mr. Wiman. It was then after five and the comptroller's office was closed. The gentleman said he would present the check to the comptroller in the morning.

E. Douglas, nephew of R. G. Dun, and a member of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., yesterday afternoon said that five additional forgeries by Mr. Wiman were discovered. Experts are still at work on the books. He denies emphatically the statement that he and his brother have long been jealous of or hostile to Mr. Wiman and sought to undermine his influence in the firm

Mr. Wiman was seen by a reporter late in the afternoon. He said he did not care to talk about the case. He was feeling better since he heard his son's condition was slightly improved. Mr. Wiman showed a pile of letters about one hundred letters and telegrams of sympathy received from various parts of the country.

NEW YORK, Feb 26—Erastus Wiman appeared in court this morning to answer to the charge of forgery brought by R. G. Dun & Co., of which firm he was formerly a member. The published statement this morning from Wiman's counsel, Gen. B. F. Tracy, that Wiman was innocent of any crime has renewed interest in the case, which promises to be more famous than that of John R. Keene, who convicted bank president. When Judge Martin ordered the case called Mr Wiman stood up He was a trifle pale but cool and collected, and in answer to a question if he was guilty of the charges against him, replied in firm tones "Not Guilty." Judge Martin then discharged him on bail, which he is now so charged him on bail, which he is now so. Gen Tracy and his client then hastily left the court room and were quickly driven away. As Wiman is a Canadian, it is more than likely that his counsel will take advantage of the treaty of 1842 between the United States and Canada, by which the latter may have at its disposal one of the jury, which is to decide his fate. As matters stand at present, no one will take sides against him, replied in firm tones "Not Guilty." Judge Martin then discharged him on bail, which he is now so. Gen Tracy and his client then hastily left the court room and were quickly driven away. As Wiman is a Canadian, it is more than likely that his counsel will take advantage of the treaty of 1842 between the United States and Canada, by which the latter may have at its disposal one of the jury, which is to decide his fate. As matters stand at present, no one will take sides

THEIR PARTIAL BACKDOWN

The English Press on the Action of House of Lords.

LONDON, Feb 24—In the leader on the Parish councils bill in the house of Lords the Daily News expresses the hope that this measure will prove a third first after home rule and the liabilities bills, in the reckoning of the people with the peers. The News insists that the upper house must yield to the amendments which it still maintains in opposition to the decision of the house of commons.

The Standard assumes the bill will pass, in approximately its present form and congratulates both sides upon escaping the disagreeable results which were threatened.

The Daily Chronicle expresses the opinion that the peers confessed last evening to their defeat and the triumph of the commons It says: "Lord Salisbury presented the eccentric mixture of strength of speech and weakness of character which belongs to him The nation will rejoice in the humiliation of the house of lords."

CAHAN AND FREEMAN.

he Conservative Nominees for Shelburne County.

SHELBURNE, Feb 26—A convention held to-day nominated Mr. Chas. H Cahan, of Halifax, and Mr. R. W. Freeman, of Jordan River, as candidates for the assembly.

Town Council.

Council met Saturday evening. Pre sent full board.

A few small bills were recommended for payment.

H. Bowie, O. Donnelly, S. Raymond and J. C. Handspiker were appointed extra police constables.

Capt Smallie was reappointed superintendent of streets for the current year

Policeman Trask's salary was made $240.

The sum of $950 was assessed upon th district of the town.

Portland Lumber Exporters

The exporters of Portland Me., have forwarded the following to the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, United States senate, in reply to his circular letter:

1. The average cost at the points of manufacture in Canada of sawed white pine lumber is, per thousand feet, board measure, $15 to $16; of sawed spruce lumber, $8 to $9.

2. The tariff act of 1890 reduced the duty on white pine lumber to $1, leaving it equal to an ad valorem duty of 61 per cent. The same tariff made no change in the duty on spruce lumber, leaving it as before $2 a thousand, equal to ad valorem duty of 22 per cent.

3. Since 1890 the cost of white pine has increased about 10 per cent, owing without doubt, to limited supply and larger demand During the same period the cost of spruce, as a whole, has not varied much.

4. Owing to the limited and fast decreasing supply of standing timber in the United States we do not think that this country will ever do a large export business in the above mentioned articles

5. We think the duties on lumber are most likely to be evaded under an ad valorem duty.

6. With low duty and high value on white pine we can manage to compete with domestic production; but with the opposite conditions, no spruce is to be shipped here

7. We consider the ten duties on dressed lumber, as levied by the tariff of 1890, and the bill now under consideration, excessive They are as follows, and are equivalent to the actual cost (without profit) of the different operations performed, or in other words equal to a "protection" of 100 per cent on the cost of dressing. Rates are: For planing one side, 50c; for planing two sides $1; for planing one side, tonguing and grooving, $1; for planing two sides, tonguing and grooving, $1 50

THE U. S. CONGRESS.

Filibustering Still Going on—The Tariff Bill Completed.

WASHINGTON, Feb 24—The house made no progress today on account of filibustering. Bland tried to have a motion adopted to close the debate on the Seigniorage coinage bill next Tuesday at 4 p. m. but couldn't get a quorum.

The house was then adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The tariff bill is practically completed, and will be laid before the full committee on finance at a special meeting Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb 26.—The senate has made but little progress during the past two days in its efforts to clear the calendar in advance of the forthcoming discussion of the tariff bill in the senate. If the opportunity is afforded it will continue its work on the calendar during the present week, though there are so many orders ahead that it is probable but little progress will be made

GLADSTONE'S MOTION TO REJECT SALISBURY'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The G. O. M Recommends Lord Roseberry for Acting Premier.

LONDON, Feb 26—The house of commons today adopted, by a vote of 196 to 129, Mr Gladstone's motion to reject Lord Salisbury's amendment of February 23rd regarding the proportion of elective trustees in the parish charities. Lord Salisbury having so conceded in getting the lords to adopt a motion to make it optional to restrict the proportion of one third

The commons then adjourned until Thursday.

Parliament will be prolonged on Monday and a new session will open on March 12.

The Morning Post publishes an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that Mr. Gladstone informed the Queen yesterday that he was about to undergo an operation for his eyes and that he desired the royal sanction to Lord Roseberry's acting as premier pro tem.

The Standard says: "The persistent rumors of Mr. Gladstone's impending resignation are beginning to cause disquiet among his own supporters, although no immediate action is expected by them"

The Chronicle says: "A lobbyist, discussing the questions as to who would be the successor of Mr. Gladstone should he resign, said he believed it was settled that Lord Roseberry would be premier and Sir William Harcourt leader in the house of commons.

BANKRUPT ACT VALID.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Sustains the Ontario Measure.

(Special to The Sun.)

MONTREAL Feb 25.—The Star cable says: London, Feb 24.—The judicial committee of the privy council gave judgment today, declaring the Ontario act, respecting assignments and preference by insolvent to be valid. This reverses the judgment of the supreme court, which awarded in favor of the dominion government's contention that such legislation was ultra vires of the province of Ontario. Their lordships declared that the said provisions at issue, machinery relating to assignments, were purely voluntary and do not infringe on the exclusive legislative power of the dominion government. The merits of the case were heard on December 18th, when Hon. Edward Blake appeared for the province of Ontario, and Sir Richard Webster presented the arguments on behalf of the dominion. The question was whether the jurisdiction of the dominion parliament on the subject of bankruptcy and insolvency was so exclusive that though not exercised, the provincial legislatures were powerless to give even partial relief. The Canadian judges had differed on the subject The dominion government was not anxious to maintain the opposite view, though as a matter of official duty they had to contend, and through their counsel did contend an exclusive jurisdiction despite the Quebec insolvency act of 1887.

DISASTER TO A BRITISH FORCE.

Taken by Surprise by Natives and Routed.

They Were Engaged in an Expedition against the West Africa Wars Attacked—A Number Were Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Advices from Bathurst, the capital of the colony of Gambia, West Africa, state that a detachment of sailors from the British warships Raleigh and Widgeon, supported by the West India regiment, landed for the purpose of attacking a slave raiding band under Chief Fodilabi.

It is reported at Bathurst that the British sailors and soldiers were surprised by Fodilabi, and after making a stubborn fight were compelled to retire with heavy loss. This seems to confirm the somewhat uncertain statements contained in a telegram received by the wife of the paymaster of H. M. S. Widgeon yesterday that the British force on the West African coast had met with a disaster.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The admiralty office has received a despatch from Bathurst announcing the return of the expedition sent out to attack Chief Fodialabi. Almost at the beginning of the march the native carriers became unruly and many of them deserted at the first opportunity. The expedition succeeded in capturing two stockaded villages from Fodialabi and in these the soldiers and sailors remained over night. Next morning it was decided to return to the boats. The party had scarcely got in motion when it was attacked on all sides by Fodilabi's men. In the ensuing fight three officers and ten men were killed and forty seven wounded

THEY WERE TAKEN BY SURPRISE

The humiliating feature of the defeat of the British is the fact that Fodialabi's men were so comparatively few and armed with primitive rifles. The force which landed near Bathurst was fully equipped for the march inland and for remaining for some time. Several machine guns were taken ashore with provisions for four days, and an ample supply of ammunition.

When the sailors had advanced several miles inland the native carriers bearing the ammunition, water, provisions, etc., deserted one by one, and finally all of them disappeared. The force continued its march despite the desertions and was finally led into ambush.

The party had penetrated a country thickly wooded with high ground on either side, when suddenly fire was opened upon them from every direction. An attempt was made to use the machine guns, but the attack was so sudden and so fierce that the British were unable to do so and were quickly routed.

BORN.

At Digby on the 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas Kiley, a son.

At Digby on the 26th inst to Capt and Mrs. Jas. Doyle, twins (girls.)

JONES—At Digby on the 26th ult to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones a daughter.

MARRIED.

CORNWELL—BYELER.—At the residence of the bride Princeville, Ann Co., Feb. 14, by the Rev. E. A. Allaby, Jacob L. Cornwell of Smith's Cove, Digby Co., to Matilda A. Beeler, of Princeville.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF DIGBY.

Ar Feb 22, Lizzie G, Snow, fishing.

Ar Feb 27 M & L Chase, Haines, St John

Ar Feb 24 star Clipper, Thurlow, Castine U S. A.

CANADIAN, BRITISH, AND FOREIGN PORTS.

Ar Feb 22, Lark Belmont, Ladd, New York

Cld Pascagoula, Feb 20th, sch John S Parker, Milliken, Cienfuegos.

Sld from Tucson Ayres Jan 2, ship Abbie S Hart, Henry, Manila.

Cld New York Feb 24, brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, Sear River.

At at Turks Island Feb 18th, sch Elsie, Comeau, New York for Matanzas.

Cld Rio Janeiro, Jan 9 brig Ora, Morrell Inberha.

Bark G. S. Perry, now laid up has been fixed to load deals for W. C. England at St. John or E. Coast Ireland at 25s 9d.

At at Yarmouth, Feb 23 bgt M E Colpel, Eldridge, from Barbados.

Prohibition Candidate in Yarmouth.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO CHRONICLE.)

YARMOUTH, Feb. 28.—The county temperance convention today nominated E. C. Simonson, of Tusket, as a prohibition candidate at the coming election. The meeting was a stormy one.

To Secede From the U. S.

GEORGETOWN, Colorado, February 27.—A petition has appeared in this city, headed by the name of Mayor Henry Parker, urging the citizens of the silver camps to take steps to secede from the United States and become annexed to Mexico. The mayor says similar petitions will be circulated throughout all silver bearing states.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

Almost the Entire Government Fleet Said to Have Gone Over to Insurgents

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres concerning Brazilian affairs says: "President Peixoto has stopped all telegraphic communication between Rio de Janeiro and Bahai. It is reported from Montevido that the whole government fleet excepting the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy has gone over to the insurgents and sailed for Rio de Janeiro.

The insurgent army of the south advances unchecked, the government troops sent to oppose it accomplishes nothing and apparently fear to join in battle with the insurgents.

Business men in Rio de Janeiro are partially panic stricken. It is feared the continued depreciation of Brazilian paper money may induce a financial crisis.

A Bolivian force is reported to have invaded western Brazil.

THE MOLASSES QUESTION.

Analyses Differ as to the Presence of Glucose in Porto Rico Molasses

The Porto Rico molasses question is not by any means settled yet. It will be remembered that Mr. A. E. Macintyre at the request of the board of trade, made an analysis of samples of this molasses and reported that glucose was largely present. This report, together with samples of the article, was sent to the Inland Revenue Department Ottawa. Last week Mr. George Robinson received from Collector Ruel a letter from N. Clarke Wallace, enclosing the report of the Dominion Chief Analyst. Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, to whom samples of the molasses had been submitted. Comptroller Wallace also states that he had asked for further information concerning the article in question which would be submitted as soon as obtained.

Mr. Macfarlane's report sets out that the samples were all subjected to a treatment with absolute alcohol in order to separate the dextrine contained in Mr Macintyre's analysis as being present. The matter from all these samples, which was left undissolved by the alcohol, was found to be of the same character throughout in aqueous solution. It is precipitated basic acetate of lead, and is thus proved to be of a gummy or albuminous nature. When the precipitate is removed, etc., and the solution examined in the polariscope, it is not found to possess any dextro-rotatory power, which indicates the absence of dextrine." The samples, the report says, were also subjected to Cassamajor's process for detecting the addition of glucose syrup (by the use of methylic alcohol, but neither did this test indicate any adulterations

Mr. A. E. Macintyre takes exception to the report of the chief analyst as above, and in a lengthy opinion, dated Feb 26, says that the process which Mr. Macfarlane used for the estimation and detection of dextrin in the molasses was not the same as that which he employed.

Mr. Macintyre then attacks the method by which Mr. Macfarlane reached his conclusions and says that he seems to have lost sight of the fact that dextrine is also precipitated by basic acetate of lead, and, therefore, because he did receive such a precipitate it does not prove that the substance insoluble in alcohol was of a gummy or albuminous nature, but could have been dextrine. Consequently when he removed the precipitate by filtration he would completely remove the dextrine in the filtrate and his examination in the polariscope would be of no value and he could not therefore but expect his solution to have no dextro-rotatory power, as no dextrine would be found in it. Consequently if the dextrine were precipitated by the basic acetate his conclusion drawn from the result of his analysis would be wrong.

Mr. Macintyre next attacked Mr. Macfarlane's second test, under which he applied the Cassamajor method. He went into this very fully and endeavored to show that this process was not applable for the detection of added dextrose to molasses and syrups, which already contain it, but rather for its detection in higher grades of sugar which should not contain it.

In conclusion Mr. Macintyre says that there is nothing in the report of chief analyst which would cause him to change his former opinion regarding the molasses he had analyzed.—St John Telegraph.

NOT YET RELEASED.

The Governor General Wants Further Information Before Connolly and McGreevy Get out of Jail

OTTAWA, Feb. 28—General surprise was expressed in the city today when it was learned that the governor general had not signed the minutes of council recommending the release of Messrs McGreevy and Connolly. It is stated on good authority that his excellency is desirous of obtaining further medical testimony as to the ill-health of the two prisoners, although Dr. Church's certificate was a very strong one. McGreevy is suffering from kidney disease and Connolly from affection of the eye, while both gentlemen are also affected with insomnia.

A SCENE IN COURT.

The Prisoner Holds up the Officials and Escapes, He is Captured Later at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Leroy Harris, alias Wm. H. Clark, undergoing examination in U. S. Commissioner Fairchild's office in the federal building, held up the Commissioner, U. S. district attorney Mackey, special post office inspector Latimer, and deputy U. S. marshal Watts at the point of a revolver and then bolted and made his escape. Harris was arrested in the post office today by Latimer on a charge of forging the name of Wm. H. Clark to a money order in Valparaiso, Ind. He was taken to the United States commissioner's office and put under examination. Everything was going on quietly when Harris jumped to his feet and drawing a revolver replied "Hold your hands or I'll blow your brains out." He had the drop on all present and they quietly submitted. Harris then backed towards the door and with his revolver still covering the court officials slipped the bolt with the left hand and opening the door bolted into the corridor locking the door after him. Quick as a flash Inspector Latimer threw open the window and fired a revolver in the air to attract attention and yelled stop him." A crowd quickly gathered but Harris got safely out of the building and was gone before the police arrived. He was captured late tonight at Niagara Falls.

DA GAMA SUPREME.

He Has Full Command of the Rebel Fleet in Brazil.

Alleged Refusal of British Protection to Merchant Vessels.

LONDON, Feb 23—The story to the press here by a news agency saying that the commander of the British squadron at Rio de Janeiro has refused to protect British merchant vessels in obtaining water, is generally discredited, but has aroused considerable feeling on the subject.

The Daily Telegram urges the public to be cautious in accepting the story, and says: "Nevertheless we commend Admiral Benham for his obvious desire to limit the sufferings of the trade."

The Globe this afternoon remarks: "If the news is true, it is the duty of England to demand an immediate apology for Admiral Benham's extraordinary conduct. His action in giving protection to the Nasmyth was an unwarranted interference. His whole action in regard to the blockade would be declared 'bluster' in this country."

The St. James Gazette says that it is intensely irritating to be informed that British ships had to seek the protection of Americans, adding "we hope this action will not be allowed to pass without protest."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "If the commander of the British fleet at Rio does not propose to protect British subjects following their lawful vocations it is difficult to understand why he is there at all."

New York, Feb 23.—The steamer Abbess, which arrived today from Rio Janeiro, brought six sailors of the United States fleet whose terms of enlistment have expired. One of them, W. J. Blaisdell, who was on board the cruiser Detroit when Admiral Benham made his decisive stand on the port rights of American shipping, gave a spirited account of the passage at arms with Da Gama, which was concluded by the insurgent general saying that he was willing to surrender to the Americans. The Detroit's men state that Da Gama is now in supreme command of the rebel fleet.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Anglo-American and Commercial Cable company issue notices that all communication from and to Bahia has been suspended.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 23.—Advices from Rio Janeiro received today state that Peixoto has stopped all telegraphic communications between that city and Bahia.

It is reported here that the government squadron has mutinied and that the insurgent army in the southern part of Brazil is advancing without meeting any opposition.

A Bahian dispatch has reached the western part of Brazil and established military posts along the upper course of the river Pures in the state Amazonas.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 23—Advices from Rio de Janeiro state that the insurgent transport Mercurio has been sunk by a government battery. Several men on the vessel were killed.

What Farmers Should Not Do.

We let our timber rot and buy our plow stocks, singletrees, axe handles, hoe handles and churning. We throw away our ashes and buy soap and axle grease. We give away our beef hides and buy harness strings and shoe strings. We let our manure go to waste and buy guano. We buy garden seed in the spring and cabbage in the winter. We let our lands go up in weeds and buy brooms. We let the wax out of our pine and gum trees go to waste and buy chewing gum for our children. We build school houses and hire teachers and send our children off to be educated. We land a five cent fish with a $4 fishing rod. We send a fifteen cent boy out with a $20 gun and a $4 dog to kill birds. We raise dogs and buy wool. And about the only thing in this country that there is an over production of is politics and dogtics.

Acquaintance Before Marriage

It is an actual fact that the working woman has nine chances out of ten of being happy in the married life, where the girl who lives at home has one. Think a minute. The latter sees men at dances, theatres and social gatherings generally where they are on their best behavior, in their best clothes, and in their best tempers. All thoughts of business and worry are put aside and pleasure is the one thing aimed for. Men see that a girl is popular, and wish to add to their own consequence by being seen on friendly terms with her. They put into a half hour's conversation all the brightness and wit of which they are capable, and show themselves delightful companions. Meanwhile the girl in her own home, they find her prettily dressed and anxious to entertain them. Is it not natural that only one side, and that the brightest of their natures, should be shown? The girl is charmed with what she sees, and naturally enough fancies it is all like this. She thinks Jack is so much more gentle and clever than her own brothers, and marries him without any more real knowledge of his character.

The girl who work, say in an office where men are employed, occupies a totally different place in her Jack's character. She sees him on Monday morning when he comes to work after a day off. She sees how he acts when he is tired, and things go wrong. She sees his manner to superiors and subordinates, to wealthy visitors, and the man who peddles pencils. She notes that he finds time, amid all the hurry of business, to pay her some of those little attentions women love, and that he heads off the man who swears and tells broad stories. She sees more of the real man in a week than does her sister in a whole season of parties, and when she marries Jack there will be fewer hard discoveries to make as a wife.

The rule works both ways. The girl clerk shows her best traits each day of her life. The routine of office or store work brings out every phase of her character, as the light in which she works shows off her complexion. She shows involuntary if she is quick, neat, considerate, and amiable, or the reverse. Jack sees how she bears troubles, great and small, and above all, how she acts under tests of the semi-public life she lives.

The girl who is seen only in her parlor of an evening, or at an entertainment, is not the girl a man lives with after marriage. She is only a small part of her. She is the one who will head his table at a dinner party, but it is a question if she will be there when the servant leaves, or the baby cries at night.

We often hear that the first year of married life is the hardest. That is because the young people are only getting acquainted with each other, and after vowing to spend their lives together, are now learning whether it will be possible to do so with any degree of comfort. Society would think that any more intimate acquaintance than that of the ball room and parlor both unnecessary and unseemly. So the wedded strangers, in nine cases out of ten, have a bad time of it, while the office companions, who have metaphorically summered and wintered each other into perfect knowledge, have only to discover how much nicer each one is in his home life.

Where Codfish are Plenty.

No city or town in New England is more unique or more interesting than the old fishing port of Gloucester on Cape Ann, according to a writer in Zion's Herald. This quaint city is the place that supplies nearly all America with its salt cod, and to see the miles of enormous hogs heads along its wharves, filled with salted layers of this cosmopolitan fish is enough to make one thirsty for a week. Gloucester is less than an hour's ride from Boston, by way of Salem, on the Gloucester branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, Eastern Division; and if one wishes to get a genuine smack of seaport and fishingport life, and see where the country cousin codfish is "made up" let him take a day's outing and visit this salty metropolis of Cape Ann. Best of all let part of the distance be traversed afoot. Let the tourist pilgrim do as I did—leave the cars at Magnolia and walk the remaining five or six miles along the shore to Gloucester.

We went last of all to see the famous wharves. Here we found hundreds of fishing schooners unloading. The fish, which had been cleaned and salted during the voyage were being tossed out of the holds and up on the wharves by men with pitchforks. A great tub for each vessel, swinging by chains, and connected with a 400 pound weight, received the fish as tossed up, and when the weight flew up the amount was registered by a man with a pencil and account book in his hand.

Then the pieces of fish were tossed into a deep filled with water, where they were washed by eight or ten men with blacking brushes, never innocent of blacking let us hope—and thence transferred to waiting barrows, in which they were wheeled to rows of hogsheads at the back part of the wharf, and packed away with layers of salt. At another part of each dock were long rows of drying frames, where fish that had been imperfectly cured while on the voyage might be spread and exposed to air and sun. When one takes into account the miles of cod that were packed at such every day, he wonders how the finny inhabitants of the deep can hold out against such wholesale depletion. Yet the "catch" was never larger than it has been this year, and the oldfashioned say that there seems to be no signs of the fish giving out.

A quaint city, yet a practical and progressive one, is Gloucester; a city of wealth and of culture, too, with fine churches and schools and many beautiful residences and public buildings. There is a historic charm about the place; and its uniqueness and peculiar character of its leading industry give it a quaint prestige and interest to the traveller.

By Actual Proof.

Dr. B W. Richardson, the noted physician, says that he was once enabled to preach an effectual temperance lecture by means of a scientific experiment. An acquaintance was singing the praises of his wife, and declared that he could not get through the day without it.

"Will you be good enough to feel my pulse, as I stand here?" asked Dr. Richardson.

"Count it carefully. What does it say?"

"Seventy-four."

The physician then went and lay down on a sofa, and asked the gentleman to count his pulse again.

"It has gone down to sixty-four," he said in astonishment. "What an extraordinary thing."

"When I lie down at night," said the physician, "that's the way nature takes to give my heart rest. You may know nothing about it, but the organ is resting to that extent; and if you reckon the rate, it involves a good deal of rest, because in lying down the heart is doing ten strokes less a minute. Multiply that by sixty, and it is six hundred; multiply it by eight hours and, within a fraction, there is a difference of five thousand strokes; and as the heart is throwing six ounces of blood at every stroke, it makes a difference of thirty thousand ounces of life during the night. When I lay down at night without any alcohol, that is the rest my heart gets. But when I take wine or grog I do not allow that rest, for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes. Instead of getting repose, the man who uses alcohol puts on something like fifteen thousand extra strokes, and he rises quite unfit for the next day's work, until he has taken a little more of that 'ruddy bumper,' which he calls the 'soul of man below.'

She Fooled Her Father.

Elmira, Ont., 13—A good story is told of a farmer living near Elmira, though the accident accompanying it is to be regretted. The farmer had an amiable daughter to whom a certain young man has been paying his attentions in the face of the most vigilant and unyielding parental opposition. In order to overcome the difficulties which thus prevented the two young hearts beating as one in the ordinary way, they were obliged to hold clandestine meetings, and the plucky young lady always assisted her lover into the house through an upstair window by means of a rope. When paterfamilias smelled the rat he got at the end of the rope himself one evening and was ascending very satisfactorily until his face was nearly up to the window. Just then his daughter let go the rope and he fell to the ground and broke his leg.

Seed Thoughts

Two yarns twisted together make the thread of life, one gold and the other iron, one God and the other self. Life is not solely Ho, it is not solely I. The breath that goes out to mine, and the breath that comes in is His. There is one respiration for the body and one for the spirit. —P. C. Mozoomdar.

Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you.—Luke vi. 26.

Make life a history of love and it will always be worth living.—Anon.

Instead of distributing the Bread of Life, some ministers offer coke of their own manufacture.—Ram's Horn.

What had the life of Jesus been to us if we had only the records of his sermons, without the record of His going about doing good.—Bishop Simpson.

As a father in a garden stoops to kiss a child, the shadow of his body falls upon it. So many of the dark misfortunes of our life are not God going away from us but our Heaven ly Father stooping down to give us the kiss of his infinite and everlasting love.—Talmage.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A Moncton Lady Makes a Newspaper Man Pay Five Hundred Pounds.

MONCTON, Feb. 22.—A rather interesting embryo breach of promise case, in which some St. John people are concerned, has just been settled out of court. During last summer a young man named George Binney Dibblee, manager of the Manchester Eng. Guardian, and a nephew of Collector of Customs Binney of Moncton, came to this country to take in the World's Fair and other attractions. On his way home he visited relatives in Moncton and St. John. In the latter city he was particularly attracted by the charms of his cousin Miss Mary Robinson, and before he left they had become engaged in marriage Mr. Dibblee, though occupying a prominent position in connection with the great English journals, is still a young man, good looking and possessed of excellent social qualities, and was regarded by the young lady's friends as a very desirable match. On arriving home however, and on cooler reflection, Mr. D. appears to have arrived at the conclusion that the engagement had not been a judicious one on his part, and he wrote the young lady expressing the desire that it should be annulled. To this the young lady's relatives objected, and the result was a suit for damages was commenced against Mr. Dibblee, Miss Robinson having engaged her brother-in-law, a Halifax barrister named C. Dewolfe McDonald, to conduct the prosecution. Damages were placed at £5,000 sterling. It is claimed that some rather sensational letters were written to the defendant, but his only answer was to place the matter in the hands of the lawyers in Manchester. The defendant, while willing to pay any reasonable damages, thought the amount claimed was a trifle high for the short time he had enjoyed the confidence of Miss Robinson, and negotiations were entered upon to bring about a settlement at a lower figure. As a result of these negotiations a settlement has been effected by the payment of £500 sterling to the young lady, and £50 costs to her lawyer, Mr. McDonald. Those amounts were paid to the respective parties on the 19th, and a final discharge made.

Bank of England Notes.

With the Bank of England the destruction of its notes takes place about once a week, and at 7 p. m. It used to be done in the daytime, but made such a smell that the neighbors stock brokers protested the governors to do it in the evening. The notes are previously cancelled by punching a hole through the amount (inligures) and then tearing off the signature of the chief cashier. The notes are turned in to a closed furnace, and the only agency employed is shavings and bundles of wood. They used to be burned in a cage, the result of which was that once a week the city was darkened with burned fragments of notes. For future purposes of reference the notes are left for five years before being burned.

The number of notes coming into the Bank of England every day is about 50,000 and 350,000 are destroyed every week for something like 18,000,000 every year.

The stock of paid notes for five years is about 77,745,000, in number and they all fill 18,000 boxes which if placed side by side would reach over and one third miles. If the notes were placed in a pile they would reach to a hight of five and two thirds miles; or, if joined end to end would form a ribbon 12,455 miles long.

Arithmetic.

The Baltimore News of August 20th revives the complaint against the excessive importance attached to the study of arithmetic in the public schools and in most schools. It says: "If one will visit the country schools, and perhaps those of the cities in Maryland or any other state, he will be surprised, if not frightened, to find how much more about arithmetic the youngest pupils know than the casual visitor is likely to know. It is astonishing that such small heads can carry all those youngsters know about eight men digging a trench five feet wide in ten days, while it takes thirteen men working four hours a day to mine a ton of coal in a week. * * * From the day they leave school until they die, nine tenths of the children that trained have little use for any arithmetic more advanced than simple proportion and interest." It questions the claim that "arithmetic is such a splendid mental exercise. It teaches the children how to reason, to calculate quickly and with accuracy, and smartens them up all over in a way that no other branch of study can do," and says of the star scholar in arithmetic, "that it will be found almost invariably that when definite figures are not before them, supported by the rules and the experience begotten of having done exactly the same sort of sum a thousand times, they manifest very feeble reasoning powers." President Eliot of Harvard has declared his opinion that arithmetic is the least useful of all the studies taught in the public schools." Another consideration which we have seen urged, is the gross injustice done to children who have no aptitude for figures when they are set back and graded down in every other study because they lack proficiency in this particular.—N. Y. Churchman.

At Rio

It is stated that Admiral Da Gama has a total force of not more than 700 men. When he made his attack on Armacao the other day he landed 600. Only 80 were left to guard the insurgent post of Cobras Island and only 12 remained to hold Fort Villegaignon. It is understood that Peixoto has an army of over 10,000 men at Rio. Yet though the insurgents were repulsed at Armacao, they were able to retire in good order after they had completed the work of disabling the guns of the fort. The government loss is reported to have been much greater than that of the insurgents. Yet with the present division of forces it would appear that the suppression of the insurrection were only a question of time. The only hope of Mello and Da Gama is on the situation of the army, or the spread of the revolt from Rio Grande do Sul. These are not such weak chances as they would be in a country less settle in its allegiance. Whenever the war is over the participants will be able to say that they had at least one soldier's battle. At Armacao Da Gama, having shot a mounted officer, captured the horse and rode at the head of his band into the thick of the fight. He was several times wounded, but remained to the last at the post of danger.—Ex.

Russia's Teeming Millions.

The population of Russia at the beginning of this year numbers about 124,000,000 souls. These are distributed in the following manner. In the fifty governments of Russia in Europe there are about 89,000,000 inhabitants; in the Vistula county, 8,900,000; in the Caucasus, 8,000,000; in Siberia, 4,750,000; in Asia, 6,100,000, and in Finland, 2,380,000.

These figures are worthy of note. The Russian army in time of peace numbers 820,000 men, which, compared to the population, is but a small number. Other countries, such as Germany and France, have already more than 1 per cent, of their populations permanently with the colors. Should the Czar one day, by the single stroke of the pen, choose to follow the example of other European powers, he would be in command of by far the largest number of men under one sovereign in the world.

A Maligned Heroine

A social question which has aroused more curious interest in England than any of its kind since the bacarat scandal, has followed the publication of the following extraordinary advertisement in the London Times of 2nd instant.

"£25 REWARD.—Whereas, certain false and slanderous reports have been circulated in society about Mrs Frank Grimwood late of Manipur, the above reward will be paid by Mrs Grimwood to any person who, within one month from this date, will furnish such information as will enable her to take proceedings against the authors of these calumnies; information to be furnished to Messrs. Lewis & Lewis, Ely place, Holborn."

Mrs. Grimwood will be remembered as the heroine, three years ago, of the defence of the British residency at Manipur, on an Indian frontier state, when her husband, the British agent, and nearly the whole of his escort were massacred Mrs. Grimwood, with two surviving officers and a few men, assisted in defending the residency house for two days and displayed such bravery that on her return to England the Queen decorated her with the Victoria Cross, being the first woman who ever received that much coveted distinction and granted her a special pension of £40 a year. The Princess of Wales at the same time started a subscription for her, which was generously responded to, and she was the lion of the season.

Mrs Grimwood is young, extremely pretty, tall, graceful and clever. It is surmised, from the adoption of the desperate expedient of public advertisement, that whatever these stories may be, they must have seriously jeopardized her social position. They have been current for some weeks past.

AN OLD SETTLER'S STORY.

A Perth County Pioneer's Experience.

A Sufferer for nearly Twenty Years—Had Not Done a Month's Work in Ten Years—He Regains Health and Strength—His Neighbors Discuss the Remarkable Cure.

(From the Listowel Banner.)

Trowbridge is a pretty little village in the county of Perth. It is five miles from a railway, and gains in rural quietness a compensation for the loss of the bustle of larger towns. One of the best known residents of the village is Mr. Isaac Deleyea, who has lived there for upwards of forty years, in fact ever since the "blazed" road through the woods led to the site of what was then laid out as the district metropolis. As far back as the writers memory goes, Mr. Deleyea has been sick nearly all the time, and unable to work, and when it was reported last spring that he was cured and claimed to be cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the Banner kept an eye on the case, letting it run on until a few days ago to see whether the improvement would last, and then set out to investigate for ourselves. We found Mr. Deleyea looking both well and active to many the least. In reply to our inquiries as to his health he said he felt young again, and felt that he was fully cured, and was quite willing to tell his story as he had no room to doubt the efficacy of the remedy in his case. "I have been sick," said he for twenty years, and I have not done a months work in ten years. I became all bloated out and my legs swollen very much. From this trouble I could get no relief. The medicines I got from the doctor helped me but did not cure me. Nothing would take the swelling away and I was beginning to feel that my condition was desperate. I could hardly be about and could do no work, not even of the lightest description. A year ago I read of the wonders done by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and bought a couple of boxes. The first box and a half gave me the sensation of having my flesh prodded all over with pins, but I began to feel better and determined to keep on taking the pills. I have taken twenty eight boxes in all and although it seems a large number, I would willingly take twice that quantity rather than be in my old condition of almost helplessness and suffering. All the swelling has entirely disappeared and I feel like a well man again, and better than I have been for a great many years." In reply to a question Mr. Deleyea said he was sixty six years of age and he had been ill for fully twenty years, and he added currently "nothing else in the world but Pink Pills cured me, and I believe they will cure anyone who gives them a fair chance. Ask any of my old neighbors how sick I was, and how I have been cured. Why, I not only feel like a new man but look like one. I can do all my work that I formerly had to have hired done, and I do not feel the least fatigue. With me it is no guess work, but a case of demonstration, and everybody who knows me knows that I have been cured and by the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills and I cannot speak to highly of them."

Dr Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of lagrippe, palpitation of the heart, the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork of excesses of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company Brockville, Ontario, and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape; at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Economy and Strength.

Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

A boy in Saco, Me., recently ate two pounds of honey at a sitting.

An Excellent Remedy.

GENTLEMEN,—We have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our house for over three years, and find it an excellent remedy for all forms of coughs and colds. In throat and lung troubles it affords instant relief.

JOHN BROTE, Colombus, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Walter Ross, of Saratoga, Wis., recently shot an eagle measuring seventeen from tip to tip.

The flower of the family does not always make good bread.

It is easier to take an eel by the tail than some men at their word.

Editor Gore, of the Hampshire Gazette, Northampton, Mass., has built himself a log cabin on Swift river, 16 miles from the office, and spends his odd hours, there, 1,000 feet above the sea.

Digby Weekly Courier.

Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Publishers and Proprietors.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST AND WELFARE OF THE COUNTY.

Terms: $1.50 per year; $1.00 if paid in advance. Single copies, 3 cents.

VOL. XX. DIGBY, N.S., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1894. NO26

Steamboats, etc.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Time Table, No. 48, Commencing Monday, 2nd Oct., 1893.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	1 Mixed.	3 Express.
	A.M.	Noon
YARMOUTH.....Lv	8 00	12 15
HEBRON	8 22	12 37
OHIO	8 28	12 43
PUBNICO ROAD	8 35	12 50
BRAZIL LAKE	8 42	12 56
LAKE ANN	8 50	1 03
HECTANOGA	9 03	1 15
METEGHAN	9 07	1 20
SAUNDERSVILLE	9 15	1 30
LITTLE BROOK	9 35	2 00
CHURCH POINT	9 40	2 05
BELLIVEAU	9 50	2 15
WEYMOUTH.....Ar	10 00	2 25
WEYMOUTH.....Lv	10 05	3 30
BELLIVEAU	10 15	3 40
CHURCH POINT	10 25	3 50
LITTLE BROOK	10 30	3 55
SAUNDERSVILLE	10 38	4 05
METEGHAN	10 47	4 14
HECTANOGA	10 51	4 18
LAKE ANN	11 03	4 31
BRAZIL LAKE	12 05	4 37
PUBNICO ROAD	12 12	4 44
OHIO	12 21	4 52
HEBRON	12 27	4 58
YARMOUTH.....Ar	12 50	5 25

N. B.—Trains are run on Standard Railroad time (seventy-fifth meridian).

Flag Stations—trains stop only when signalled.

Steamer Bridgewater leaves Digby for St. John every Wednesday and Saturday.

Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway leave Annapolis: Express at 12 5 a. m. Passengers and Freight every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 a. m.

Steamers of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday evening.

International steamers leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday.

Canadian Pacific Railway. Trains leave St. John at 7.30 a. m. daily (Sunday excepted) and 8.30 p. m. daily for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and 10.40 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted) for Montreal and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Trains of Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton for Lunenburg daily at 2.05 p. m.

Dayton's Mail Coaches leave Yarmouth daily (Sunday excepted), after the arrival of No 4 train from Annapolis for Barrington Shelburne and Liverpool.

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S., 21st Sept. 1893

1893. 1893.

Yarmouth S. S. Co.
(LIMITED)

THE SHORTEST and BEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

Nova Scotia & United States

The Quickest Time—15 to 18 hours Between Yarmouth and Boston.

STEEL STEAMER
"BOSTON"

Until further notice, will leave Yarmouth for Boston every

Wednesday and Saturday Evenings,

after the arrival of the Express train from Halifax.

Returning leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at 12 noon, every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY making close connections at Yarmouth with Western and Annapolis Ry., and with the Express trains of Nova Scotia.

This is the fastest steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States and forms the most pleasant route between these points—combining safety, comfort and speed.

Excellent staterooms and saloons.

Tickets sold to all points in Canada and to New York via Fall River Line, and New York and New England railways.

For all further information apply to Yarmouth S. S. Co., Annapolis, W. A. R., and N. S. C. Railway Agents, or to L. E. BAKER, Agent, Yarmouth.

W. CHASE,
Secy & Treas.
Yarmouth Nov. 1 1893.

International Steamship COMPANY,

Two Trips a Week

FOR

BOSTON

COMMENCING Nov. 13th, St. Andrews and Company leave St. John for Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday at 7.45 a. m. Standard.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8 p. m. and Portland 5 p. m. for St. John.

Passengers arriving at St. John evening of sailing are furnished with good sleeping accommodation on the steamer without extra charge.

C. E. LAFLEUR, Agent,
St. John N. B.

Digby Weekly Courier.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

FROM THE "COURIER" BUILDING ONE DOOR SOUTH OF ROYAL HOTEL,

Water Street, Digby, N. S.

All letters, communications and payments for arrears should be sent to this place instead of formerly to the COURIER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. (LTD).

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year,	$1.00
Six months,	.50
Three months,	.30
Single copies,	.03

These terms are strictly in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion,	$1.00
Two inches, one insertion,	1.60
Each additional inch, one insertion,	.63

Each continuation one fourth of first insertion. Local advertising 5c. per line for first insertion, and 2c per line for each continuance.

Government rate 8c per line for first insertion, and 3c. for each continuance.

Special notices in local column, 15c. per line; special notice column, 10c. per line.

In order to secure insertion, advertisements should be in the office not later than Thursday noon.

Special arrangements made with parties wishing to occupy more than half a column space. Liberal terms made with yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence on the Contract will not appear in the columns unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

OUR AGENTS

The following is a list of our authorized agents in the county, who have authority to receive monies due us, and give receipts for the same:

BEAR RIVER.....V. T. Hardwick
BRIGHTON.....James Morehouse
FREEPORT.....B. Hawey.
GILBERT'S COVE.....John Kinney.
METEGHAN.....Capt. Geo. Gorman.
TIVERTON.....St. Clair Rugg
WESTPORT.....B. H. Ruggles.
WEYMOUTH BRIDGE.Edward Hogan.
LITTLE GRANVILLE.....D. J. Riordan.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church.
Rev. H. A. HARLEY, M. A., Rector.

Sunday services, 11 a. m. Fridays, 7.30 p. m. Saints days. Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 8 a. m. fifth Sunday, Children's service, 2.30 p. m. All seats free.

Baptist Church.
Rev. J. T. DYKEMAN, Pastor.

Sunday services: Morning at 11, evening at seven. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7.30. Young peoples prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7.30.

Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to provide seats.

Grace Methodist Church.
Rev. J. W. FREEMAN Pastor.

Sunday services: Forenoon at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close of evening service. Week-night services, YP.S.C.E. Tuesday 8 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursdays at 8 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church.
W. H. SMITH, Student in charge.

Sunday services at Bay View—Morning at 11, evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

Digby Sunday service at 3 15, p. m. All are welcome.

POETRY.

Doing Without Is.

I've found some wisdom in my quest
That's richly worth retailing;
I've learned that when one does without his best,
There's little harm in failing

I thought to gather wealth untold,
And made my boast about it;
My wit and toil bring little gold—
But I am rich without it.

I said, "The world shall hear my name,
And down the ages shout it!"
I shall not win the humble fame—
I'm just as well without it.

I thought to know philosophy,
And teach the world about it;
Mr plummet will not sound the sea,
My ships sail on without it.

Another thing I've had to prove,
Though much I used to doubt it;
One can't be sure of human love,
But one can live without it

I saw the world with wrong o'ergrown,
And bravely fought to root it;
Some one will see it overthrown—
So I can do without it.

I may not reach what I pursue,
Yet I still keep pursuing;
'Tis true that I can do
For all growth comes of doing.

But wherever I tell you what I know,
Since you will not receive it?
When you have lived and learned, I trow,
You're certain to believe it.

Miss Spooner (as they were saying good night in the doorway)—You are the light of my life.

Her father—Put out the light and come to bed.

The "light" went out.

A tombstone is about the only place where the average man doesn't really care to have his name in print.

VILLAINY UNEARTHED.

—OR,—

The Judgment of the Higher Court.

By Thomas F. Anderson.

[Copyright, 1893.]

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"Well, be brave, papa, and don't lose your courage; your friends will help you out all right, I know," said the young girl and she left the office with the feeling of resentment in her heart against newspapers and their reporters, such as she had never cherished against anything or any body before.

In her eyes, from that moment the first were no living but a horrid conspiracy for the destruction of all things good, and the second were an aggregation of dreadful monsters against whom all doors should be locked as they would be upon a prowling tramp. "The wicked wretch!" she exclaimed to herself, as she thought of what had just passed.

It was nearly an hour later when reporter Bellamy Beckles again entered the august presence of his superior officer, the city editor of the Magnifier, but he had not been wasting his time meanwhile, as the additions to his copious notes would have proved.

Mr. Kershaw gently swore beneath his breath as he heard what his subordinate had to impart concerning banker Pemberton's request.

"Well, we'll see what the counting room has to say about this," he exclaimed with a frown as he impaled a blue penciled clipping on a file and started on a visit to the awful precints on the first floor, where reporters who never doffed their hats in the presence of royalty or remained a tootpick from their mouth when interviewing presidents or cabinet officers, did both before they even came in sight of the portentous glass door marked publisher.

"Meanwhile" he added, "you can see Keene about this and go back to your convention. It may turn out to be a pretty big story and I shall assign him to the case."

CHAPTER III.

DEATH TAKES A HAND.

The glare of a municipal gas lamp standing in a quiet side street in the brownstone district was glared back at with interest by a Silver plate attached to the door of an imposing house, at 9 o'clock in the evening of this same 10th of June.

This plate bore the name, "Wendell C. Wardner," and was just as bright and cheerful looking as though it had been attached to a door on a line with the street, where it could see what was going on around it, rather than immersed in the deep and retiring position it was. There was light in only one window of this comfortable looking residence, and that was on the second floor, and gleamed through closed shades. The light was all the more conspicuous, because the night itself was a dark one, though the night had been bright and fine.

It was just 9 o'clock when Mr. Langdon Greaves, head clerk for Pemberton & Wardner, came leisurely down the lifeless street on the opposite side, and prepared to deflect his course to the residence of his friend and employer. "Wardner is in," he said to himself, as he glanced at the lighted window, "and every body else appeared to be out."

It couldn't be better. There was a certain expression of satisfaction upon his swarthy countenance as he observed this that seemed to indicate that those conditions pleased him. He was colmer now than he had been just six hours ago, but that evil glitter still found an abiding place in his eyes.

Just as he was about to step down from the curb and cross, his progress was arrested by the sight of another figure approaching the doorway of the Wardner mansion from another direction.

"It's Pemberton, curse his miserable image!" he muttered, as he gazed at the banker now in the full light of the lamp. "What can he want here at this time of night, I wonder? Didn't he jump on Wardner hard enough this afternoon? I'd make him sick enough if I was his partner," he continued, with a dark and threatening scowl.

Wholly unconscious of this espionage, Mr. Pemberton, hesitating a moment to wipe away the perspiration that either his walk or the excitement of his feelings had brought to his brow, ascended the half dozen stone steps and stretched out his hand to pull the bell. As he did so, the door opened and a lady of rather stout proportions, accompanied by a younger one, came out, both starting back with very natural surprise as they saw the figure before them.

"Good evening, Mrs. Angier," said Mr. Pemberton, as he recognized in the older woman his partner's housekeeper.

"O, it's Mr. Pemberton; you startled me," replied that lady. "My daughter's baby is very sick, and I was just going around with the housemaid to see it. Mr. Ward not? Yes, he came home an hour ago, and went straight up to the library without taking his dinner. The poor man looks dreadfully worried, I'm sure he's going to have a fever, or something. He left orders not to be disturbed at all, but of course he'll see you. Go *right upstairs.*" *And the motherly* looking housekeeper and her companion went off, leaving, where the door had closed, the firm of Pemberton & Wardner in possession of the house.

"The old fool will be there an hour, anyhow," said Landon Greaves, who had watched his little coil quietly, to himself. "Guess I'll have a stroll up to the park and come back. I'll have a look at Marian's window on the way I don't think her pretty nose will curl up at me very much longer. There are more ways than one to get your wedding notice in the papers." And he smiled the smile of a well bred fiend as he moved up the street.

He had just been gone 30 minutes when the door plate of the Wardner residence receded from sight, by reason of the door itself opening, and Delwin Pemberton came down the steps. Not a living soul saw him come out, but if they had they would have been struck by the fierce conflict of emotion that was evidently raging within him.

He had shut the door with an angry bang, and his face was a splendid model for a painter who might want to make a composite picture of rage, disgust and disappointment. To one who knew the relationship between the man and the other whom he had just left, it would not have taken long to conclude that the affairs of Pemberton & Wardner were pretty near a crisis. But neither those who did or did not know saw. Without looking to the right or left the banker strode away in the direction he had come, and 15 minutes later entered the portals of his own luxurious home on Fifth av.

It was just 10 o'clock when Langdon Greaves returned, still on the same side of the street, and gazed critically across at the lighted window.

A thick, chilly fog had come up, and he had buttoned up his light overcoat tightly to keep it away from his precious lungs.

"I guess he's gone by this time," he said, after a moment. "I can't wait any longer anyway." He crossed the street and ascended several of the steps and stood long enough in the light to select a key from a dozen on a ring. Then he opened the door quietly and went inside.

The dull roar from the distant thoroughfares and the clanging of the horse car bells were the only sounds that filtered into this peaceful street until the click of the door catch again sounded from the Wardner mansion a quarter of an hour later and Langdon Greaves reappeared.

But what a Langdon Greaves! The face that peered in such a terror-stricken manner up and down the street before the body followed it was like that of a superstitious man who had seen a skeleton dancing in a graveyard. It was as nearly blanch as such a dark-hued face could be, and the hands that trembled as were not the hands of the always self possessed, confidential clerk of Pemberton & Wardner.

The coast was clear again, so far as he could see through the fog, and no'ing this the man over whom had come such a strange transformation, walked rapidly away in the same direction he had come an hour and a quarter ago, as though he were afraid some long and terrible hand might stretch after him and stay his progress. He did not long to and Broadway, with its blaze of light and its hurrying crowds, was reached.

A moment later found him in a Broadway surface car, ensconced in a corner, with his shoulders hunched up and his hat drawn over his eyes, as though he were asleep. All this time he kept his hand in the right hand pocket of his overcoat, never once removing it.

And all this time, too, the light in the second window of the Wardner mansion had been out.

At the postoffice Greaves left the car. The ride had evidently been a sort of sedative to him for he looked and acted more like himself now.

Perhaps the more cheerful nature of his surroundings had something to do with it. Without stopping to notice anybody or anything he passed down Park pl. where the sleepless newsboys were still crying "latest edition" and the industrious army in the great newspaper building were girding up their loins for the night's work, and entered Beckman st. on his way to the water's front.

Evidently Mr. Greaves was on his way to his home in Brooklyn, or he was going to confer a favor on society by ending his unique career in the dark waters of the East river. At any rate, whatever his intentions were, he soon reached South st. and walked along for a few minutes until he found what seemed to be the darkest and most deserted dock.

He paused down this without encountering a soul, and soon found himself more than half way out on a narrow portion of the wharf, surrounded by the impenetrable shadows of some tall buildings. These made it dark enough of itself, but the opaque fog that clung over the river like a blanket shut out everything five feet away.

Even the long string of lights on the big bulge were eclipsed, and Liberty's light apparently didn't exist. Greaves paused a moment, but nothing came to his ears but the muffled tolling of the bells and the hoarse tooting of the bewildered ferryboats. He could just barely discern the outlines of two docks at the extreme end of the pier, but all beyond him was apparently cast water.

He looked again to be sure he was not observed, and then drew from his right hand pocket a glittering revolver.

The look of guilty trepidation was still in his eyes, but he was much cooler now, and with just a glance at the wicked looking weapon, he breathed far out in a transverse direction across the dock.

Simultaneous with its disappearance in the fog there was a sharp splash, and with a deep sigh of relief, like that of a man who had placed himself out of some great danger, Greaves turned to leave the dock. "Revolvers are useful things," he said to himself, "but if they never got lost or broken it would be bad for the trade.

This was at a quarter past 11.

A few minutes later Greaves entered the Fulton ferry, went in to the gentlemen's cabin of the waiting boat, and selected a seat that was farther removed from the rest of the passengers. There was some thing on his mind yet, and in spite of himself his hand went to an inside pocket of his undercoat, and with an apparent nonchalance that was evidently hard for him to maintain, he drew out a folded sheet of foolscap paper, which he partly opened, glanced into furtively, and then very carefully replaced in the pocket.

It was this very action that drew the attention of a sharp eyed young man who was sitting on the other side of the cabin, but it was not so much the action as the man himself that awakened Elbert Kingdon's interest. "I've seen that gentleman before, I met him at Pemberton & Wardner's to-day," was his mental comment.

But both Langdon Greaves and Elbert Kingdon went to their homes in Brooklyn that night without extending further acquaintanceship.

* * * * * *

By daylight the next morning the fickle wind had veered round and blown the fog away, and the two-topmast schooner Bluenose lie of Digby, N. S., which had been patiently waiting at her dock in the East river for just such a thing to happen, cast off her fastenings and went out past Governor's island and the statute of Liberty on the first tide.

She was beating about off Sandy Hook, getting ready to set her sails for a long flight up the coast to the provincial port from which she hailed, when sailor Jim S., pher, setting things to rights on the main hatch, espied a tub of muddy water that had stood there for several days and been overlooked.

It was one of those School marbel affairs, such as fishermen stow their trawls in, and he upended it and poured its contents into the deck scuppers. When he had tipped it back his eyes stuck out as he saw what was at the bottom of the tub.

"A revolver, or I'm a Dutchman!" he exclaimed. "Now how in tarnation did that get there, do you spose? Somebody must have jumped on deck and it dropped out of his pocket. Well, fine ers is keepers guess I'll pocket it myself," he added aloud to himself.

The Bluenose Belle sailed on and on, and the hardy skipper and his crew began to speculate as to just about what time they would see their wives and sisters and sweet hearts in their far away Nova Scotian home.

Whether the little vessel should meet another in the fog, miss stay in the magnificent but dangerous gateway of Digby itself and go ashore on its relentless rocks would make a vast difference to others than those wives and sweethearts too.

Not only great things are powerful for good or evil in this peculiar world of ours.

* * * * * *

Although the mists had cleared away from the river and ocean and made glad the hearts of the seafaring men, there was a storm in store for the city that morning, central in the financial district. Its proximity signs were early apparent to a select portion of the bankers and brokers, stock jobbers and speculators, merchants and investors, who entered their cars and trains and ferryboats about 8.30 or 9 o'clock for their daily trip to the great money mart, and was confined to those of them who bought the Daily Magnifier to read on their way down.

A whistle of surprise went up from them as their glance fell upon the first page of the paper.

(To be Continued.)

Next to trying to catch the ear of a deaf man, perhaps the most difficult undertaking is to convince one's self that he caught the attention of a cross eyed woman.

SEVERELY BURNED.

Mill Owner Meets With Dangerous Accident.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Jan. 10, 1894.

B. M. Goldsmith, of the firm of H. C. & B. M. Goldsmith, mill owners here, met with a severe accident recently. He was at work about the engine when a stream of hot water from a blown out steam half pipe struck him full on the face and eyes. There were thirty pounds of steam on at the time and the burn received was a very serious one. The injured man underwent the treatment of a local physician, but no relief was experienced for some days, after the event. The Mr. Goldsmith's brother his partner, left for a time on business, but returned home to the bedside of his brother. Something seemed to be a unknown remedy Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills were used with most satisfactory results, and in two days he was able to be about the house. Mr. Goldsmith has made a statement of the case, which appears in the papers. Mr. Goldsmith is well known in Annapolis and is a member of the firm of H. Parker, who recently failed.

Saved by a Bullet.

A band of bullfrogs are grazing on the outskirts of the forest at Scopah, Ariz. when they see a short distance away a Tiger sneaking out of the forest and tried by coaxing to stampede the herd.

The herdsmen manifested great bravery. He shouted, beat the heavy quarter staff on the ground and tried to scare the beasts off, not thinking of his own danger, but of that of his herd. Suddenly the tiger rushed forward, sprang upon the man, knocked him down and tried over him growing.

The herdsmen, a pugnacious creature, now charged savagely upon the tiger and rolled him over and over. The bull was so quick in his motions that the tiger taken unawares, was at a disadvantage. Neither bull nor scratches the bull but gashed himself up and gallied off into the forest. The bull shook himself, bellowed, pursued his enemy a few yards and then went quietly to feeding as if vanquishing the tiger were an every day occurrence.

The herdsman was not injured by the tiger, but received a wound in the leg from the bull's sharp horn, inflicted when the bullfrog knocked over the tiger.—Youth's Companion.

Embarrassing.

Algy—I had a big row with my barwassing accident once. Took off me cutaway with me top hat in church, don'cher know.

Reggy—Eh, what, what? Bad! Why, you don't mean to say the garments came unwound on Sunday?

The Spring Medicine.

"All nature" rounds a cracking check of warm weather, and the blood is thinned ready like the lively mosquito. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected will become serious troubles. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now to expell diseases and give you strength and appetite.

Hoods Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

HE MADE HIS PILE

Then Angus Cameron Came Back and Claimed his Bride

(Picton Herald, March 15)

Twelve years ago, when Angus Cameron said good bye to his pretty sweetheart, Jessie McLean, the world stretched far before him—a monster battlefield, into which he had elected to plunge that he and Jessie might in later days enjoy their joyous life in company.

The Clifton was then early home, and on the eventful day which witnessed their parting Jessie McLean, scarcely more than into her teens, wept silently while Angus, in all the strength of young manhood, spoke hopefully, confidently and cheerily of the day when he would return to claim her as his bride. Jessie was young, and promised that when he returned for her there would be no more parting.

And the thought of the pretty girl who awaited him in coming, doubtless, what she could, time within to prepare for the joyful reunion to which she looked forward, was ever present to the young man, buoyed him up and lent new vigor to brain and sinews.

For a dozen years he struggled manfully, accumulating knowledge and money, little by little, and always striving toward the end.

From Cape Breton he struck out into the west, and in the course of time became a citizen of Butte City, Montana. Fortune favored him from the off his coat, determined to give his whole strength to the pursuit of the life. He wanted the money. There was no to young men stay and enduring, and he found little difficulty in getting up on the ladder.

The tale of his luck for the next few years would be the tale of a thousand other lives, but in one respect his differed from the many, because by unusual talent and economy, and incidentally a remarkable streak of luck, he made his "pile."

Out of the cards said out of the blood of the growing city he dug and extracted a fortune.

Meanwhile, Jessie McLean believed that she must do something to aid the home building, came to Boston and here she has grown into a very, very, comely young woman.

A few weeks ago the happy climax came. Angus Cameron retired to the east after the exile of a score of years, and an hour after arriving in Boston there was a joyful reunion of two young people.

Yesterday the ceremonial came, the last act in the pretty romance—the wedding. It was a quiet affair, which took place in the parsonage of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, on Concord street. He the bride and groom only in private friends were present. Rev. Robert McDonald performed the ceremony, with the rites of the Baptist church, and then there was a hearty handshaking all around.

But Mr. and Mrs. Cameron will not remain in the east. They are not content to live a life of ease in prosaic Boston, and so in a few weeks they will settle down in Butte City, the scene of the triumph that makes the merely wrought condition possible, and there amid the bustle of the thriving and still growing town, and near the mines that have given them a part of their wealth, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Cameron will live.

So your name is Rose? said the youth to the pretty girl.

Yes she replied.

Your parents were far seeing when they gave you that name.

How?

They saw what you were going to grow up to be.

Then a blush came into her cheek that made her look more like a sunflower.

Wishbone Wisdom.

They were dining of fowl in a restaurant.

You see, he explained, as he showed her the wishbone, you take hold here. Then we must both make a wish and pull, and when it breaks the one who has the biggest part of it will have his or her wish granted.

But I don't know what to wish for, she protested.

Oh, you can think of something, he said.

No, I can't she replied. I can't think of anything I want very much.

Well, I'll wish for you, he exclaimed.

Will you, really? she asked.

Yes.

Well, then, there's no use toying with the old wishbone, she interrupted, with a smile, you can have me.—Truth.

Transient Islands in the Pacific.

The western Pacific is a great place for islands that emerge from waters unexpectedly and as suddenly disappear. Sometimes they come up and stay, but more often they have an existence merely transitory. The wondering skipper misses a familiar landmark, to which he has been accustomed to get his bearings, and perhaps the next day he runs his vessel bow upon a bank where no land previously had his paying up out of the water. The region south of Japan is given to this sort of eccentricity that makes avoid it. Volcanic action is responsible for such phenomena. Reports of them will be noted on the pilot chart in every case, though they are not reliable, because backs of sleeping whales and schools of fishes running along the surface are frequently mistaken for island and shoals.—San Francisco Examiner.

Digby Weekly Courier.

Digby March 9, 1894.

PROHIBITION.

We do not consider it necessary at this time to say much to the electors of the county on the prohibition vote to be cast next Thursday. Every elector is probably aware of the import of the vote. It remains for temperance leaders and speakers to rally voters to the polls and instruct them regarding the marking of the ballot. This work, we believe, will be carefully attended to, and we trust to hear next Thursday evening of an overwhelming victory in Digby County for prohibition.

Lord Rosebery, England's new premier, attains to high political fame at a comparatively early period in life. The premier was born in London in 1847 and educated in Eaton and Oxford. In 1868, on the death of his grandfather, he succeeded to his title.

The new Liberal leader is best known to the English public as a close student of educational questions, on the subject of which he has frequently distinguished himself in the Lords, and on his shrewd diplomacy as secretary for foreign affairs.

At the age of 27 he was elected president of the social science congress at Glasgow. Six years later he was elected lord president of the University of Edinburgh. The following year (1884), he recieved the appointment of under secretary of state for the home department, but this office he resigned two years later. In 1885 he was appointed lord of the privy seal, and in '86 secretary for foreign affairs under Gladstone. On Gladstone's accession to power again in '92, Lord Rosebery was again appointed secretary for foreign affairs.

The stint which present circumstances have set for the new premier is no small one. The agitation for ending the Lords as a constitutional chamber, is one which Rosebery, himself a peer, will hardly be expected to enthuse over. The Parish Councils Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill are both in a sense, pending and promise ground for furture quarrel with the Lords. Then the growing strength of Radical sentiment compels a conservative restraint that a leader in the Upper House can but ill control. Then Home Rule and the agitation for church disestablishment will have to be accounted with.

Lord Rosebery's bed is not one of roses.

NOMINATION DAY.

Yesterday was Nomination Day, and the weather being fine, a goodly number gathered in Robinson's Corner House to hear the candidates. Chairman Dr. Jones announced an arrangement whereby the time was divided, giving each candidate twenty minutes. Mr. Comeau was the first speaker. He thanked the party for his nomination; reviewed the government's policy during the last term, and concluded by soliciting the electors' support at the coming struggle.

Mr. Duggan followed in a brief speech, in which he announced his intention if elected to consider himself the representative of all parties.

Mr. Tupper was next called. Mr. Duggan's speech had left considerable many minutes to Mr. Tupper's credit, and he availed himself of the time. The speaker reviewed the debt; the purposes for which the money was used; the revenue from the Whitney Syndicate and other important phases of the subject.

Mr. Timpany was the last speaker. He began by alluding to the Victoria road moneys; took up the debt, and spent some minutes in discussing the expenditure of money in the county.

Mr. Tupper rose to reply, but president Shreve and others objected to his speaking as a violation of agreement. The crowd good naturedly began applauding both Tupper and Timpany, and after a few moments the chairman dodged the meeting by a close.

A UNIQUE CASE.

A Vermont Court Sentences a Liquor Dealer to 79 Years Imprisonment.

MONTPELIER, VT., March 3.—The state supreme court by its decision in the case of the state versus John O'Neil, Rutland, The court denied O'Neil's petition for a writ of judgment and sentenced him to a fine of $5,000 and two years in the house of correction. This is the most unique case ever before a Vermont court and has been on for 12 years. O'Neil a liquor dealer in Whitehall, N. Y., sent liquor to Rutland in jugs. He was convicted for 457 offences and sentenced to 78, 836 days or over 78 years in the house of correction. The defendant appealed to the county court when he pleaded guilty to 367 offences, reducing the penalty to about 78 years. He appealed to the supreme court on the ground of excessive and unusual punishment and the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The case had been carried to the United States supreme court on the plea that the Vermont prohibitory law was unconstitutional, but at the last report it was taken back to the supreme court on motion to arrest judgment.

TALMAGE WILL REMAIN.

He Consents to Continue as Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 4.—Just before the commencement of the morning service at the Brooklyn Tabernacle to day, Dr. T. De Witt Talmage said to a congregation that crowded the church to the doors, that he had an announcement to make. He then read the following letter:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 4.—Dear Brethren and Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle:—Your urgent letter is at hand. I had fully resolved to resign my position, not only because twenty-five years of my Brooklyn pastorate will soon have been passed, but because of the financial entanglement resulting from disaster which would have caused any back or fractious company or worldly institution. Now by the blessing of God upon your management our church is relieved from embarrassment and, I believe, has seen its last crisis. I now here declare my intention to remain your pastor. And now with more faith and high expectation than I had at any previous period in my ministry, I join you in a new campaign for God and the world's betterment.

(Signed), DEWITT TALMAGE.

Lady Aberdeen's Father Dead.

(Spec al to the Halifax Herald)

OTTAWA, March 4.—A cablegram received at government house this evening announced the death to day at Bath, England, of Baron Tweedmouth, father of the Countess of Aberdeen. The vice regal household will go into deep mourning and all social engagements at Rideau hall will be cancelled. Lady Aberdeen's brother, Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, chief liberal whip in the house of commons, succeeds to the peerage.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Election next Thursday.

G. I. Letteney went to Halifax Wednesday.

March came in like a lamb, now for the lion business.

Mr. J. L. Peters is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dixon in St John.

A few typographical errors occurred in last issue. Blame Shore last week.

Rev. Mr. Dryden's subject next Sabbath will be "Prohibition pro and con."

Influenza and grippe are prevailing on the Islands though no very severe cases are reported.

Steamer Weymouth made the first trip of season Thursday, from Westport to Weymouth.

Mr. John Welsh's many friends are pleased to see him out again after a protracted siege of grip.

Seven more converts were baptised into the Christian Church, Westport, last Sunday, and meetings are still being held.

Seven persons were admitted into the Baptist church at Broad Cove, last week, through baptism by Rev. Mr. Dykeman

Lobster fishing has proved almost a failure this season owing in part to the windy weather and also to the marked scarcity of the fish.

A mass temperance meeting to discuss the prohibition question will be held in Digby Baptist church next Sunday. The meeting will be addressed by resident clergymen and others.

Epsign Gale and Lion Smith will lead a series of very special Holiness and Salvation meetings in the Army Hall, Digby, from March 10th to 14th inclusive, Sunday 11th, 3 p. m. will be a special Prohibition meeting. Every body come.

The trial of James J. Corbett, the champion pugilist, for violation of the laws of Florida in taking part in the recent prize fight with Charles Mitchell, commenced last inst. was concluded 2nd inst. After being out 16 minutes the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Rev Mr. Dryeman spoke yesterday to the assemblage that had gathered at the court house. His subject was prohibition, and was presented with force and eloquence that could not but have convinced his hearers of their duty in supporting the prohibition ballot on Thursday next.

Western Australia seems likely to follow New Zealand's example in granting women's suffrage. The measure proposing to give equal voting rights to men and women was defeated in Western Australia recently by only one vote. The friends of the movement are confident of success next year.

Nothing can be more ghastly or repugnant, says an exchange, than the importation from the land of the Pharaohs of human skulls and skeletons to be used as fertilizers. Yet the traffic is continually going on, and a few days ago the bark Uta arrived in the port of New York loaded to the decks with three calcareous remains of Hebrew humanity and antiquity.

Mr W. P. King Inspector of the Manchester Fire Assurance Co. was in town over Sunday. The Manchester established in 1824 has lately amalgamated with and taken over the business of the Albion. Continuing with additional capital, now ten million, John Daley Esq. is agent at Digby for the first class English office to whom intending insurers would do well to apply for insurance.

A report having gone the round of the papers relative to alleged drunken fight in a Yarmouth and Annapolis train, Oscar Vroom, of Clementsport, who was said to have been a participant, writes that neither his brother nor himself was drunk; they were not out of the smoking car from the time they left Yarmouth until they arrived at Clementsport Mr. Vroom says the disturbance was made by the man from Halifax.

The people of Clifton are raising a fund for Moses Murphy, the young man who lost his arm some days ago as the result of a gun shot wound, in order to tide him over his present disability. Contributions of money and useful articles are respectfully solicited. Such to be left with,

JOHN O'CONNOR, Clifton.
G. I. LETTENEY & BRO.
C. R. MASON,
Digby.

Chalmer's Drug Store. Try the new Hirehound and Anise Tablets for bronchitis, sore throat etc. Efficacious and agreeable. Attention is called to the new and improved Alabastine which mixes with cold water ready for use right away.

New fresh seeds expected next week.

The new Russian Oil for sale. Elastic Trusses just received.

J. Chalmer, druggist,
Corner Sydney and Water streets.

Twenty Maine towns and cities elected municipal officers Monday. The result is one republican gain in mayor, Auburn, 34th, Waterville, Eastport, Deering, Portland, Gardiner, Hallowell, Rockland and Saco elect republican mayors. The republicans reclaim Bath and Portland. Biddeworth's democratic mayor squeaks in a re-election by two votes. Hard times, a dallying congress and the general fickleness of the voters are causing havoc in the ranks of the Maine democracy.

On March 4th Elder Stephen Woodworth, a member of W. C. Woodworth Dodge's Corve, died at his home in Auburn, Me Deceased had been suffering with what is generally known as clergyman's sore throat, and this complaint became so aggravated by an attack of lagrippe that medical aid failed to arrest it. He was the fourth son of Elder J. J. Woodworth, and the second son of that family who has died since of the gospel. A great number of sorrowing, yet not sorrowing as those who have no hope, relatives and friends will deeply deplore the loss of a genial companion and an honest man.

The illustrated lecture by Mr. Penniman in Baptist Hall last week was one of the most entertaining and instructive we have witnessed in a long time in Digby. Mr. Penniman well sustained the renowned reputation he has secured as a lecturer and exhibitor of views. The lecture was not, necessarily, on this occasion, traveled outside his advertised domain, "The World's Fair," but contrived to interlace something more delightful, if less novel. He showed an admirable collection of views of natural scenery in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and the Canadian and American Northwest. While speaking of the increasing knowledge among Americans of Nova Scotia's natural charms, the lecturer faded on the screen a known face of T. F. Anderson, whom he placed as foremost among those who brought this province into tourist prominence. The applause that greeted the face showed that Mr. Penniman's words fell on no dull ears, and that Mr. Anderson's efforts and abilities are neither unappreciated nor underrated here. "The World's Fair" views, accompanied by the eloquent descriptions of the lecturer, constituted a most charming and instructive entertainment in themselves. Should Mr. Penniman ever visit Digby again he may be assured of a good house.

A suit was decided on Saturday at Halifax, says the Herald, under the merchant shipping act, of importance to seamen. One Barriero, a Portuguese, shipped in New York as a substitute to Digby, bound to the United States and from there to Canada, on able seaman, at $20 per month. After a few hours the captain of the Nicenor found that he could not speak a word of English, and did not know the stem from the bow. An entry was made in the log book reducing him to $10 a month, but it was not read over to him until five months later. He refused to take the reduced wages and sued the captain for the full amount $138. His contentions were, that the entrance in the log book was no good because it was not read over to him at the time it was made; and that discharging a man for want of ability to speak English; that if a captain or a shipping officer permits foreigners to sign articles they must pay the wages or discharge them. It was urged by the counsel at the trial, that if it were otherwise at least one third of the men in the British merchant marine would be distress, as the board of trade returns show over 300 languages spoken in the merchant marine service. Judgment was given in favor of the seaman for the full amount claimed. J. T. Bulmer for the seaman and H. G. Troop for the captain.

Prime dry fish at Stones.

Stone offers prime flour and meal.

10 0 ac. Middlin a arrived for E. Burnham.

F Stone will continue business in this line.

Potatoes—Parties who intend bringing potatoes to E Burnham, must have them delivered here not later than Saturday March 17th inst

Look at Letteneys clothing.

Oranges at 25c per doz at E. Burnham.

Fine mixed cloth sold on cap at Letteney

Oranges most sweet. Oranges for sale from 25c per doz. E. Burnham.

Sugar Cured Hams in store and more to arrive soon for E. Burnham

The best quality of Tamarinds for sale by E Burnham.

Fine new Ceylon Tea, a superior article at E. Burnham's.

Sliced Salmon and Evaporated Vegetables at E. Burnham's.

Condensed Mince Meat, something new to a small box for sale by E. Burnham.

Another lot of Milk Lunch and Soda Biscuit now in store, cheap for cash at E. Burnham's.

The best place to purchase Fresh Groceries at E. Burnham's.

For dyspepsia, Goodet's Syrup in stock and to arrive. J. Chalmer.

E. DeVernet, M. D., physician and surgeon, Digby N. S., Calls from the country promptly attended to.

The new lining for fancy work dresses galon and antimacassar laces at Letteneys'

Pictures framed for special prices during this month at Erb's Photo rooms.

Digby N. S. 1in

Liberal head quarters in club room over C. R. Mason's, open every night.

"Myers Royal Spice food" for Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, put up in small packages Call and get a circular. Sold only by E-Burnham.

Millers "Bone Fertilizer" Bradleys complete manure and Bradleys Superphosphate for sale. Call and get circulars and directions. E. Burnham sole agent here.

100 bbls "Crown of Gold" Flour just landed from Steamer Bridgewater for sale by E. Burnham.

The barque Thermopylæ, Capt. Winchester, arrived from the Orient yesterday morning with another load of about 1,000 tons of poddy and Chinese merchandise for her owners, Hall, Ross & Co., off the Victoria Rolher and Rice Mills. As a rule the barque establishes a record on each passage she makes, but on this, her last voyage, such a thing was out of the question owing to the bad weather experienced. Speaking of this trip Capt. Winchester says it seemed as though he ran into a heavy snow-storm about every other day encountered on the voyage. After leaving Hongkong the vessel was eight days getting out of the China Sea, fifteen hours of which she was in a terrific gale. Notwithstanding this, the worst she ever experienced was on saturday last, off Cape Flattery, and in sight of land, which she had last view of in the Orient 48 days before. In this gale the vessel's new equipment of sails were blown to atoms, the gale coming with such force as to bleach the canvas—large jugs full of water had the foretop maintaystayl. The Cape Beale lighthouse was signalled on the day of the storm, as also two vessels, one of which, bound for the Strait, was heavily listed and seemed partially loaded. From the distance between her and the Thermopylæ she appeared to be a Norwegian vessel. Which had been loaded with lumber. Her steam donkey engine was in operation when seen. Besides this illustration of the severity of the recent gales on the Coast, the Thermopylæ passed a large quantity of lumber drifting off the Cape. The lumber was in small sizes, and by the time it reached Newport News or some other unfortunate vessel's deckload. One of the Thermopylæ's crew, a young Swede—large jaw bone—was lost from the vessel in lat. 45. 45 N, long, 166 50, on the first month. He had been ailing from consumption for some time past, and was making his second trip to the Orient at the time of his death. His remains were buried at sea, the funeral services being performed by Capt. Winchester. Giving an idea of the severity of the gales passed through, Capt. Winchester says that on some occasions the ice formed so thickly on the vessel's masts that when it thawed the crew were in danger of being struck and injured by the big icicles loosened. Considering the facts that the barque had to leave 8 four times and that she was unable to fly the top-gallant sails but four days, the vessel made a fast voyage. From the meridian to the Royal Roads she made the passage in ten days and on one occasion ran 300 miles in one day. She will come in from Royal Roads to the other wharf today.—Victoria B. C. Colonist.

Norman L. Munro's Bequests.

The will of Norman L. Munro, who died at the Hoffman house on February 24, has been filed for probate. It was made the day of his death, and was offered for probate by James A. Blanchard. The estate consists of $500,000 real and $500,000 personal property.

He gives $10,000 each to his five sisters, and the same sum each to the wives of his brothers, William Wallace Munro, of Millbrook, Picton county, N. S. Anna and John Balfour, the two children of Eliza Balfour, his deceased sister got $5,000 each, and Hugh Fraser, an old employee, got $10,000. The balance is divided equally between his widow, Henrietta E. Munro, and his two children, Norma, thirteen, and Henry, ten years old. The gifts are absolute, and in case of the wife in lieu of dower.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT

Three Inches of a Slate Pencil Penetrates the Hip of a Girl.

Beatrice Neville, aged 11, daughter of Joseph Neville, of this town, met with a strange mishap on Thursday night last while on her way to the post office. She had been at school during the day, Miss Thompson's department, and she carried in her pocket a new slate pencil nicely sharpened. At a slippery spot on the street by the Kirk church, Beatrice fell. She got up feeling her hip quite painful, but naturally thought it was nothing worse than the bruise from the fall. She went to the post office and coming home found the pencil in her pocket had broken in three pieces two of which were in her pocket, but the sharpened end had disappeared. There was a small wound on her hip which had bled just a little. It was then thought that this was a slight injury, caused by the missing end of the pencil and that nothing to make any fuss over. But the next day the injured spot became very painful and swollen, and a doctor was sought, who probed the wound and found some hard substance lodged in it. The little girl was put under chloroform and the missing piece of pencil nearly two inches long, was taken from the wound. It had embedded itself about three inches right into the flesh. Beatrice has been getting along quite nicely since and will soon be back to school, but for some time she will not have a very kindly feeling toward sharpened slate pencils.—Picton Advocate.

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

Mr and Mrs. Seth L. Van Blarcom Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Fifty years ago Seth L. Van Blarcom and Mary J. Powell were married at Freeport, N. S., their native town, by Rev. Mr. Hall, an old time Baptist minister. Thursday evening their golden wedding was celebrated at their residence, No. 822 Boston street, this city. The celebrating which was attended by the children of the venerable couple, was a most happy affair. The house was elaborately decorated for the occasion and a large number of the friends of the couple called to pay their respects or sent congratulations. The ushers were C. E. Prince, Harry W. Eaton and S. Sawyer.

During the evening a fine programme was given, which included piano solos by Mrs. Hattie Fleet, tenor solo by J. J. Martin, piano solo by Master William Prime, solos by Miss Isabel Bulmer and Mrs. F. S Sawyer, humorous songs by J. W. Van Blarcom, Mrs. J. J. Martin accompanist, and selections by the Ariel Male Quartette, J. J. Martin, first tenor, J. W. Van Blarcom, second tenor, J. T. Vail Blarcom, first bass, F. M. Sawyer, second bass.

Caterer T. J. Smith served supper, providing an elaborate menu.

The presents were many, and included two elegant chairs, souvenir spoon from Digby, N. S., orange spoon, jelly spoons, fish fork, berry spoons, salt and pepper cruets, after dinner coffee cups, ornamental cups and saucers, cheese dish, and other articles, including a large number of gold coins, one $20, several $10, $5 and $2.50, there being $57.50 of the gold from the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Blarcom removed from Freeport to Marblehead, about 35 years ago, and came from the latter place to Lynn, 12 years ago. Mr. Van Blarcom is a carpenter and still works at his chosen trade.

Among those present Thursday evening, were:—William Gilley, Marblehead, Mrs. M. Lent, Marblehead, Mrs A. A. Page, Miss Elizabeth D. Page, Rev. W. J. Twaddle, the Misses Trott, J. W. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Middleton, Mr. and Miss J. Albright, Dorchester, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hains Dorchester, Mr. and Mrs. George Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lebb, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown, Mrs. P. S. Rideout, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Upton, Mr. and Mrs. G. B Dunn, Miss Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Webster Upham, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Lent, Miss Nellie Lent, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Jacobs, Miss Jacobs, Miss Carrie Giles, Medoh. Miss Nellie O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs J. J. Martin, Freeman Haines and family, Mr. and Mrs Davis Prime, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gay, Mr and Mrs. F N. Sawyer, Harold Sawyer, Miss Florence Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs Arthur Oliver, William L. Van Blarcom and family, J. F. Van Blarcom and family, J. W Van Blarcom and family, J. T. Van Blarcom, Mrs. Norris Sawyer, Miss Isabel Bulmer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ford and Marion Ford, Mr. and Mrs. George Fleet and others.

During the evening Rev. W. J. Twort, pastor of the High Street Baptist Church, read a most interesting sketch of the family.

At the present time there are living 16 children, 27 grandchildren and four great grandchildren.—Marblehead paper.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the statutes I hereby publish the names of the Candidates' agents in the election now pending, for the Electoral District of the County of Digby:

Francis Hutchinson of Digby agent for the candidates, Ambrose H. Comeau and Elisha D. Tupper; J. E. Jones of Digby agent for the Candidates, Lewis Dugay and Major R. Trumpy.

Dated Sheriff's office, Digby, this 8th day of March, A. D., 1894.

B. VAN BLARCOM, Sheriff.

Card

To the Electors of the County of Digby.

GENTLEMEN—Having said the honor to receive the unanimous nomination of the recent Liberal Convention at Clare, and accepted the election to the Provincial Assembly, which nomination was later on confirmed by the general convention at Digby, it is now with pleasure I address your votes and support in the contest to take place on the 15th inst.

The record of the Provincial Government during the four years I have had the honor to represent you is before the electors, and it is with confidence I ask for a vote to endorse its past administration.

The wise and progressive policy of the province discloses a vigorous and positive policy of which Digby County may well be proud, and which has met with the approval of many of the Conservatives, has already large good fruit. The province is developing in every direction under the fair Conservative administration.

Expression of support has been given to the various agricultural interests of the province. A special of Agriculture and a school of Horticulture have been established, and the general encouragement to agricultural interests is evinced by seventy five per cent of grants made by the government's predecessors.

While granting the Digby government the support of its friends, and being induced thereto, it has ever been my aim to act fearlessly the interest of Digby County, and in the contest now at hand I shall use all my influence to secure the discharge of our duty as representatives I now respectfully ask your verdict.

With regard to the question of Prohibition on which a plebiscite is to be taken at the Election Day, I desire to say that any wholesome legislation intended to destroy the traffic in ardent spirits will receive my hearty support.

Should you again favor me with your votes and confidence I shall do my best to reflect your, it shall be my aim to deserve it, by ever ready attention to the interests of this constituency, and thereby continuance of your confidence.

I remain your obedt.

AMBROSE H. CLEAR.

Plympton Pencilings.

The news of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Isaac Kenney of Hyperal Mass was a great shock to his family and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenney had been spending the winter at their daughter's, Mrs. Crocker of Wakefield, Mass. they had gone there for a week with their daughter, Mrs. Thompson of Hardhill, Mass. While attending church Sabbath morning Mr. Kenney dropped dead of heart failure. He was 69 years of age and had always been a resident of Weymouth, a very consistent member of the Baptist church at that place for a number of years. The remains arrived on Wednesday by train, and were accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. Crocker and Mrs. Thompson and their husbands, who in large train of relatives and friends were assisting to follow the remains of their dear departed relative to Weymouth Point. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. McGregor of Hingham, he leaves a sorrowing widow, two sons and two daughters, with a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community.

Mrs. Edward Everett is failing in health of late. She has had several very ill turns and is now so feeble as to require assistance in walking. She is now about 85 years of age and could be expected to last very much longer. She resides with her daughter Mrs. T. Warner.

Mrs. Alex McDonald has been taken with another ill turn and is now confined to her bed.

Nearly every family in Plympton have been visited by the grippe, but under the skillful attendance of Dr. Morse of Barrington none has proved fatal.

Capt. C. J. Crawford is not recovering his usual health we are pleased to note.

Politics are on a level with the times (dull) not even the temperance vote is causing very much ripple.

The Sedr. W. K. Smith is loading piling for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson of Hardhill Mass and Mrs F. W. Crocker of Wakefield Mass are visiting Mr. F. W. Kinney. The ladies are sisters of Mr. Kinney.

Freeport Flashes

(March 2)

The principal event of the week was the entertainment given by Court "Widows Friend" I. O. F. on Monday evening 26th ult. There were a large number of Foresters and their wives, sisters &c both from Westport and Tiverton nearly two hundred all told, who enjoyed the clam supper and abundance of pies, cake, oranges &c. Then there was many eloquent and amusing speeches songs &c. Everyone pronounced it the best affair of the kind ever held around here. On the following evening the young people met again in the same room, and sold off the surplus pies and cakes and enjoyed themselves with various plays.

We had the honor of having a call from Digby's chief of Police last Friday. He was looking for a man whom his companion, a merchant of Yarmouth suspected to be intending to leave the country.

We also have had a call from Mr. Timpany who desires the votes and good will of the electors of this county.

Mr. James A. Collins is here to day paying out the bounties to the fishermen entitled to the same. If all would accept Salvation as willingly as they do the money none would be lost.

The steamer Morena, Capt Lewis ran ashore this morning at Bar Cove near Freeport. The John L. Cann was sent for to tow her off, have not yet learned the particulars.

Last Saturday was about the coldest day that we have had here for a long time.

Mrs. Freeman Hains andson of Lynn are here on a visit.

March 7.

We have had remarkably mild weather lately, and the roads are in consequence very muddy.

The Swan owned by Hains Bros. has fitted out for catching halibut and has started on her first trip.

Jo The Ellis, Capt. Lent, has sailed for St Jo.

Mr Fred Israel has returned to Worcester.

Mr. Wesly Outhouse, Mr Freeman Small, Mrs. Moses E. Outhouse and Mrs. Byron Blackford, all of Tiverton, have been visiting friends here lately.

Mr. Hayes has bought the store lately owned by Capt. Wait Lewis and has closed it for the present.

Some of the Halifax papers have failed to reach us for the last week, and we are therefore in the dark as to the doings of the outside world.

The latest fad here is putting up telephones from house to house by means of cotton thread with a tin cup, similar attachment each extremity. They seem to work very well for quite a distance.

Election causes very little talk here so far.

Smith's Cove Siftings.

Master Colman Winchester who has been under treatment from a specialist in Mass. returned home on Saturday hoping for benefial results.

Rev. Mr. Cahoon preached in the Baptist church on Sunday evening in the interest of Missionary work.

On Monday evening a magic lantern exhibition was given in the hall, which greatly pleased the young folks.

Miss Maud Hutchinson has been a guest of Mrs. Jacob Winchester for a short time.

Mr. Irwine Randall of Clementsport has been visiting his cousin Master Charles Poole's.

Rossway Notes.

Nothing succeeds like success, is a proverb of long standing: Its application in this instance is that the great temperance sentiment of this province has reached the most important crisis in the history of its public work. Prophecy has been falling for the fulfilment of weaking outlines spoken of years ago. Thanks to the Lord for the success. All now that is needed is to echo our efforts with success in contest action, in words—A short victory is long delayed, our cause for the rights and liberties of the men of Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island, triumphs of a kind in which Dominion Parliament has no prestige today in this work in hope to which the Province of Digby falls line—to fall back to the temperance lines, and thus show by our action that we believe in Prohibition. Yarmouth speaks in golden words of lifting themselves out of the lower ranks in the temperance work. Men of Digby, let us be the next to Yarmouth on questions of the day, and record that in our work. We are now on the 15th day of March, will be a red letter day in our history. We are not over sanguine politically at this time, but we speak what we think and feel, and we are more than pleased with the sentiments expressed in the political card of Mr. Comeau, he may depend on a hearty support. Telephone Division is still to the front. Hopes Day.—Con.

Bear River Breezes

J. W. Langley and Mr. Hay were in town on Friday.

Mr. Noble's returned home last Wednesday.

W. E. Harding of St. John was in town this week.

Charlie Purdy has been home on a short visit.

Mr. Morley, school inspector, has been visiting some of the schools here this week.

Mr. Ford of Digby was in town Monday.

W. E. Reed has been away for a few days visiting friends up the valley.

E. Taylor of Weymouth was at Mr. Lelland's Hotel over Sunday.

Miss May Clarke who has been on a visit to Digby returned home Monday.

Vote for Prohibition!

The New Premier.

J. M. Barrie, in his book, "An Edinburgh Eleven," draws a portrait of Lord Rosebery, drawn mainly from college life. Says Mr Barrie:

"The Uncrowned King of Scotland" is a title that has been made for Lord Rosebery, almost ever since he came into the world of politics and it was the Highland Fling, three years ago, when Lord Rosebery was drawing Edinburgh audience to the delirious point, an old man in the hall stood out of dinner and said, "Rosebery, you'll spend it grand!" Some years the first Midlothian campaign Mr. Gladstone shaking Lord Rosebery was the father and all of the Scottish people. Lord Rosebery has indeed come on the top of that wave, and he has kept his place in the hearts of the people, as in the photographs on their walls, ever since. In all Scottish matters he has the enthusiasm on a Burns dinner, and his humor makes him to pay compliments. He addresses the Edinburgh students on "Patriotism" was the best thing he ever did outside politics and made the students hisses. He is the few boys could not sow stay up without singing into the membership.

He was born in Rosebery, in 1847, and in view of the obstacles of birth it is little less than prophetic.

Resolution of Condolence.

The following Resolution has been passed by Weldon Star Division S. of J., Freeport, on the death of Mr. William Denton, which occurred there a few weeks ago:

Whereas, the Great Patriarch in his infinite wisdom has been pleased to remove from our midst our late brother, William Denton, and

Whereas, his unwavering fidelity to the cause of temperance for over sixty years and his loyalty to the order of Sons of Temperance since the organization, rendered it fit per that we should place on record our appreciation of his life and services; Therefore be it Resolved, by Weldon Star Division, of Freeport, that while we bow in submission to the will of God, we do not feel less mourn the loss we have sustained in his death.

Resolved, that in the death of Brother Denton, this Division has lost a member always active in duty; prompt to advance the interests of the order; devoted to its proper duty; ever to counsel and helpful in his influence; honest and upright man, whose virtues, long a long and useful life, endeared him to a large circle of friends throughout Digby County.

Resolved that these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Division that copies be sent to the "*Freeport*" and the Digby Courier for publication and that our Charter be draped in mourning during the present quarter.

Freeport Feb. 27 th '94.

BRAZIL'S REBELS BADLY BEATEN AND ROUTED.

400 Insurgents Killed.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston Tex.—March 2.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Grande sends word of an engagement between the government troops and insurgents near Saranda, in which the rebels were defeated. The lost 400 men in the battle.

The loyal troops commanded by General Hyplito met the rebel forces under Generals Aleda, Ulises and David.

After a fight lasting many hours the rebels were totally defeated and fled in disorder.

The battle was, in fact, a horrible massacre. Four hundred of the rebels were left dead on the field. The government forces also captured many prisoners.

General Hypolito's troops captured all of the arms and ammunition of the rebels, in addition to three thousand horses which were abandoned in the flight of the rebels.

The entire battalion commanded by Ernesto Paiva and Antonio Vargas was massacred.

General Caleda, Ulises and David are flying to the Western States. They are closely pursued by a detachment of the government troops.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

The Liberal Unionists and Rosebery.

LONDON, March 6.—The Right Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre, M. P., formerly postmaster general has accepted the presidency of the local government board.

In a speech at Yorkville to night the Duke of Devonshire declared that Mr. Gladstone's retirement was an event of the highest political importance. It was a satisfaction to him that he had not outlived his political party reputation. It was the abolition of a room and basket of men in the plenitude of his strength and power. He had, however, left to his successor a legacy of unsettled controversies. Added to the Newcastle programme there was the new task of matching the quietest with the lords. If the decision of war was broad, the clear issue of the home rule question with home rule they were willing to fight the matter out to the country whenever the government chose. But if the quarrel was based upon the more recent measures, he would regard them as mere pretexts.

The liberal chemists, the Duke of Devonshire continued, will only offer Lord Rosebery a fair and honest opposition. They would unconditionally oppose home rule, but if home rule was shelved and the government devoted itself to social legislation such as the strengthening of the navy, they would be in no hurry to disturb the government. The liberal unionists rejoiced that the government was headed by a man not indifferent to the interests and the prosperity of the empire. Rosebery, the leader of lords, however, would not consent to the corresponding of the British constitution under the guise of a legislation.

Henry Labouchere, in an article which will appear in tomorrow's Truth, says: "Rosebery's speech for the acceptance of a peer as prime minister rests upon the radicals, quite a clear statement is made in the Queen's speech that we are to have a different policy in regard to the house of lords than Lord Rosebery is supposed to entertain." Mr. Labouchere then proceeds to argue that the house of commons cannot remain the ruling assembly while the premier is in the house of lords. Mr. Labouchere concludes as follows: "I am now convinced that the radicals dearly love a lord. Lord Rosebery is my to the rotten is the weak spot in the Anglo-Saxon race. We are a race of sobs, and are never happier than when indulging in a sob fest."

THE D LIGHT

Said to Have Allured the h Spencer F. Baird to Destruction.

Creates A Great Sensation in Cape Ann. A Feeling of Indignation Sweeps the Community. How the Matter is Viewed at Halifax.

(Cape Ann Breeze.)

The story regarding the planting of a false light on White Island, N. S., to lure vessels to destruction, as published by the Breeze on Saturday, created the biggest kind of a sensation here, and many emphatic expressions of what ought to be done with the perpetrator of such a crime were heard.

If this alleged crime is responsible for the loss of the schooner Spencer F. Baird with her fourteen men, there is a feeling that the prosecutor has a right to demand a thorough investigation of the affair at once.

Dispatches from Halifax to the Boston Globe relative to the matter are as follows:

The Globe correspondent interviewed several city firms who do business along the Guysboro Atlantic coast, regarding the alleged piracy and wrecking by means of false lights which is alleged to exist in that vicinity, and which is said to have been the cause of the loss of the American schooner Spencer F. Baird with all on board. Generally the story is discredited, although Walter Rook, of the shipping firm of Rook & Boutilier, is inclined that he had heard such reports before but as his informant is at present out of the city he declined to give particulars.

Dispatches to Liverpool, the near telegraphic point to White Islands, elicits the fact that such rumors are rife there but are not believed, as the man mentioned as being the ringleader, is a sea captain who has always borne a good character, and who is thought to be incapable of such a crime. He lives 25 miles from all lines of travel, but as soon as possible he will be reached and he side of the story obtained.

In The Field.

Following is a list of the candidates of both parties:

Lib. Con.	Liberal.
ANNAPOLIS.	
Gillis, Jones,	Longley, Bayeroft.
ASTIGONISH.	
Cameron, Gregory,	McLeasc, Chisholm
CAPE BRETON.	
Mackay, McCormick,	Macdonald, McPherson.
COLCHESTER.	
Longworth, Dimock,	Lawrence Dickie.
CUMBERLAND.	
Oxley, Forrest,	Black, Fraser.
DIGBY.	
Timpany, Dugan,	Tupper, Comeau.
GUYSBOROUGH.	
Whitman, Marr. w.	Sclair, Kinnon
HALIFAX.	
Morrow, Black, Walsh,	Fielding, Power, Roche.
HANTS.	
Wilcox, Thompson,	Drysdale, Guild.
INVERNESS.	
Jamieson, Campbell,	McDongall, McKinnon.
KINGS.	
Webster, Rand,	Dodge Wickwire.
LUNENBURG.	
Hirtle, McLeah,	Church, Sperry.
PICTOU.	
Cameron, Grant, Tanner,	McGregor, McDonald, Oliver.
QUEENS.	
Patch, Hutt,	Hemson, Hunt.
RICHMOND.	
Morrison, Leblanc,	Matheson, Joyce.
VICTORIA.	
Bethune, McCabe,	J. A. Fraser, J. S. Morrison.
SHELBURNE.	
Cahan, Freemah,	Johnson, Robertson
YARMOUTH.	
	Law, Hatfield.

Prohibition Candidate, E. C. Simonson

CANADA'S LIQUOR BILL.

According to the Census and government Blue Books, amounts annually to the enormous sum of

$27,628,000

As compared with various other large items of the expenditure of the Canadian people, these figures show that the Canadian people spend more for whiskey and other intoxicating drinks than for any other class of manufactures.

Five Millions more for Liquor than for Meat;

six million more for liquor than for bread or woolen goods. They spend more for soul-destroying drinks than for all the lumber they annually saw for building their homes, and barns and fences, and for making their furniture; one third more on the stuff that puts snakes in their boots than in the boots themselves; twice as much for alcohol as for cottons; nearly three times as much as for sugar; and while they spend $3,000,000 for cleaning their heads by education, they spend three and a half times as much for muddling them. Liquor costs the Dominion as much as a respectable war, and kills more than such a war generally does. The indirect cost for the maintenance of prisons and asylums, and in the loss of labor, is another item in the drink bill of the country, which would swell the total financial loss caused by the liquor traffic to an even more enormous sum, and the financial loss, after all, is the smallest evil of the whole business. The liquor traffic causes hard times and bad trade, and employs the least amount of labor, for one million dollars worth of distilled liquor gives employment to but 110 men, and pays but $46,566 in wages, whereas ever, million dollars worth of useful articles yields employment to 1,550 hands, and expends in wages $618,544.

Political Economists, Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional and Working men, help to direct this awful waste of money into channel's productive and legitimate, and thereby benefit every branch of your profession and trade.

A Weymouth Man's Sudden Death.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 4.—Isaac Kenney, aged 68, died suddenly of heart trouble, at the Winter street Free Baptist church while attending service this forenoon. He was in good health when he left the residence of his son-in-law, where he was visiting. He was a native of Yarmouth, N. S., and had his home in Weymouth. He was a shipbuilder by trade, and worked at Newburyport, Mass., and Portsmouth N. H. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. W. O. Thompson, of this city, and Mrs. Crocker, Wakefield. He was a member of the Baptist church, Weymouth, N. S.

BORN.

At 916 Mary Place, Minneapolis, 18 inst, to George F. and Lizzie C. Taylor, a daughter.

KEANS.—At Victoria Beach, on the 3rd inst the wife of J. Edward Keans, a daughter.

SHREVE.—At Digby, on the 4th inst, the wife of T. C. Shreve, Q. C., of a daughter.

DIED.

THOMAS.—At Boston, December 12th Harold F. Thomas infant son of Harry and Effie Thomas aged 4 months.

SHIPPING LIST.

CANADIAN, BRITISH, AND FOREIGN PORTS.

Ar at Buenos Ayres Jan 22, bge Golden Rod McBride, fm Sydney.

Sld from City Island, Mar 2, bgt Harry Stewart, Brinton, Bear River.

Sld from Pascagoula, March 1, sch Coniston, Morehouse, Demerara.

Cld 5th, brig Nellie Pickup, Perry, Hoboken for Digby.

Ar at Bermuda, 1st inst, Florida Glavin, for Yarmouth.

Passed Highland Light, 5th inst, brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, from New York for Bear River.

Ar March 5 brigt Harry Stewart, Brinton from New York.

At Mobile, 5th, brig Champion, Anthony, from Bear River, loading wood at Grand Coupin.

Cld March 3 M. & L. Chase, Hinds, St. John.

Cld March 7 Chas. Haskell, Anderson Sabing.

Cld March 7 Annie M. Sproul, Sproul, Sabing.

Cld March 8 Ernest F. Norwood, A. Snow, fishing.

Commendable Election Agreement.

The executive of both the Halifax County Liberal association and the Conservative association have entered into a commendable agreement as follows:—

We agree that at the pending election we will not use or countenance the use of liquors, provisions or money with the view of influencing votes.

We further agree that we will not countenance the soliciting of money or contributing of money for any other purpose than that of legitimate election expenses for which vouchers will be filed with our respective election agents, under the election act.

We also agree on behalf of the committee of the respective political parties we represent, to the same effect, and pledge them and ourselves to use all reasonable means to carry out this agreement in good faith.

THE NEW U. S. TARIFF.

Many Changes Made in Sub-Committee at the Suggestion of Carlisle and Hamlin.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—At a meeting of democratic members of the senate finance committee yesterday the administration features of the tariff bill received a great deal of attention. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Hamlin had not gone carefully over this part of the bill. Many changes were made at their suggestion.

The changes made by the sub-committee were numerous and begin with the date when the law is to go into effect which was made June 30, 1894 instead June 1. Modifications as to cotton and woollen goods, gloves, silks, sugar, etc., were accordingly stated in these dispatches on March 8. Among other changes set down in the bill are: Reduced from 25 to 20 per cent ad valorem, coal oil from 15 to 10 per cent ad valorem. In metal schedules iron in slabs, blooms, etc., are made dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem instead of 22½ as in the Wilson bill. Common or black sheets of iron or steel, which in the Wilson bill are dutiable at 2.10 per cent, per lb, are made dutiable 35 per cent ad valorem. The same duty is imposed on tin coated plates, which in the Wilson bill is taxed 1 1-5 cents a pound.

In agricultural products barley is raised from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and barley malt 25 to 40 per cent. Butter is changed from 4 cents per pound to 20 per cent ad valorem. Milk preserved or condensed is changed from 2 cents per pound to 20 per cent ad valorem. Hay taxed in the Wilson bill at $3 a ton, honey taxed 40 cts a gallon, onions taxed at 20 cents a bushel, peas dried, taxed at 50 cents a bushel, peas in packages taxed a cent per pound, are all taxed in the amended bill at the uniform rate of 20 per cent ad valorem. Potatoes are changed from 10 cents a bushel to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Fish smoked or dried is changed from 2 of a cent a pound to 15 per cent ad valorem. Herring are changed from 1 cent a pound to 15 per cent ad valorem.

In the fruit section numerous changes are made. Apples are taxed 20 per cent ad valorem. The duty on currants is increased from 10 to 20 per cent ad valorem.

In meats products, poultry is changed from 2 cents a pound uniform, and 3 cents dressed; to 20 per cent ad valorem.

Vinegar is changed from 7½ cents a gallon to 20 per cent ad valorem. Distilled spirits entering into the composition of any preparation will be taxed $1 50 per proof gallon.

Changes in wool and manufactures of wool, connecting with paragraph 291, is exactly as previously stated in these dispatches.

The proviso contained in paragraph 297 providing for the graduated reduction of one per cent on all rates in the woollen schedule except carpets, to take effect on the first of July, 1896, and a like reduction to take effect on the 1st of July each succeeding year up to 1900 is stricken out. After mature deliberation the Democratic majority, it is understood, agreed to make further changes by imposing a duty of 53 cents a ton on iron ore; 25 cents a ton on bituminous coal, 20 cents on slack coal, 15 cents on coke.

The glove schedule and cotton schedule is restored to Wilson classification and rates.

The income tax provision is left untouched by the sub committee who are in favor of it. But this was not acted upon yesterday by the full Democratic committee. Neither was any final decision reached as to the whisky tax.

W. C. T. U. Column.

"For God and Home and Humanity"

What it has Done for Women.

What is the temperance cause doing for women? It is leading us outside the hedges of a narrow sectarianism. Going into the streets to pray meant going beyond denominational walls and clasping hands with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in such sincerity as leads them to rescue the perishing. This temperance work is also revealing to us the absurdity of always standing below the entrance to grasp, often vainly, for those who have made the fearful plunge, instead of stationing guards above it to keep the ignorant unaway from falling in. It has taught us also that, as God has given us eyes which can look up and around, but not within ourselves, the most healthful Christian life is one that gazes lovingly into the face of Christ and helpfully around upon humanity, instead of tiring itself out with morbid introspection. Slowly we are discovering, with happiness that rivaleth speech, that the fight against home's bitterest enemy is God's highway of the exodus for half the race.—On Duty; in Union Signal.

Woman and the Plebiscite.

Commenting on the recent plebiscite vote in Toronto, the New York Evangelist says: "It would be too hasty a judgment to conclude that women in general do not care for the ballot, because only one-fifth of the women entitled to the franchise in Toronto voted last week on the liquor question. It takes time for any new departure to make headway; the habit of generations is not to be overcome in a day. It is in fact a very significant showing that out of five thousand women possessing certain property qualifications there were 1,107 who had thought deeply enough upon the question of their duty as citizens to induce them to act at every first opportunity. Judging from a recent census of the upper quarters of our own city, it is more than could be said of the less favored class of men in New York.

That Frigid "Thank You."

It is to be regretted—wholly in the interests of her sex—that the woman who thanks a gentleman for surrendering to her his seat in the cars does not speak up boldly and cheerfully and as if she really meant what she said. It has been long maintained by our foreign critics that the English language lacks flexibility, nice shades of meaning, the quality of expression, compared to other tongues.

But after careful observation at home and abroad I am satisfied that the lack of expression is rather in the English speaker than in the language.

There are an infinite number of shades of which this little "Thank you" is susceptible, as any one about town knows.

It may be uttered in such a way as to cause the blood to tingle with indignation. It can be said with such grace and sweetness that the recipient will carry the memory of some delicious perfume or beautiful picture or sympathetic strain of music—all through the long day of business cares. For such a reward as this thousands of men have suffered uncomplainingly, have endured the tortures of the Inquisition, have fought, bled and died upon the battlefield.

It would seem a very simple thing, but the graces and politeness and gentleness of speech which distinguished the women of the chivalric age are now almost wholly unknown. When women talk of the decay of chivalry in man they forget that men are what women make them. Men are the exact reflection of their mothers and sisters and wives. Through the history of the men of the past we have accurate knowledge of the character of the women of that time. As it is impossible for the fountain to rise higher than its source, so is it impossible for men to rise higher than their mothers, their sweethearts, wives and sisters.

SNAP SHOTS THAT MISSED

Story With a Moral For Young Lovers.

An Amateur in Photography Tries to a Woman Camera, and His Best Girl With Disastrous Results

"Speaking of cameras," remarked the fresh faced young man with the simple cases, "did I ever tell you about my experience as an amateur? No?

"Well, you see, when I was down at the shore on my vacation last summer I met Sallie Jones, the only daughter of old Jones, the million aire stovedore. She was tall and rather slim, but mighty attractive especially when one thought of the old man's pile. I got into her good graces, and within a week people began to whisper we were engaged. I hadn't reached that point, as a matter of fact but I was getting there fast, and I rather took pleasure in helping the rumor along. I began to think of the satisfaction I would have in taking back to the old man at the store the next time he kicked at my expense account, and how I'd tell him that it didn't like my way of doing things he could get some one else to hustle around with samples. So you see, I was feeling pretty confident.

"About this time Sallie—I mean Miss Jones—got the camera craze. A cheap shk knew came down from the city with one, and took half a dozen pictures of her the first day. She had no time for me at all. Say, maybe I wasn't mad. I saw though that the only thing to do was to meet my rival with his own weapons, so I wired up to a friend to send me the nicest looking camera he could find. It arrived the next day, C. O. D., $30. Of course that went into my expense account in due time.

"You bet I felt good. 'Jinkins, old boy' I said to myself, 'you're right in it, and now's your chance to make a ringer with the beautiful Sallie.' So at bathing hour I hung the camera case over my shoulder, as a la tourist, and started for the beach. All at once I got an attack of stage fright. I was afraid to take the camera out of the case, much less point it in the direction of any of my numerous acquaintances. 'This won't do,' says I to myself. Then it occurred to me to go down to the excursion house, where no one knew me, and get a little practice before making my debut. So I strolled down to the section of the beach where the great unwashed come down for a day's sport, got out my camera, aimed at a bow-legged Dago and pressed the button. 'Good,' thought I. Then I got into the thick of the crowd and took a couple more snap shots. I gained confidence rapidly, and, unmindful of several sarcastic inquiries as to whether the case contained my lunch, and if I was paid to do that, I proceeded to press the button.

At last, getting some disjance away from the throng, I espied a pair of lovers lolling on the sand. 'Aha' thought I, 'there's a golden chance.' Walking up close, I took aim carefully and let her go. Then I got around on the starboard side and pressed the button again. About that time the girl saw me. She said to her 'gentleman friend.'

'Say, Chimmie, git on ter de mug.'

'Chimmie looked around until he saw me, then he scrambled to his feet and ejaculated:

'Holly gee, you've got a nerve. Skip before I mash you in the neck.'

'I skipped.'

'Somewhat discomposed by this episode, I concluded it would be wise to wait until the next day before dawning upon Miss Jones' sides, I could develop the exposures I had already taken, and thus get a little better posted. So I went back to the hotel and spent the afternoon readin' the instructions about developing, and when I went to my room after dark I thought I knew it all.

'My experience the next day was disheartening. However, it was wildly exhilarating the next morning, for I took the beach by storm, and my cute little brunette camera was the tar ot of all eyes. And maybe Miss Jones wasn't delighted. Within the next three days I took at least two dozen pictures of her, and you better believe I pressed my nib at the same time I pressed the button. But vacations, like everything else, must come to an end and so one day I started homeward with my precious camera. I was to have the exposures developed at once and to send Miss Jones prints as soon as possible. So sanguine was I that I boldly told her that as soon as I demonstrated how well I had taken her counterfeit I intended to ask her for the original. She blushed and seemed pleased at my way of putting it.

'So it was with a light heart I left the camera with a Broadway photography, with instructions to mail Miss Jones half a dozen prints of each negative as soon as possible. Meantime, the old man sent me out on a two week's trip. When I got back to New York, a fortnight later I was walking on air. I was wild with excitement to get home for my coveted letter from Sallie and to see the pictures.

'I eagerly tore open the sweet little envelope I found on my table. The contents dazed me. They read something like this:

'Sir—The so called photographs came to-day. They speak volumes for your egotistical ignorance. A man who will thus caricature a friend is beneath contempt.

SALLIE JONES

P. S—Mr. Dubbins has taken several proper photographs of me, and I have promised to give him the original next winter. S. J.

"The words 'proper' and 'him' were heavily underscored."

"I was completely upset. What did she mean? Then I caught a glimpse of the pictures, and mechanically picked them up. Horrors! The first one I looked at showed two remarkably big feet in the foreground, and stretching back into the perspective were a pair of exceedingly attenuated ankles and a vanishing form in bathing costume. That was the result of what I had foolishly bragged of as a beautiful snap shot.

"All the others were equally bad and distorted, but even bad they been good, that one was enough. I realized that as I thought of Sallie's supersensitiveness about her general slimness and rather generous sized boots. Silently I heaved into the grate the camera, the pictures, the negatives and my resignation to the firm, which I had written, but happily put it posted, and watched the whole thing go up in smoke.

GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION

Is Finally Announced in the Court Circular.

And Also the Fact that Lord Rosebery Has Been Offered the Premiership and Has Accepted—The Manner of Announcement.

(Associated Press by C. P. R.)

LONDON, March 4.—The "Man of Iron" surrenders the privy seal for the fourth and undoubtedly the last time, with the grace and courtesy which has marked his action for the past half century or more. Mr. Gladstone has retired to the ranks as a commoner and yet will ever be known as one of the greatest statesmen Englishmen regardless of political affiliation and belief will acknowledge the splendid services to the country and humanity now brought to a close.

The manner in which the queen announces the retirement of Mr. Gladstone to the people will prove interesting. It is contained in the Court Circular, and is written by a court official. Every word of this circular is generally submitted to the queen in advance. The announcement is dated Windsor Castle, March 3, and begins as follows:—

"The queen, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, drove out yesterday afternoon."

Then follows a list of the arrivals at the castle, headed by the names of the children of the duchess of Albany, prince and princess of Henry of Battenburg; the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to the court of St. James and the French ambassador ending with the names of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Then goes on to enumerate all those who attended her majesty's dinner party, where in the latter of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone come last. This is followed by the information that the queen and Princess Beatrice went out this morning and then comes the fact that a cabinet council had been held.

Finally following the announcement anent the council, comes the announcement that the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience with the queen, and tendered his resignation, which was graciously accepted by her majesty.

It adds that the queen has summoned Earl Rosebery, K. G. secretary of state for foreign affairs, and offered him the post of prime minister, vacated by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., and that Earl Rosebery has accepted her majesty's offer. Mr. Gladstone today wrote a letter to Earl Rosebery congratulating him upon his succession to the premiership. In his letter Mr. Gladstone promised to aid the new prime minister whenever his assistance was asked. It is understood that Earl Rosebery's communication to Sir William Vernon Harcourt has resulted in the latter consenting to retain his position as chancellor of the exchequer and to his accepting the government leadership in the house of commons.

Notwithstanding the fact that today was nominally a day of rest, Lord Rosebery was busily engaged all day. Mr. Herbert Asquith, the home secretary and Earl Spencer first lord of the admiralty, visited him and remained for some time. Afterward Lord Rosebery called upon the Earl of Kimberley and offered to him the post of foreign secretary, made vacant by his promotion to the position of prime minister. Sir William Vernon Harcourt had a long interview with Lord Rosebery this afternoon. The new prime minister has appointed Mr. Munroe Ferguson his political private secretary. Lord Rosebery has been the recipient of many congratulatory letters and despatches. Among those who congratulated him were the Prince and Princess of Wales. A large number of persons left their cards at Lord Rosebery's city residence.

Hundreds of lotters and telegram's expressing regret because of his retirement from office, were received by Mr. Gladstone. The ex-prime minister attended church today. He looked remarkably well.

Mrs. Gladstone has not yet entirely recovered from her recent indisposition. A physician called twice today at the Downing street residence to attend her. The Nationalists propose to present to Mr. Gladstone an address in recognition of the great services that he has rendered to the Irish cause.

The speech from the throne proroguing parliament was signed by the queen yesterday. It is neither long nor significant. The speech is the last official document prepared by Mr. Gladstone. It briefly refers to the protracted and laborious character of the session.

It is stated that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will go on Tuesday to Brighton and that they will spend Easter at Hawarden Castle.

Prime Minister Rosebery held his first cabinet council at his residence this afternoon. All the ministers were present except Mr. Asquith and Mr. Henry Y. Fowler, the president of the local government board, who, however, will remain in the office. The council was in session for only a short time. Upon its conclusion Lord Rosebery sent a message to the queen, submitting, it is understood, the names of the members of the new cabinet.

Lord Rosebery will be given an audience by the queen at Buckingham Palace at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Irish Independent of Dublin, which is a Parnellite organ, will contain an article saying that Mr. Gladstone has now retired, it will be necessary that full and complete assurance be obtained from Lord Rosebery that the government's home rule policy shall be continued. It adds, that only on condition that Lord Rosebery in the fullest sense adheres to this policy, and guarantees that a home rule bill will be passed within a practicable period of time can the Parnellites continue to support the Liberal government? On this point, the paper declares there must be no weakness or hesitation.

Lord Rosebery must show his colors immediately.

Interviews had today by the representatives of the Associated Press with leading members of the house of commons show that while a section of the Radicals cost one to strongly resent the selection of Lord Rosebery instead of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, as Mr. Gladstone's successor, there is a large preponderance of Liberals who favor loyally accepting Lord Rosebery.

Mr. Henry Labouchere continues to lead the Irreconcilables. He hints that they will soon find an opportunity to protest in a practical form in the house of commons, against the selection of Lord Rosebery as prime minister.

TROUSERS FOR BOTH SEXES

They Have Been Adopted by the Canadian Women for Winter Use.

A fashionable woman who followed The Sun's correspondent from Quebec during that city's carnival uttered an exclamation of surprise when she read that thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of Canadian women now wear trousers during the Canadian winters.

"Well," said she, "that tends to show that trousers may be going to become a common general garment instead of to mention sex. I destroys the point of a homely old saying that credits a masterful wife with "wearing the trousers," for in these days what wife does not wear them at some part of the day or the week or at least some one season?

With that prelude this woman went on to say that she was the proud possessor of two pairs of these garments, and that her daughter also wore a pair at times. One of her two pairs were those she uses for horseback riding; the others were part of her fencing costume. Her daughter's trousers were worn by the little girl in the gymnasium at the school she attends. Had she counted the trousers that form part of her bathing dress for use at the seaside, she would be able to say she owned three pairs of those things which not long ago were only thought of as masculine, like suspenders and razors. When she called to mind how many ways, and in what important parts of Christendom the women are wearing this newly adapted addition to their attire, the recountal grew intere-ting. In Switzerland, she said, within the past two or more years, full trousers like the Turkish ones are worn for mountain exercise by English, French and German women. The same trousers are worn in the Scotch Highlands by the English, and of late a movement has begun for the adoption of trousers and long-tailed coats for equestrianism in London. This fashion has been introduced by women of standing who wish their sex to adopt the masculine manner of riding horses. It is true that we have no news that the new idea has proven popular, but, on the other hand, no news of its abandonment has been sent over. The leading English fashion papers have published pictures of the dress worn by these new votaries of the bifurcated garment of the master sex, and the costume has been seen to be pretty. As many as half a dozen women have appeared simultaneously in Hyde Park in this new dress.

The bathing dress shows marked signs of following this movement, which progresses so fast in so many wholly disconnected ways. In this country the fashionable bathing dress has seen its skirt cut less and less of a figure as each year rolls along. The skirts have grown shorter, and less and less material has been put in them. But in France where fashions begin, the startling news of last summer was that several aristocratic women had taken the surf at Trouville without any skirts over the tight-fitting cloth trousers which, with a waist, slippers, stockings, and hat of the same color, composed their very pretty though startling bathing outfit. With this recollection the story of the progress of the trousers among the gentler half of Christendom terminated. The woman who gave the recountal was of the opinion that trousers will be more and more worn by women for especial occasions and uses. Whether the sex will substitute them for skirts she would not go so far as to say. She argued that they will be adopted for bicycle riding and equestrianism, the latter being a sport which ten women would take up for every one who does now, if it were not for the painful and ridiculous manner in which women have been forced, by the exigencies of their apparel to mount a horse. She prophesies also that trousers on women will grow more and more common in the suburban and country towns wherever rain is falling on the roads are bad, or walking or tennis or any athletic sports are under way.

"The divided skirt hung fire," she says, "because it come before the women were ready for it. It will come again and take a permanent place in our costuming within a very few years."

"Will women ever abandon, will you ever give up the beautiful draperies you now wear for the commonplace trousers of men?"

"Oh, for evening and full dress? I don't say that. That is indeed a far off ahead. But the reason that the women of Canada have adopted trousers is the reason that so many women are taking to them so kindly. That reason is that they precuit us from the weight and hindrance of skirts. They make it possible for us to join in sports of nearly all kinds with men and to fear no accident which with the old style of dress would humiliate us. The Canadians wear an outer skirt, and took as they used to look when they dressed like other women. Perhaps the outer skirt will stay, even after all women wear trousers. But perhaps it will give place to the divided skirt, and we shall only wear the outer skirt at home or on special occasions. That is what we must wait for time to settle."

Editor Gore, of the Hampshire Gazette, Northampton, Mass., has built himself a log cabin on Swift river, 16 miles from the office, and spends his odd hours, there, 1,000 feet above the sea.

Digby Weekly Courier.

Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Limited
Publishers and Proprietors.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST AND WELFARE OF THE COUNTY.

Terms: $1.50 per year; $1.00 if paid in advance.
Single copies, 3 cents.

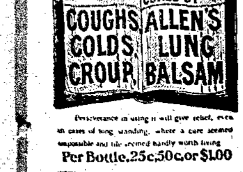
VOL. XX. DIGBY, N.S., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1894. NO 27

LaGrippe and its Treatment.

Three years ago when La Grippe first visited this country, the grand study was how best to treat it. After carefully studying a number of cases, I found to induce a sweating stage as early as possible which may be done in the absence of a doctor, by hot *mint teas*, hot lemonade, or better still, hot milk and molasses (milk possett) drinking as large a quantity as possible while well covered up in bed. This induced sweating reduced the temperature and relieved pain; the next trouble was the bronchial trouble which is generally sure to follow *lagrippe*, sometimes begins at the onset. For this I made a cough mixture that stimulated the mucous membranes, at the same time was soothing and heavily charged with quinine. For this purpose I mention what has since become so immensely popular and is known as DR. MILLER'S CO SYR, TAR COUGH MIXT. The success of such a course of treatment could best be be told by those who were victims of Grip, as could be shown by hundreds of testimonials. *com.*

During the present epidemic this constitutes the main treatment among those who learned it before, and such a fame as Millers Co Syr Tar Cough Mixt got up that its sales have increased 500 per cent since the Christmas Holidays.

For sale by all Druggists, and respectable dealers.



Steamboats, etc.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Time Table, No. 48, Commencing Monday, 2nd Oct., 1893.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	1 Express daily.	3 Passengers and Fght Mo. We. Fr.
	A. M.	Noon
YARMOUTH ... Lv	8 10	12 00
HEBRON	8 23	12 17
OHIO	8 28	12 21
PITMAN ROAD		12 35
BRAZIL LAKE	8 43	12 46
LAKE ANNIS	8 53	1 01
HECTANOOGA	9 03	1 14
METEGHAN	9 25	1 50
SAULNIERVILLE		2 04
LITTLE BROOK	9 35	2 10
CHURCH PO	9 40	2 16
BELLIVEAU	9 45	2 22
WEYMOUTH ... ar d	9 55 10 07	2 45 2 56
PORT GILBERT	10 27	3 26
PLYMPTON	10 32	3 32
NORTH RANGE	10 38	3 38
BLOOMFIELD	10 45	3 45
JORDANTOWN	10 58	3 55
DIGBY	11 10	4 05
SMITH'S COVE	11 25	4 [illegible]
BEAR RIVER	11 32	4 [illegible]
DEEP BROOK	11 42	4 4[illegible]
CLEMENTSPORT	11 51	4 58
UPPER CLEMENTS	11 57	5 08
ANNAPOLIS	12 10	5 25

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	2 Passengers and Fgt. Tu. Th. Sat.	4 Express Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.
ANNAPOLIS ... Lv	7 30	12 55
UPPER CLEMENTS	7 46	1 08
CLEMENTSPORT	7 56	1 15
DEEP BROOK	8 07	1 25
BEAR RIVER	8 18	1 35
SMITH'S COVE	8 28	1 43
DIGBY	8 43	1 55
JORDANTOWN	9 03	2 07
BLOOMFIELD	9 17	2 21
NORTH RANGE	9 23	2 26
PLYMPTON	9 32	2 34
PORT GILBERT	9 38	2 39
WEYMOUTH ... a d	9 56 10 7	2 57 3 08
BELLIVEAU	10 24	3 18
CHURCH POINT	10 36	3 23
LITTLE BROOK	10 42	3 28
SAULNIERVILLE	10 48	3 37
METEGHAN	11 03	
HECTANOOGA	11 34	4 00
LAKE ANNIS	11 40	4 10
BRAZIL LAKE	12 03	4 20
PITMAN ROAD	12 16	
OHIO	12 27	4 37
HEBRON	12 31	4 42
YARMOUTH ... Ar	12 50	4 55

N. B.—Trains are run on Standard Railroad time (seventy-fifth meridian).

Flag Stations—trains stop only when signalled.

Steamer Bridgewater leaves Digby for St. John every Wednesday and Saturday.

Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway leave Annapolis: Express at 12 45 p.m. Passengers and Freight every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 a. m.

Steamers of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday, and Saturday evening.

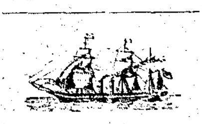
International steamers leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday.

Canadian Pacific Railway Trains leave St. John at 7.30 a.m. daily (Sunday excepted) and 8.30 p.m. daily for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and 10 40 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted) for Montreal and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Trains of Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton for Lunenburg daily at 2.05 p.m.

Davison's Mail Coaches leave Yarmouth daily (Sunday excepted), after the arrival of No 4 train from Annapolis for Barrington Shelburne and Liverpool.

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S., 31st Sept, 1893



Digby Weekly Courier.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FROM THE "COURIER" BUILDING (ONE DOOR [illegible] OF ROYAL HOTEL)
Water Street, Digby, N. S.

All letters, communications and payments for arrears [illegible] this paper must be forwarded to
COURIER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. (LTD).

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year,	$1.00
Six months,	.50
Three months,	.30
Single copies,	.03

These terms are strictly in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch one insertion,	$1.00
Two inches, one insertion,	1.60
Each additional inch, one insertion,	.03

Each continuation one fourth of first insertion. Legal advertising 8c. per line for first insertion, and 2c per line for each continuance.
Government rate 8c per line for first insertion, and 4c. for each continuance.
Special notices in local column, 15c. per line; special notice column, 10c. per line.

In order to secure insertion, advertisements should be in the office not later than Thursday noon.
Special arrangements made with parties wishing to occupy more than half a column. Liberal terms made with yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence to the COURIER will not appear in the columns unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

OUR AGENTS

The following is a list of our authorized agents in the county, who have authority to receive monies due us, and give receipts for same:

BEAR RIVER	V. T. Hardwick.
BRIGHTON	Jones Morehouse.
FREEPORT	B. Harvey.
GILBERT'S COVE	John Kinney.
METEGHAN	Capt. Geo. G[illegible]
TIVERTON	St. Clair Longley.
WESTPORT	H. S. Rogers.
WEYMOUTH BRIDGE	Edward Hogg.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church,
Rev. H. A. Harley, M. A.,
Rector.

Sunday services, 11 p. m., Fridays, 7 30 p.m. Saints days, Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m.: second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 8 a. m. fifth Sunday, Children's service, 2 30 p. m. All seats free.

Baptist Church.
Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Pastor.

Sunday services: Morning at 11, evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 30. Young peoples prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 30.
Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to provide seats.

Grace Methodist Church.
Rev. J. W. Prestwood, Pastor.

Sunday services: Forenoon at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close; evening, at 7 o'clock; Week night services, Y.P.S.C.E. Tuesday, 8 p. m.; General prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.; Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church.
W. H. Smith, Student in charge.

Sunday services at Bay View. Morning at 11, evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Digby Sunday service at 3 15, p.m.
All are welcome.

POETRY.

The Year's Sorrows.

In the gulf of the vanished years,
Into the silence of night,
Into the realm of memory's rule
It has taken a ling'ring flight;
Its smiles and joys and laughter
Are forever past and gone,
But the echoing note of its sorrows
Forever keeps ringing on.

We may lose to sight all its pleasures,
Count all its joys as naught;
But the griefs that came with its coming
Are with us though unsought;
For the cares of the year will outlive
—Outweigh the joys we found;
The press of their crushing burden
Ever bear us to the ground.

The snow-covered grave will obtrude
—Will not be held from view,
And the face of the dead will show
—The dead we loved and knew.
The forms of those gone before us,
Now rigid in death's embrace,
Speak to us still in the night time,
Speak to us face to face.

For no earthly joys content us,
No human bliss can fill
The deep measures of that longing
In the human heart and will;
Our greetings turn to [illegible]
Our smiles to bitter tears;
And ever we're learning the lesson
Of sorrow, from the Years.

But with years and ages ending
Will end the care—the fear,
For in God's eternal sunshine
No sorrow marks the year.

ALPHA.

There are lots of people who mix their religion with business, but forget to stir it up well. As a result, the business invariably rises to the top.

VILLAINY UNEARTHED.

—OR,—

The Judgment of the Higher Court.

By Thomas F. Anderson.

[Copyright, 1893.]

CHAPTER III—Continued.

They stared and stared, like the man who always contemplates an envelope a quarter of an hour wondering who addressed it to him, and then eagerly read the interesting tale that followed.

"Pemberton & Wardner going to the wall? Five hundred thousand liabilities? Attachment threatened today? Impossible!" they exclaimed, as they read still farther. "Pemberton been dabbling heavily in Electro Transit and Alaskan mining stock; been living like a Vanderbilt; neglecting his business lately? I never would have dreamed of such a thing of him."

Such was the comment of every man who knew the firm and read the story they could not believe their eyes.

Those who heard the comment of their neighbors and looked in their own papers for further information were disappointed if they didn't happen to have the Magnifier, for the Morning Monitor hadn't a line about it. Kingdom had kept his promise. Neither had any of the others any reference, save one obscure sheet, which simply existed upon a diet of police court news and sporting gossip of a very 'sporty' flavor, and was never read by business men, anyway.

The Magnifier had secured a great beat on its rivals sure enough.

The publication of the story had just the effect that the unfortunate Mr. Pemberton had predicted it would, before it was written at all. That gentleman, evidently overcome with the unusual occurrences of the day before—occurrences that were registered on the tablets of his memory with an ink that would never be erased—was later than usual in getting up.

The Magnifier was not brought regularly to his residence, and so the only papers that he had time to briefly glance at were those which had been so badly "scooped" by that enterprising molder of public opinion. Consequently, when he reached his office on Broad st. refreshed by the inspiration of his daughter's farewell kiss upon his brow, yet inwardly torn with anxiety as to the outcome of this crucial day, the shock that awaited him had but little to temper it.

He noticed that his clerks looked up at him with a very peculiar expression on their faces, but if he thought anything at all he laid it to their knowledge that they must have imbibed in some degree the conviction that all was not smooth and serene with the firm's internal affairs.

He scarcely deigned to notice Langdon Greaves, whom he had really expected would have taken his implied dismissal in the way he had intended him to take it, and whom he was resolved to tolerate no longer, anyway, when that individual informed him, with an ill-disguised leer, that a gentleman was waiting to see him in his private office.

"You can have my order on the cashier for your month's salary in 15 minutes. After that there will be no room for you in this office or anywhere else that I may happen to be," said Mr. Pemberton, shortly and tartly.

Another one of those looks of which he alone held the copyright came over the head clerk's face as he darted an almost murderous glance at the retreating banker, but not a word of reply came from his tightly-clenched lips. His evil eyes spoke volumes, however, and they plainly said: "Wait, Mr. Pemberton, we will see who holds the best hand in this game."

The gentleman who awaited Mr. Pemberton was a very pleasant looking person of substantial proportions, who, when the senior partner's identity became known to him, quietly handed him an official looking document and announced himself as a deputy sheriff for the county of New York.

Mr. Pemberton, with blanched face, tremblingly opened the paper, and in a moment knew that the firm had been attached for a $100,000 claim, and that the crash had come.

"I—I had hoped that this house had not learned of my trouble as yet. The others had promised to wait a little, and I could have secured them, and this one, too, with a little time. How did they learn it?" he faltered despairingly.

The pleasant-faced official who was used to those things, and took them as a matter of course, replied, with a cheerfulness of tone that ill accorded with the feelings of the banker.

"O, I suppose they learned of it through the paper. The Magnifier had a couple of columns about it this morning. You needn't be surprised if you have a half dozen of these visits before noon. My keeper is outside; I will bring him in and introduce him."

It was just 10.30 o'clock when Delwin Pemberton of the firm of Pemberton & Wardner, sank into his chair, a helpless, hopeless, despairing and broken man; so hopeless, indeed, that not one of the additional attachments that came upon his property within the hour caused even a passing interest in his mind.

And then the news went forth upon the street that the big firm of Pemberton & Wardner that had weathered three financial panics and helped more than one neighboring concern out of a pretty tight box, had gone to the wall. There was not an afternoon paper that didn't have the story in its columns that day, and the careless world looked on and said: "What a wonderful prophet is the Daily Magnifier."

But the papers had something more than that to chronicle that afternoon.

At a few minutes past noon while Mr. Pemberton was dejectedly counselling with the business friends who had come to give him what little assistance and encouragement they could, the same door of that house in the quiet uptown street, through which he had come so excitedly at 9.30 the night before, opened quickly, and the same portly woman he had met on his approach to it, rushed out.

Her hair was wildly fluttering and there was a look of unspeakable terror in her face. After looking undecidedly about for a moment she darted up the street as fast as a woman of her age and build could be expected to move, and at the nearest corner almost ran into the arms of the very person she was rushing to find—a policeman. To that startled official she hysterically shrieked, "Come down, come down to Mr. Wardner's at once! Something terrible has happened! O, I can't think of it, I can't think of it!"

"What's the matter?" asked the officer, who, after the fashion of his kind, wanted something more definite than that before he relaxed his official dignity enough to hurry.

"O, he is dead, he is dead. Mr. Wardner has been murdered," she cried horsely. "Come down at once don't lose a minute."

This was enough for the policeman, and he started off after the excited housekeeper at a brisk pace, with visions of a great sensation, in which he would be a prominent newspaper figure, dancing before his eyes.

Both were almost breathless when they entered the house, and passing the horror-stricken housemaid in the hallway, ascendnd to the second floor and crossed the the threshold of the room from which the light had gleamed so brightly the night before.

The woman almost fainted as she glanced for the second time upon the scene presented; but the police officer walked boldly and gazed with professional interest and calmness upon the body of Wendell Wardner, lying prostrate upon its back, with the head slightly turned away from the door.

A clotted aperture in the right side of the head, behind the temple, and the dark red substance surrounding it on the carpet, told the sombre story.

Stocks and bonds would never trouble Wendell Wardner again. Without touching the body, or disturbing any of the surroundings, the officer made a brief search for the revolver that must have been an element in the affair, but failed to find it. Then he closed the door, cautioning Mrs. Angier not to open it until he returned, and left the house.

A signal box was near by, and going to this he opened it and communicated the facts of his discovery to the station to which he was attached. Fifteen minutes later a half dozen officers and a deputy coroner were in charge of the Wardner mansion awaiting the arrival of an inspector from headquarters.

The news had been flashed to 300 Mulberry street as quickly as it had reached the station house, and almost as quickly the different newspaper offices, in which the story of the big failure was then being put into type, were notified of this additional sensation, and 25 eager reporters were on their way to the scene on almost the same elevated train that carried up the inspector himself.

Even while they were thus madly rushing thither, the pen that was to sign another and more portentous document for Delwin Pemberton's perusal was being nervously fingered by a waiting high official, in the office of the recorder of the city of New York.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDGMENT PRONOUNCED.

The first newspaper man to reach the scene of the tragedy was reporter Kingdon, for being the city editor's best man, as that official was fond of calling him, he had been hurried to the seat of the sensation just as soon as he could be notified and catch an elevated train.

He had never seen Wendell Wardner, but his recollection of his partner, whom he had interviewed under such peculiar circumstances the day before, was a very vivid one. Scarcely less so was his remembrance of the interesting young lady, in such a desperate hurry for such a hot day whom he had met as he took his departure from her father's office.

This new event, therefore, very naturally took on a more than ordinary interest to him, and he instinctively felt that what he had become cognizant of the day before and what he saw before him now somehow or other bore the relationship of cause and effect.

He was not much longer than the headquarters' inspector himself in drawing his own conclusions from what was apparent before him; and what his quick eye did not note itself, his adroit and seemingly carless questions soon drew from the police officers and the housekeeper.

The result was that in half an hour he was in possession of a note book and mind full of facts bearing upon the apparent murder, that kept both himself and an expert typewriter pretty busy all the rest of the afternoon. This, and the assiduous working of the down town "end" on the part of one or two other members of the staff, resulted in a story that to use the parlance of the profession—fairly "laid over" that of any of the Monitor's contemporaries next morning.

The afternoon papers that day fairly outdid themselves in the matter of headlines, but it was so late in the day before the news reached them that a great deal of what was printed concerning the tragedy was necessarily of a snap judgment sort of order, and while the actual facts chronicled were substantially the same in all cases, there was a noticeable lack of unanimity as to the probable cause.

Theories were plentiful enough; they always are in such cases.

It is as easy to theorize about a mysterious murder as it is to give advice, and both come as cheaply.

Perhaps the most horrible inference of all, though scarcely justified by anything the bare types themselves had to say in the matter, was the one that the dead man's partner was himself the author of the awful deed.

And why should such an inference be so strange after all, when it was well known that banker Pemberton not only had had a bitter quarrel with his associate the day before, but was also the last one seen to enter his home?

And so it came about that within two hours from the time that the last paper rolled off the whirling cylinder in the great press rooms half the city was asking itself with bated breath, 'Can it be possible that the aristocratic Delwin Pemberton has foully murdered his partner?'

[To be Continued.]

MR. YATES' LETTER.

The Queen's Programme—Mr. Gladstone Declines an Earldom.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Mr. Edmund Yates, in his London letter to the Tribune, says: The Queen proposes to leave Windsor for Florence next Tuesday afternoon. The Queen intends to reside at Florence for nearly five weeks. Then she will proceed to Coburg for a stay of about nine days, returning from that place to England. Her Majesty is expected to arrive at Windsor Castle from the continent on April 28.

The Queen has offered Mr. Gladstone an earldom, either for himself or for his wife, but he declined any such honors, desiring in this matter as he informed Her Majesty, to follow the example of his political master, Sir Robert Peel, who refused similar distinction in 1846 and they were again declined by Lady Peel in 1850 after her husband's death.

The Queen was asked to purchase the necklace, earrings and brooch in the Eglinton collection of jewels which had belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, but Her Majesty declined, as Queen Mary is not one of her favorites. Some time ago a fine portrait of Charles II, came into market and the Queen was urgently requested to buy it for the royal collection at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty refused and then an elaborate memorandum was sent to the palace in which the reasons for buying the picture were enumerated. Ultimately the Queen decided to purchase the work, and thus endorsed the memorandum: "I consent but with great reluctance, for I do not like Charles II."

Mr. Gladstone's resignation has fluttered every political dovecote, but among the anti Parnellite M. P.'s its effect has been little short of consternation. If the Grand Old Man be the apostle of home rule, John Morley is its prophet, and to lose both at one stroke is a serious blow to them. Their suggestion, that Herbert Gladstone should succeed Mr. Morley in the Irish office, sufficiently indicates the demoralization the event has produced. Fancy the Home Rule Bill passed by the Commons, with Sir William Harcourt as leader of the House, and Herbert Gladstone as Chief Secretary for Ireland. The proposal is a frantic effort to retain a hold thus indirectly upon the veteran champion of their discredited cause, who had so egregiously sold them by withdrawing from office.

A well-known member of the House of Commons, I hear, entertained 23 Radical members at dinner a few nights ago, when they, one and all, pledged themselves to join the Opposition in a vote of want of confidence if any peer was made Prime Minister, and then having turned out the Government they would consolidate the Radical party quite independently of the present organizations.

Several other Radicals had intimated their cordial adherence to the plans of these coroning stalwarts of the mountain. As the gross majority of the Government is only 35, it is quite clear that the Radical stalwarts are masters of the situation if they hold together and they have deliberately decided to take a stand or let the party fall on the principle that the Prime Minister must be a member of the House of Commons. However, the Radical bark has [illegible] a great deal worse than [illegible] and, no doubt, the gasconading will end in a collapse.

What comfort it would be when the everlasting controversy as to who wrote "Letters of Junius" is satisfactorily settled. Here is yet another book on the subject, the author of which is a grandson of Sir Philip Francis. He claims to prove conclusively that Francis was Junius.

It would almost seem as if the much desiderated days when the Prime Minister owned a favorite for the Derby and the leader of the Opposition bred the prize ox, were returning. At the present moment the owner of the favorite for the Derby is the Prime Minister of England, and if all goes well, it is likely to be returned the winner.

Mr Yarrow is to be congratulated upon his most recent achievement. He has constructed a vessel capable of steaming 38 knots an hour, which is considerably in excess of the speed attained by the fastest trains between, say, London and Hastings or Portsmouth. The highest speed hitherto obtained is 27 knots.

Kicked the Guest.

A young Poughkeepsian a few days ago picked up a friend on Market street and took him home to lunch without notice to the former's wife, says the Poughkeepsie News. She called him one side and explained that there was only one dozen raw oysters, and when his friend had eaten his quota of four he must not be asked to take more. All this the husband promised to remember.

When their guest had eaten his four oysters the host asked him to take some more. The wife looked distressed and the guest declined. The husband insisted that his friend should have more. The wife looked as if she were in agony, and the guest firmly refused to allow the rest of the oysters to be brought from the kitchen. Later the wife said to her husband:

"How could you urge him to have more oysters when I explained to you that there wasn't any more?"

"I am sorry," said the penitent husband, "but I forgot all about it."

"What did you suppose I was kicking you under the table for?" retorted his wife.

"But you didn't kick me," said the husband.

AN OWEN SOUND MIRACLE.

The Remarkable Experience Of Mr. William Bulrose.

Attacked by Malaria Fever, followed by Partial Paralysis—Physicians said they Could do nothing for Him—The Means of Cure Discovered through Reading a newspaper.

(From the Owen Sound Times.)

The Times has published very frequently the particulars of remarkable cures attributed to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These various articles were credited to newspapers of good standing, and there was no reason to doubt their entire truthfulness, but as we had not happened to come across a striking case ourselves we had given the articles but little thought, and perhaps this may also be the case with some of our readers. A few days ago the opportunity was given to us to investigate a case, however, which satisfied us, and will satisfy those who read this, that there is a marvelous efficacy in this now celebrated medicine. It was told us by one of our leading druggists that a well known resident had an experience which fully equalled the wonderful cures of which so much had been published. The citizen referred to was Mr. Wm. Belrose, ship carpenter who has been a resident of this town since 1866. The Times undertook to get the facts from Mr. Belrose in order to satisfy ourselves. He was working in the shipyard and when found was wielding the heaviest axe on the grounds, shaping the ribs for a big vessel on the stocks. None of the 300 men employed were working harder, nor appeared to be enjoying more vigorous health. In reply to question Mr. Belrose said: "Yes, [illegible] I would not be using this big axe if I had not taken Pink Pills." The story as briefly told as possible is this: In 1890, after returning from the Pacific coast, Mr. Belrose went to Chicago where he secured employment in the erection of one of the big Phil Armour grain elevators. After being in that city for a short time he was taken with a malarial fever. After a week of suffering the people with whom he was staying spoke of taking him to the hospital, but Mr. Belrose objected. A consultation was held and it was decided that instead of going to the hospital—a place he dreaded—he would take the first train home. His ticket was bought and he was placed on the train. He was so sick that the only incident he could remember in the whole 600 miles' trip was the changing of cars at some junction. He reached home on August 7th, and at once a well known physician was called on. Recovery was slow and it was not until November that he was able to get out of the house. Then in his weakened condition he took a relapse. Winter wore on, the best physicians were called in but with no avail. There was no improvement. The complications baffled all treatment. From the hips down a sort of paralysis seized the sufferer, and it was impossible to keep the lower extremities warm. The bed covers were increased, but proved of no consequence so far as the warmth of the patient was concerned. As a last resort a pair of heavy German felt socks were procured and pulled over the cold feet. But the artificial warmth failed to do what nature could not for some reason accomplish. At last the doctors decided that nothing more could be done, and soothing draughts were administered to sooth the pain. Friends brought the electric battery and this treatment though relieving served only to make the pain more intense when discontinued. It happened during this treatment, however that one of the visitors brought in wrapped around a parcel, a paper giving an account of a cure effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After reading the article the sick man determined to give them a trial. Before a box was gone the good effects were noticed, the second box brought still further improvement. A third, fourth, fifth and sixth were taken, the end of each only proving a milestone on the sure road to complete recovery. Twenty boxes were taken in all, but the end fully justified the expenditure, for as Mr. Belrose put it, "I feel better and younger than I have felt for years. I eat heartily, I sleep sound and I can do a day's work alongside of anybody. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills under Providence did it all. Pink Pills should be kept in every house. Since they cured me I have recommended them to my friends everywhere and I shall continue to recommend them."

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending on vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company Brockville, Ont. and Schenectady, N. Y., and sold only in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address.

"What's the best thing you ever got off?" asked the proof reader, addressing the humorist.

"I got off two weeks once with full pay."

Digby Weekly Courier.

Digby, March 16, 1894.

THE ELECTIONS.

TUPPER and COMEAU ELECTED.

Fielding Government Returned by 8 Majority.

Sweeping Majority for Prohibition.

Election Day passed off quietly in Digby neither party evincing very great interest in the contest. The day being fine nearly every voter who cared to cast a ballot came out.

With a few exceptions the returns from the different districts came in promptly.

The results in many districts differ from those of 1890, although few radical reverses appear. The prohibition returns were difficult to get, and are still meagre. Enough however is known to show that an overwhelming majority of the electors is in its favor. Following is the vote as obtained last night by telephone. Some of the figures may be subject to slight correction, but the results will be found generally accurate.

Sperry's majority in Lunenburg is about 300, and Church's about 100.

Longley and Boncroft have carried Annapolis by about 250 majority

The returns from Yarmouth are Low (Liberal) 1439; Poithier, (Conservative) 1154; Hatfield (Liberal) 1097. Simonson (Prohibition) 898.

The vote in Kings stands: Dodge 1991; Wickwire 1760. Webster 1441; Rand 1263, with a few places to hear from.

At last account there were two places to hear from in Shelburne, but they would not materially affect the result. Johnson and Robertson are elected.

DIGBY COUNTY.

	Tupper	Timpeny	Comeau	Dugas
Digby	64	73	66	63
Marshalltown	35	88	42	74
Little River	14	57	12	40
Lower Weymouth	23	47	17	39
Plympton	53	80	53	84
Meteghan	120	26	114	79
St. Bernards	40	42	54	53
Smith's Cove	28	41	23	28
Freeport	50	47	40	39
Church Point	59	28	72	47
Meteghan River	81	42	101	41
Tiverton	65	30	52	18
Rossway	20	35	18	30
Salmon River	81	47	81	61
Weymouth Bridge	44	68	43	64
Culloden	66	14	61	14
Bear River	96	54	73	37
Gross Coque	21	33	26	53
Comemeauville	45	42	65	62
Sandy Cove	68	29	61	21
Westport	95	31	84	21
Chetecamp	34	7	33	39
New Tusket	36	15	39	20
	1238	976	1240	1027

Following is a list of the candidates and the votes cast at the

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1890.

Districts	Comeau	German	Hogan	LeBlanc	Munroe	Tupper
Bear River	101	1	0	38	62	119
Marshalltown	39	0	9	40	61	40
Digby	75	0	8	49	100	84
Sandy Cove	76	1	1	18	24	77
Freeport	32	1	2	26	30	27
Westport	79	13	3	26	35	81
Plympton	61	20	32	41	50	71
Weym'th Bridge	44	14	66	24	32	42
St. Bernards	100	15	33	57	10	48
Church Point	51	34	21	38	19	46
Meteghan	37	150	40	12	5	34
Salmon River	90	55	5	22	15	99
Tiverton	40	0	0	4	6	42
New Tusket	38	8	8	35	23	39
Rossway	19	0	1	22	28	18
Smith's Cove	33	0	1	17	28	34
Culloden	88	0	4	3	11	90
Gross Coques	30	0	15	69	51	22
Comeauville	84	83	34	61	33	77
Meteghan River	80	17	9	22	14	81
Cheticamp	23	28	2	17	1	34
Little River	10	8	0	26	32	17
Lower Weym'th	18	5	23	55	57	33
	1256	453	367	717	721	1256

After last general election the parties stood as follows:

Counties	Gov	Opp
Annapolis	2	
Antigonish	2	
Cape Breton	2	
Colchester	2	
Hants	1	1
Kings	1	1
Inverness	2	
Lunenburg	2	
Pictou	1	2
Queens	2	
Richmond	2	
Victoria	1	1
Digby	2	
Halifax	3	
Guysboro		2
Cumberland		2
Yarmouth	2	
Shelburne	1	1
	28	10

PROHIBITION.

	for	again
Digby	112	14
Freeport	92	0
Tiverton	67	8
Blympton	104	12
S. River	123	7
Westport	109	13
Wemyouth	87	13
Rossway	47	2
Salmon River	86	48
Meteghen Riv.	88	5

Changes have taken place in Kings, where Wickwire and Dodge defeated Webster; Yarmouth, where Pothier, Conservative, defeated Hatfield; Pictou where three Conservatives are returned instead of two in the last parliament; in Shelburne, where Cahan is defeated and two Liberals returned; Antigonish, where the opposition carried both seats; in Cape Breton, where both are Conservatives; Colchester where the government lost two; Inverness where both seats are carried by the opposition; Guysboro where the government won both seats, formerly opposition; Cumberland where two Liberals are returned instead of two Conservatives, and Halifax where, at last account, one Liberal was defeated, whether Roche or Power we could not learn last night.

Black is probably returned in Halifax.

Government stands 23; Opposition 15.

Ontario Scores Again.

OTTAWA, March 13.—The supreme court decided this morning the pardoning power case, so called, in favor of the Ontario government. The case came before the supreme court on appeal of Canada's Attorney General vs the Attorney General of Ontario from the judgments of the courts below. Sir Oliver Mowat held that the lieutenant governor in council had the pardoning power in so far as the statutes of the province were concerned, and the judgment of the supreme court upholds this view, dismissing the appeal with costs.

Pound Party.

The friends of Rev. A. T. Dykeman, in Broad Cove, met at the Baptist church, in that place, last Thursday evening and made him a donation in the form of a pound party. A very pleasant evening was spent. After singing and a reading by Mrs. Dykeman, and an address on Prohibition by Mr. Dykeman, Deacon John Ross stepped to the front and in the name of those present presented Mr. Dykeman with several dollars in cash, and a table full of parcels, containing a large assortment of useful things for the larder. Mr. Dykeman in a short speech thanked the donors for this tangeble expression of their kindness.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech Read Monday.

Home Rule to be Put Aside.

LONDON, March 12.—Parliament reassembled today. At 2 o'clock the members of the house of commons were summoned to the chambers of the house of lords to hear the speech from the throne. After the usual formalities at the bar, the queen's speech was read by the lord high chancellor, Lord Herschell. The speech to the Commons was as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: —

Estimates for the public service for the year will be laid before you. They will be found to make full and adequate provision for the defence of the empire.

The recent improvement in the state of Ireland has been continuous and marked. Agrarian crime has been reduced under the administration of the ordinary law to the lowest point ever reached in the last 15 years. The condition, however, of a considerable body of evicted tenants requires early attention. A measure will be submitted to you with the view of a reasonable settlement of a question deeply affecting the well being of Ireland

Bills will be submitted to you for the amendment of the registration law and abolition of plural voting in parliamentary elections, and measures dealing with ecclesiastical establishments in Wales and Scotland will also be submitted.

There will also be presented to you bills with the object of equalization of rates in London, the establishment of a system of local government in Scotland on the same basis as that recently accorded to England and Wales and the exercise of direct local control over the liquor traffic.

You will also be asked to consider measures for the promotion of the conciliation of labor disputes, the amendment of the factory and mines act, and the reform of the present method of conducting inquiries concerning fatal accidents in Scotland.

Upon all our labor and deliberation I humbly implore the blessing and guidance of Almighty God.

LONDON, March 12—Captain Thomas Warner, Liberal, moved the address Chas Fenwick, Collieri's member, seconded Warner's motion. Mr. Fenwick said it was the first time that a person of humble social position was chosen to second the address. He regarded the present innovation as a guarantee that the discharge of such high offices was no longer to be confined to a class of persons of high birth and influence.

Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, spoke for them concerning Mr. Gladstone's retirement. "I can testify," he said "to the regret we all feel for the loss of the late prime minister from the post which he filled so long and so splendidly. Putting aside questions of party politics, every member of the house of commons owes the late prime minister a debt of personal and public gratitude, inasmuch as he maintained throughout all parliamentary changes, the high standard of public life and the great tradition with which no small part of the dignity and utility of this assembly is inseparably bound." (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour turned his attention to the queen's speech. The opposition, he said, felt well satisfied with the intimation that necessary expenditures on the navy were forthcoming. He must dissent from the remarks concerning the decrease of crimes in Ireland. The decrease hardly resulted as suggested from the application of ordinary laws. It is rather due to the fact that the chief secretary for Ireland has behind him a powerful party, who made it their duty to see that his task was easy.

Mr. Balfour criticised generally the measures forecast in the speech. He said home rule had been pushed into the background and he demanded that an appeal to the country on this issue be made forthwith.

Timothy Harrington protested against the laying aside of the home rule. Mr. Gladstone, he said, had promised the Irish that home rule would be pursued to the end without cessation. The postponement of the matter, he declared, meant abandonment, and instead of being a union of hearts would be intensified bitterness and a feeling of hatred between the English and Irish parties unless home rule was made the first object of party men.

Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment abolishing the power enjoyed by persons not elected to parliament to prevent bills from being submitted to her majesty, and he expressed the hope that, if necessary, her majesty, with the advice of the ministers, would use her power to secure the passage of this much needed reform. He suggested that this object could easily be achieved by creating five hundred new peers who would vote for the extinction of the house of lords.

Sir William Harcourt said he agreed with Mr. Gladstone that the present state of things could not continue. He, however, could not understand the process by which Mr. Labouchere was reckoning to achieve his object.

Mr. Labouchere interposed with the remark that he had a list of five hundred stalwarts who were pledged to vote for the abolition of the house of lords if they were sent there. (Loud laughter.)

The division on Mr. Labouchere's amendment was taken, and the cheering which followed the announcement that it was carried by a vote of 147 to 146 lasted fully a minute. Some of the members acted in the most frantic manner. The waving of handkerchiefs and hats continued until the deputy speaker left the chair for a short interval.

When the division paper was handed Mr. Labouchere a tremendous cheer broke from the Irish and radical benches and the members standing below the gangway.

Mr. Tanner was excitedly cheering and waving his handkerchief, while the government tellers looked pale, and especially chief whip Ellis. All the ministers looked downcast, while Mr. Balfour smiled ironically.

The result on the division on Mr. Labouchere's amendment partook of the nature of surprise, not only to the government but to many of the radicals, who voted in favor of the amendment. Several of the latter avowed last evening that their object in supporting the amendment was merely to give a good division against the house of lords. They declared that they had no idea that there was any prospect of the amendment being carried. It was in fact a jump in the dark, and a bringing up at a place at which they did not expect to arrive. The action that will be taken by the government in view of the defeat inflicted upon it by its own supporters is a matter of conjecture. The prospect of the resignation of the cabinet was a general topic in the lobbies of the house of commons this evening. It is expected that the cabinet will meet tomorrow to discuss the matter.

the social thug, who betrays his host through the very means by which hospitality was offered.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Ansel Holdsworth is home for a few days.

The fishing fleet of the islands are preparing for halibut fishing.

Capt. Holland Outhouse of Tiverton is repairing the schooner M. L. Ellis at Meteghan.

Capt. Stevens, schr. Swan, Freeport, baited and sailed for halibut grounds, Monday night.

Capt. Oscar Dakin is home for a few weeks, while the cutter in which he sails is off commission.

Rev. Mr. Dykeman's subject, "Prohibition pro and con" was listened to by a full house Sunday evening.

Our Clementsport correspondent relates a bear adventure, in which bruin did not this time, come off second best.

An error occurred in our Westport correspondence last week when the name of the stmr. *Weymouth* appeared instead of the *Westport*.

The Baptist seminary at St. Martins is in financial trouble. An assignment was made and the institution will be sold to meet demands of its creditors.

A goodly number attended Holy Trinity Sunday evening, to hear Bishop Jaggar preach. The Bishop will preach Easter Sunday, morning and evening.

The Teachers Association for the counties of Digby and Annapolis meet in Weymouth on May 24th and 25th. It is proposed to make this meeting a Science School in miniature.

Prof Cox's illustrated lecture on astronomy in Academy Hall, Monday evening was fairly well attended especially by the school children, who were evidently well pleased with the entertainment.

Major Daley had a rather curious collection of heads and skins sent him last week by his brother in the west. When mounted these will form a very interesting addition to his present collection.

Three of the deer sent to Digby last week had been injured by a dog in St. John, and one has since died. The other two were liberated this week. One of these will probably never regain full use of his legs, so badly were they knawed.

SAMPLES OF SEED—Twelve thousand applications have been received at the experimental farm, Ottawa, for the samples of seed for testing purposes. The farm staff is overtaxed and no further applications can be entertained.

Daniel Campbell, of Dipper Harbor, captured a deer in the water a few days ago, which he proposed to sell to the Nova Scotia game club in answer to their advertisement. The S. P. C. A., however, stepped in and allowed the animal its liberty.

The death occurred at Westport, on Sunday of Mrs. George Bowers, who had been ill but a short time. Her son Hurbert, attending academy at Wolfville, passed through Digby Tuesday for home. He had not heard of his mother's illness, and the news of her death was a terrible shock to him.

The temperance mass meeting in Baptist Hall, Tuesday evening, was well attended, Revs Mr Prestwood and Dykeman, Principal Longley of the Academy, and Mr. Ford were the speakers. Mr Hogg, present Chief Templar of Seaside Lodge, occupied the chair. The addresses were well received and a good deal of interest in the prohibition question manifested.

HE WAS BADLY INJURED—Capt Clarence Dykeman fell off Rankine's wharf, yesterday morning, says Wednesday's St. John Telegraph, and struck on his head on a pile of stones. He managed to crawl to a log, and when noticed by some men was in a half dazed condition. His head was badly cut. He was taken to his home in a carriage and Dr. Christie was summoned. The doctor dressed the wound, and last night Capt. Dykeman was resting quite easily.

The death occurred at an early hour Sunday morning of Mrs. Ensley Stailing. Though not unexpected by either herself or family, for Mrs. Stailing had been an invalid for some time, her death is a sad loss to the bereaved husband and children whose love and affection had been heightened by the calm christian fortitude which characterized the wife and mother through her tedious months and years of suffering. Previous to her marriage, Mrs. Stailing was a Miss Jenkins of Yarmouth County. The funeral which was largely attended took place Wednesday, service being held at the Baptist Church of which deceased was a devout and consistent member. The remains were interred in Baptist Cemetary.

Academy Hall, Annapolis, was crowded Monday evening to witness the duel of words between J. B. Mills, M. P. and Attorney General Longley. The occasion was the result of a challenge from Mr. Mills to Mr. Longley to discuss railway matters, more particularly the proposed Annapolis and Atlantic line. J. J. Ritchie Esq., occupied the chair, and to his credit it must be said a more impartial choice could not be made. By arrangement Mr. Mills spoke for an hour, the attorney general replied in an hour, and Mr. Mills was given fifteen minutes to close, no new matter to be introduced. How clearly charges were proven or how clearly refuted are questions decided according to party feelings. Mr. Mills' friends claim that their champion fastened on Mr. Longley the charge of indifference to Annapolis' interests, while the Liberals who went up from Bear River, Deep Brook, and Clementsport, together with their Annapolis sympathisers, appear more than satisfied with the result.

FOUR THOUSAND SALVAGE.—Chief Justice McDonald has delivered judgment in the case of Gordon et al vs. County of Yarmouth. In this case the plaintiffs claimed $10,000 salvage. On Oct. 11, 1893, the County of Yarmouth, 2,000 tons, was driven from her moorings at the mouth of Sydney Harbor and was cast ashore on Petrie's Lodge. After the gale, which caused the disaster, had subsided, a survey was called, and after examination of the ship it was decided that the ship could not be got off, and the report stated that she should be stripped and the rigging, hull, etc., should be sold for the benefit of all concerned. Capt. Anderson agent for the underwriters, arrived at the scene of the disaster at this time. Capt. Anderson made contract with the plaintiffs to float the ship and take her to Halifax. The contract was fulfilled, and this action was for salvage. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff for $4,000, as follows: Disbursements per accounts at Sydney, $1,463; towage to Halifax, $600, and the balance of $1,937 for services of all tugs used to float the ship and for salvage services of the plaintiffs.

A despatch from Ottawa says that the Dominion Government has entered into a contract, subject to the sanction of parliament, with James Huddart, for the conveyance of mails, etc., by a swift steamship service between England and Canada. The period is for ten years with the option of renewal at the expiration of that time. Mr. Huddart is leaving for England to form a company with sufficient capital to provide for the building of four first class steamships capable of steaming 20 knots an hour at sea. These steamships are to be fitted with the latest refrigerating appliances for the carriage of chilled beef and other meats, poultry fruits, etc. The amount of annual subsidy will be $750,000. It is Mr. Huddart's intention to unite the present Australian steamship service with the proposed new Atlantic service, and in order to give further accomodation on the Pacific route, upon Mr. Huddart's arrival in England, next week, he will immediately place an order for a third steamship for the Australian service. It is proposed to organize a thorough service from England to Australia via Canada by a combination of the two steamship services and the Canadian Pacific railway. The Canadian terminus will be Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter. The English terminal is not absolutely determined, but will be settled after examination as to where the most traffic can be secured. It is expected that the British government and the Australian colonies will subsidize the new line, as this new imperial route will be the swiftest route for Australia and New Zealand, and the mails will be carried absolutely through British territory.

Stone wants 5000 lbs good butter.

Stone wants 10,000 dozen eggs.

Try Stone's everlasting boots and pants.

Oranges at 20c per doz at E. Burnhams.

Bill of ulster cloth sold cheap at Letteney

Letteneys English goods have arrived.

Sugar Cured Hams in store and more to arrive soon for E. Burnham

Good Flour from $3.25 per bbl. upwards for sale by E. Burnham.

The best quality of Tamarinds for sale by E Burnham.

Give your boy 25c and send him to J. L. Peters for a cap.

See the new spring Styles, Ladies' Capes and Jackets at J. L. Peters.

The new thing for fancy work dresden galon and antimacassar laces at Letteneys'.

E. DuVernet, M. D., physician and surgeon, Digby N. S., Calls from the country promptly attended to.

Letteney's Dress Goods were pronounced by the leading dress makers in Digby to be the most beautiful patterns they had seen.

FOR SALE—1 Bicycle, almost new. Little used and in good condition. Will sell cheap. apply at once to
F. A., COURIER Office, Digby N. S.

"Myers' Royal Spice food" for Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. put up in small packages. Call and get a circular. Sold only by E. Burnham.

Millers "Bone Fertilizer" Bradleys complete manure and Potato Superhosphate for sale. Call and get circulars and directions. E. Burnham sole agent here.

G. I Letteney & Bro. call attention to an oiled linen blind which can be sponged clean when dirty, great wearer, on spring rollers at 40c each. We are the only ones who have them in town.

Chaloner's Drug Store. Try the new Horehound and Anise Tablets for bronchitis, sore throat etc. Efficacious and agreeable. Attention is called to the new and improved Alabastine, which mixes with cold water ready for use right away.
New fresh seeds expected next week.
The new Prussian Oil for sale. Elastic Trusses just received.
J. Chaloner, druggist.
Corner Sydney and Water streets.

E. C. Bowers, M. P. has left for Ottawa accompanied by Mrs. Bowers.

Scarlet fever still continues its ravages in St. John, and already 30 cases have been reported this month.

Within the last three months twenty-eight vessels have been abandoned in the Atlantic. Nineteen of them carried cargoes of timber and must be dangerous derelicts.

Antigua letter received last week by a St. John firm states that "our local market has advanced, for sugar to $2 and $5 per 87 cwt, and molasses continues at 13 cents and $4. Reaping is general.

Canada has at present no fewer than six hundred and sixty-two lobster canneries in operation, and last year the industry contributed two million dollars to the export trade of the Dominion.

Schooner Clara J. Willar before reported, is ashore at Point Antonio, Jamacia. The sum of $1,000 is asked to tow her off. The New York underwriters have sent a man down to look after her.

The government steamer Lansdowne went on Quinn's blocks St. John, Saturday for repairs, which will be made by Mr. Stewart. She will be thoroughly overhauled and newly painted, all of which will occupy a great part of a month.

Rev. Father L. W. Murphy, the celebrated Gold Cure priest, who enjoys the reputation in the upper provinces of being the most eloquent public speaker that has appeared in Canada since the days of D'Arcy McGee, is coming to St. John.

The Gloucester schooner Rushlight, owned by John F. Wonson & Co., has been purchased by Capt. David Melanson of Marshalltown. She is now on the ways at Gloucester and will fit for fresh fishing in the Bay of Fundy. The Rushlight is 68 tons and was built at Essex in 1863.

While driving from Centreville, yesterday to the polling booth at Lakeside, the axle of a wagon containing George Holmes, Watson Holmes and Forman Dakin, broke, and the horse ran away, throwing the occupants out. Watson Holmes and Forman Dakin escaped comparatively uninjured, but Geo. Holmes had his shoulder dislocated.

Easter Sunday this year will be on the 25th of March, as it was in 1883, and only three Easter Sundays in the nineteenth century have been at an earlier date: March 22 in 1818, and March 23 in 1845 and 1856. The latest date of any easter Sunday in this century was April 25, 1886.

The friends of Rev. Mr. Dykeman in Upper Rossway, met at the school house, in that locality, recently, to hold a pie social, the proceeds to be given to Mr. Dykeman, as a donation. The sum of ten dollars and seventy cents was realized, and handed to the Rev. gentleman last Saturday for which he expressed his hearty thanks.

A quiet wedding took place at Little River, Wednesday last week when Miss Bessie Trask and Mr. Arthur Harris of Annapolis Royal, were united in marriage, Rev Dr. Morse officiating. The bride was prettily attired in a dress of grey, with fur edging. Mr. and Mrs. Harris will reside in Cape Breton for the future.

The Baptist hall was filled on Wednesday evening with an appreciative audience to hear the lecture by Rev. Wm. Meikle, Evangelist, on "The Tabernacle". Nine large pictures of the different parts of the Tabernacle were hung on a frame before the people, and explained by Mr. Meikle, in his own interesting way, to the edification and delight of the people. Those who were absent missed a treat. On account of his missing the train he preached in the Baptist hall on Thursday evening. Mr. Meikle is a powerful expounder of the Scriptures.

BARBADOES.—The schr Francis A. Rice's cargo of spruce from Weymouth, and that of the Magnum from Meteghan, were sold; the former at $15.62 and the latter (a small cargo) at $15.46. The Francis A. Rice arrived Feb. 17th, and the Magnum on the same day. The brigt. Edward E. Hutchings, Capt. Warner, arrived from Aracaju Feb. 21st, from St. John's Nfld. Brigt. Edward D., Capt. Corning, sailed Feb. 21st, for Boston. The Francis A. Rice was in port on the 24th, loading molasses for St. Stephen N. B.

A Boston paper says: "For years the friends of the passengers upon the Yarmouth steamers who have called at the wharf to meet an incoming vessel have found but meagre accommodations when in to wait until the customs authorities and alien commission had finished with their examination; but now the company has a fine waiting-room fitted up over their business office. The great increase in the traffic of this company of late years has rendered this improvement to the passenger accommodation on the wharf an absolute necessity. The business accommodations have also been greatly enlarged."

In the Probate Court.

Co. of Digby, S. S.

To the heirs, creditors, next of Kin and parties any way interested in the Estate of J. Handford Morehouse late of Sandy Cove in the said County, Merchant, deceased:

WHEREAS William H. Eldridge one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Lemuel J. Morehouse late of Sandy Cove deceased, by his affidavit on file in Registry of this Court, set forth that the Estate of the said J. Handford Morehouse has never been settled, that the said Lemuel J. Morehouse during his life, purchased the Estate of the said J. Handford Morehouse, but that said purchase has never been confirmed, and that the Executors of the said Lemuel J. Morehouse requests that a day may be appointed to pass the accounts, confirm said purchase, and finally settle Estate, and that a citation may issue therefor.

You are therefore required to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office in Digby in and for the said County, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday the 2nd day of April next, to show cause, if any you have, why such accounts should not be passed said purchase confirmed, and said Estate finally settled.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this nineteenth day of February A. D., 1894. (Sgd) JOHN HOLLINGWORTH,
Judge of Probate.
(Sgd) Francis Hutchinson, Registrar
A. J. S. Copp, Proctor.
2m

Sheriff's Sale.

1886 A. No. 193.

In the County Court for District No. 3.
Between
George F. Miller and Watson T. Nicholl Executors of G. D. Cox, deceased, Plaintiffs
and
William H. Snell, an absent or absconding debtor, Defendant

To be sold at Public auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Digby, or his Deputy, in front of the Court House in the Town of Digby, in the County of Digby, on Monday, the 16th day of April A. D. 1894, at twelve o'clock noon.

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant at the time of the registration of the Judgment herein, and since of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Hillsburgh in the county of Digby and bounded as follows, Beginning on the Morgan Road so called at the South-east corner of lands belonging to Cyrus Morgan, thence running in a north-easterly direction to land of James F. Rice, thence following the several courses of the said James F. Rice's line to the said Morgan Road, thence westerly along said road to the place of beginning, containing four acres more or less.

Also a lot of land situate in Hillsburgh aforesaid and bounded as follows. Beginning at the Southern angle of 100 acres granted to William Purdy on the West Branch of Bear River, thence to run north 78 degrees west by said Purdy's South-west line 87 chains and 50 links, thence south 62 degrees west six chains 75 links, thence south 28 degrees east 38 chains to west branch of Bear River, thence crossing the same and running down stream 5 chains by the South bank, thence south 78 degrees east 45 chains to Nelson Miller's land, thence north 72 degrees east by said Miller's land 10 chains 75 links to the place of beginning containing 78 acres.

Also a lot of land in Hillsburgh aforesaid and bounded as follows. Beginning at a fir tree standing at a point distant 70 chains on a course bearing north 70 degrees east from the east corner of land granted James H. Cooper on Chubb's Brook, thence to run south 16 degrees east 22 chains 50 links to a spruce tree, thence north 55 degrees east 3 chains to a spruce tree, thence north 22 degrees east 32 chains to a big rock, thence north 35 degrees west five chains to a pine tree, thence south 55 degrees west 22 chains 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 32 acres more or less.

Also a lot of land situate in Hillsburgh aforesaid and bounded as follows. Beginning at a stake marked "6 and 7" at the north east angle of lot 7 belonging to Obadiah Chute on the west side of the road or line between the Townships of Digby and Hillsburgh, thence south 70 degrees and 30 minutes west, 100 chains to a stake, thence North 19 degrees west 5 chains, thence north 70 degrees 13 minutes east 100 chains to the said road, thence south 19 degrees east to the place of beginning said lot being known as lot number six.

Also an undivided half part of a lot of land near Bear River in the county of Digby granted to James F. Rice and Isaac Kempton, known as number 6 in Grant No. 6267 containing 100 acres more or less.

Also another lot near Bear River aforesaid known as lot No 10 in Grant to Isaac Cornwell numbered 5144 and dated April 28th, 1867.

Also another lot near Bear River aforesaid being lot No. 7 in Grant 5144, bounded north by land of David Robbins east by the Township line and south by land of Ainsley Morgan, containing 100 acres more or less.

Also another lot near Bear River aforesaid granted to one Jessie Mayo on the 4th of September 1857 and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake standing at the south-east angle of lot No 2 granted to Lewis Cossitt on the west branch of Bear River, thence running south 71 degrees west 80 chains to the Township Line Road, thence south 19 degrees east on said road thence to the place of beginning containing 100 acres more or less.

Also another lot of land near Bear River aforesaid and bounded as follows. Beginning at a spruce tree on the south side of lake Jolly at the North-east angle of lot 31 surveyed for S. W. Mack, thence south along his east line 50 chains to a spruce tree to south-west of lot 45 granted to Joseph B. Harlow, thence easterly along the north line of said lot 20 chains to a stake thence north 50 chains and 50 links to a stake, thence west to the place of beginning containing 100 acres more or less.

Also another lot near Bear River aforesaid granted to James F. Rice and Isaac Kempton and bounded as follows. Beginning at a spruce tree standing in the rear line of 102 acres granted to Isaac Cornwell and distant 6 chains and 25 links in a course north 19 degrees west from the south-east angle thereof, thence south 71 degrees west 10 chains to a birch tree, thence North 19 degrees west 98 chains to a fir tree, thence North 71 degrees east 10 chains to the north-west angle of Ainsley Morgan's land, thence south 19 degrees east 98 chains to the place of beginning containing 100 acres more or less. Together with all houses, buildings easements and appurtenances to the same belonging. The same having been levied upon under an execution issued upon a Judgment recovered herein by the Plaintiffs against the Defendant and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Digby for more than one year.

TERMS:—Ten per cent deposit, remainder on delivery of Deed.

Benjamin VanBlarcom
High Sheriff County of Digby.
Frank Jones, Plaintiffs' Solicitor.
Sheriff's office, Digby, March 10th, 1894.

$50 REWARD!

THE GAME SOCIETY being determined to put a stop to the wholesale unlawful slaughter of Game are prepared to pay the above reward to any person or persons giving information that will lead to the conviction of the guilty party or parties, &c. for

Killing Moose or Caribou

out of season; or any one person killing more than Two Moose or Four Caribou, or any person or persons hunting Moose with Dogs or snaring.

Action can be taken against persons breaking the above law within twelve months after the offence is committed.

GEO. PIERS,
Sec. Game Society.
Halifax

NOTICE!

THE subscriber having received the appointment lately held by Capt Hughes of Surveyor of shipping for classing and reclassing for the Counties of Digby, Kings and Annapolis, under the American Shipmaster's Association, New York, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to examine vessels for classing, for reclassing whose half time has run out or whose classing has expired.

3m JOHN H. [illegible]
Surveyor, Digby Co

In the Probate Court 1894.

Digby S. S.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Potter, late of Westport in the county of Digby, deceased.

To be sold at public auction on Tuesday the 27th day of March, A. D., 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon in front of the Court house at Digby in said county, under a license to sell real estate, granted by the Judge of Probate for the county of Digby, on the 27th day of December A. D. 1893.

All the estate, right, title, claim, property and demand that the said late Sarah Potter had at the time of her decease in and to the following piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being at Westport in the county of Digby and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the stone wall at the south west end of the house owned and occupied by the late Sarah Potter in her lifetime and running parallel with the lines, across the Island to the main road or front street, thence to Charles Titus' land, thence northwesterly, thence to land left expressly for John Tourty and heirs for a road, thence up the said road parallel to the bounds first mentioned, being the land and property with buildings thereon, left to the said Sarah Potter by the will of her late father, Elisha Payson, said will being dated the 13th day of February 1861. Together with all the houses, buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging and in any way appertaining.

TERMS:—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, balance on tender or delivery of deed.

W. E. VanBlarcom, Auctioneer,
Abigal A. Titus, administratrix.
Dated, Digby, N. S. February 19th, 1894.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

I would like space enough in your interesting and enterprising paper to thank the kind giver of my own present, and also the good friends of Digby, for their unparalleled thoughtfulness and generosity during my late illness. Good things of every kind like manna to the Israelites, came pouring in from every quarter. It would be folly for me to particularize, but I can never forget the kindness of those who watched over me as a mother would.

My financial need was not forgotten. From the people of Sandy Cove during my illness I received $67.00 and from Centreville $46.00

I can see many other things I might mention and time and circumstances will not permit. For all those things I would be most truly thankful. As regards my present state I am suffering from quite a severe attack of bronchitis.

Yours sincerely

S. C. LEONARD.

Paradise Anna. Co.

Clementsport Chips.

Mr and Mrs. A. S. Burns spent Sunday with some of their friends at Granville Ferry.

Mr. Ralph Vroom returned to Boston last Wednesday.

Mr Thomas Ritchie has a dozen men or so engaged building him a new block smith shop, which will probably be finished in a week.

The schooners Genius and Sunbiblia, have been to the wharves this week loading with cordwood and piling for the Boston market.

Shafner Bros. began to have their new wood built on Monday. It is to be a skipper and about ninety feet in length. They plan to have it launched in June.

Mr. R. W. R. Purdy of Deer Lake spent a few days of last week at Bridgetown.

A large party was given by Deacon Joseph Hoop on Saturday evening. Those present report, that they had a fine time; whether cards or dancing won't indulge in. In answer to the latter, I venture to say such things there are not allowed.

A small party, among whom were Messrs Alden Chute, Orville Jones, Archie and Claude Vroom, of this place, while out trolling near Mud Lake last week met with quite an adventure. Archie Vroom, seing something crawling through the under brush, called to his companions to fetch clubs if they wanted better sport. To their great surprise they came in contact with a huge brown bear which caused the boys, who had left their Winchesters at home, to show their great presence of mind and much fable courage. Notwithstanding their bravoness the bear made good his escape. The boys came home empty handed all around, and muttered that they were bound to take their guns next time.

Many were present from the Port, Monday, evening to witness the Attorney General accept Mr. Mills, M. P., challenge at Annapolis Royal.

Last Saturday several young men of the suburbs left for the domain of Uncle Sam to seek employment. We hope none of the others will follow suit.

This week has been the liveliest that Clementsport has seen for some time. It is pleasant to join in some of the unreasonable political debates.

Mr. Harry Vieta jr. has been spending the last few days with his uncle, Mr. W. V. Vroom.

Plympton Pencillings.

Schooner W. K Smith sailed for Boston 13th that Capt H. Saunders of Sandy Cove this county has command of her this trip.

Schooner Surprise, Capt S Melanson sailed 13th for Rockland He has had fine weather and fair wind.

Brig Venice Capt Alex Melanson arrived from Rockland 14th and will load piling for Boston shipped by I. Hutcheson and Son of Brighton, this county.

If fine weather continues the coasting fleet will move next week or at least the most of them. The schooner George M. Warner is undergoing repairs at Hingsley wharf, Boston.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Joseph Milbury has had a relapse and is now confined to his bed. Mr Milbury is also 91

Borne to the wife of Mr. Theophilus Melanson a son on the 50th inst.

Voting is in progress and we expect a grand prohibition vote.

Westport Waftings.

March 14th,

The month of March has come in like a lamb and where is the lion to be at the close of the month? Perhaps it is a difficult problem for the weather prophets to solve. The weather has continued fine and spring like. People begin now to make preparations for the season's business.

The schr. Mary Taylor is receiving extensive repairs.

Brown Citron has arrived again with his usual supply of Sundry goods. Israel thinks that Westport abounds with cash and that there must be some deep sea treasures besides that drawn from the Bay of Fundy.

You know that parties have been digging for Capt. Kidd's hidden treasures at Round Rock, Long Island. The question is, were they successful or not? Perhaps Capt. Samuel could answer that question.

Death has paid a visit to Westport. Mr. Geo. Bowers and family have been called to mourn the loss of Mrs. Bowers, whose sudden death occurred on Sunday evening after a brief illness. The community sympathies with Mr Bowers in his bereavement.

Schrs. Isma and Magic have returned from St. John with merchandise etc.

Mrs. E. C. Bowers has gone to Ottawa with her husband to be present at the opening of parliament.

The fine new Schr. Halifax City, of the Furness line, about two hundred tons burthen, chartered by Fitzgerald & Hall Co., passed through the Passage yesterday, coiling up to St. John

Mr. Benton has purchased one half of the schr. Mabel from Capt. D. Lent. Some person has taken the schr. Fair Play's register through mistake. The owners would kindly ask them to return the same.

Capt. Geo. Coggins will assume command of the schr. Mabel as usual for the fishing business.

Capt. Colin Thompson has started out in a new line of business. Israel has him employed as auctioneer. We congratulate Colin; hope he will not take cold by too much talking.

Tomorrow is election day, vote for prohibition every person

Found Dead in the Woods.

On the 13th inst. Joshua Sweeny 32 years of age, farmer of Marshallstown, while chopping timber for Sydney Wood Engs. being alone in the woods, near Digby at the time, came to his death by accidentally falling on his axe, severing an artery in his thigh, by which means he bled to death He started with the help of a stick which he cut to go out, but only went about 50 feet to where he was found by the searching party that went out at daylight this morning to look for him.

Coroner Daley was notified and an inquest held at the house of deceased. The following verdict was returned:

"That according to the evidence laid before us, Joshua Sweeny aged 32, farmer of Marshallstown, came to his death while chopping timber alone in the woods near Marshallstown on the 13th March 1894, by accidentally falling on his axe, severing an artery in his thigh by which he bled to death."

John Daley, Corner.
Geo. Marshall, Foreman,
John Freeman,
Joseph Abbott,
Solomon Marshall,
Joshua Dow,
E. K. Marshall,
J. F. Rice,
Winfield Marshall,
Benj. Keefe,
William Orel,
Stephen Marshall,

Deceased was an honest industrious man highly respected. He leaves an aged sick mother, a wife and 4 small helpless children.

The case is a very sad one, and much sympathy is felt, the rail which is being made to their behalf will doubtless receive a hearty response as it should.

Wiman's Difficulty.

(Special despatch to the Halifax Herald.)

MONTREAL, March 11.—Erastus Wiman has wired the following to a friend here: "I cannot be expected to discuss the case in which I am the principal defendant; nor would it be proper to attempt any explanation or foreshadow the line of defence. That they with entire safety he left with George Foster, one of the greatest counsellors of law and a distinguished member of the Irish bar, and a distinguished member of the bar of Scotland, assisted as he will be by the great devotion of friends, his partner Albert E. Burchmore, exceedingly able man, who will be supported by your own Mr. Gwynn-Shields, whose help will be largely and gratefully received by the thousands of my friends here who are watching the developments in Chicago. If however, I cannot speak of the matter in hand, I must avail myself of one opportunity to express to my friends at home, my appreciation of the beauty and nobleness which on every hand has been lavished upon me. I cannot, for a long time, even verbally acknowledge the number of the sympathy that have reached me. The testimonies from points far and near to the belief in my integrity are, indeed, touching. These, to me, are very precious memorials, and alone repay me for all the indignity and scoffing I have endured. Hardly in one of kindness in my busy life, so especially to my people, but now seems to be remembered; strange chances long forgotten are now recalled, letters and messages from all parts of this continent, and if one wished his good deeds to pass in review before him before the last great day it would seem that some such fate should be endured as that which I have now to experience. I feel like saying with Daniel Webster, 'thank God for the past at least, to secure! what the future has in store for me can be but met with fortitude and such friends and such a record at these letters make plain.

Truly and faithfully yours,
(Signed) ERASTUS WIMAN."

REV. DR. DAY'S CASE.

Another Council Considers His Case And Moves Promptly.

(St. John Progress, March 10.)

The case of Rev Dr. Day has been up for consideration again. It will be remembered by the readers of Progress that the action of the council called to try the first Baptist church of Yarmouth, was against him, and it will also be remembered that the Rev. Dr. Day felt that a great deal injustice was done him by that church and that council. He consulted, not only privately, but through the press of his denomination, that the calling of the council was illegal, since it had been done, not by the church, but by two of the members of it. He also stated that the finding of the council was "much to severe" and that the action of those who called it was "inconsistent with the spirit of the Master." These expressions were plain, and in Dr Day's opinion they were true. His refusal to retract them, believing them to be true, was the cause of the action of the council that met this week in Brussels street church.

Some time after the finding of the council called at Yarmouth which upheld the exclusion of Dr. Day from church membership, he applied again to the first Yarmouth church to be restored to membership. They refused and the opinions part of their action was that the reason their refusal upon Dr Day's criticism of the conduct of the church. They would restore him provided he would retract what he had said, and not only retract it but do so just as publicly as he had made the statements.

Of course Dr. Day could not do this, and finding himself shut out apparently from any hope of being restored by the first Yarmouth church, for a week or two ago, made application to the first St. Martins church for membership. St. Martins church had offered before this, as well as several other churches in the province, to accept him as a member without calling a council or further enquiring in case. They were satisfied that the wrong he had confessed he had done was being undone as rapidly as possible. The amount of money Dr. Day used for his own purposes was $4,200. Of this sum of that between $3,400 and $4,500 had been paid in cash with interest, and the balance of about $700 is covered by two notes that fall due in May and August. They, too, will be met as the others have been.

The offer of St Martins church and others was most generous, and was no doubt appreciated by Dr. Day as an expression of confidence, but he was not prepared to accept it in that way. A council of his brethren had advised his exclusion, and a council should advise his restoration. So he arose in a meeting in St Martins and asked that another council should be called to consider his case. A committee of the church acted upon his request at once, and representatives from very many of the leading churches in New Brunswick came to consider his case.

The curious refusal of the Yarmouth church to restore Dr. Day unless he retracted was really one basis of their deliberation. Some of those present asked why care was those churches represented at the Yarmouth council were asked to meet at this time, but the explanation that the matter had been left entirely to committees was satisfactory. The suggestion was made that as they were restored to membership, but that ministerial standing was withheld from him. This brought forth a ringing declaration from one of the most prominent ministers in the denomination, Rev Dr. Saunders, of Fredericton, that a man who was fit to be a member of the Baptist church was fit to preach.

Another delegate thought the meeting should be secret, but the Rev Dr Day arose and expressed the earnest wish that there should be nothing secret about the proceedings. The decision of the Yarmouth council advising that he be excluded from membership had been published at first without an explanation. The hard fact had gone to the world that a man who had been foremost in the work of the denomination was no longer of the church. There was no a reason given and naturally Dr. Day was placed upon his defence. Now he desired the fullest publication.

The following resolution was moved by Rev. Mr Carey.

In view of a resolution sent to Dr Day by the first Yarmouth church in answer to his application for restoration to church fellowship, we, the council called by the first St. Martins church, at the request of Dr Day, recommend that the church of St Martins request the first Yarmouth church to restore Dr. Day to church membership and ministerial standing, and, if this request is not acted upon by this church, we, at the request of the first St Martins church to receive Dr. Day to full fellowship as a member and Christian minister.

This passed by a vote of 14 to 6. The dissenting votes were in favor of another resolution that differed but slightly from Mr. Carey's.

Game Protection.

The new law for the protection of moose, caribou and deer for Nova Scotia is being printed and as soon as issued will appear in these columns.

The penalty for illegally killing or attempting to kill either of the above is not less than $50 nor more than $100 and for killed deer one dollar, moose one cent additional for each dollar imposed as fine.

Mr. Archibald agent at Short Harbor has had two Indians named Cope arrested for dogging moose and as they could not foot up they had to be shot up. The magistrate will have some and game before the grand jury at their sitting again. Some friendly brother will have to lend their traps this spring.

VIRTUALLY BUTCHERED.

The Attack Upon the British Troops at Bordak—Twenty Seven Killed.

LONDON, March 10.—The Indian office has received a dispatch from the Earl of Elgin, viceroy and governor general of India confirming the report of the disaster to the British column in Aber territory under command of Captain Maxwell. The despatch says a large party of tribesmen made an attack upon a detachment of Capt. Maxwell's guard, composed of army troops and British officers at Boolak. The attack was attended with a complete surprise and the enemy came very near succeeding. The gruelled fought under cover as long as possible, but finally were surrounded by Aberis, who outnumbered them five to one, and twenty-seven of the British party were virtually bayoneted.

Lines of communication with the British column have been broken, but it is known a party of eighty men under Capt Maxwell's own guard are besieged in a blockhouse at Mamboo by an overwhelming force of tribesmen. A detachment of 230 has been sent to the relief of the beleaguered party, but as yet no information has been received. It is believed the party will have some fine fighting to do on its own account before it arrives at Mamboo. Three hundred Gaikas have been also summoned into active service and these will immediately descend to the assistance of the Mamboo relief detachment.

WAR IS ENDED.

De Gama Surrenders to a Portuguese Man of War.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Advices received at the state department late this afternoon from Minister Thompson at Rio Janeiro indicate that the Brazilian rebellion is about ended. The despatches from Minister Thompson contain the information that admiral De Gama has some about the Portuguese war vessel Mindello, now in the harbor of Rio, and has sent to President Peixoto by the Portuguese officer an offer to surrender on condition of full protection for himself and his followers.

Secretary Gresham believes that this marks the end of the Brazilian war. The Portuguese officer said to President Peixoto of surrender, which he said, he could not accept, asylum, as it is called, is granted temporarily by a neutral power to a defeated belligerent. This style of asylum is not recognized of late years by most nations, except in cases of half civilized people, and moreover, the Brazilian insurgent have never been recognized by any of the belligerents. There is therefore some special plan as to the exact meaning of the action of the Portuguese commander. Admiral Mendenga, who seized, admitted that he had received news of the surrender, but was unwilling to give any information regarding the exact terms of Da Gama's offer of surrender, or disclose the probable action of the Brazilian government. He said, however, that he had no doubt that a final settlement had been made by the time he was speaking, or would certainly be made tomorrow. Notice of the intention of the insurgent fleet to begin an active attack on the merchant fleet had been given Sunday noon to neutral forces in the harbor. The offer of surrender, it is believed, is the first actual step determined upon on the part of the Brazilian government.

The Nellie Pickup in Distress.

Providence, March 11.—The brigantine Nellie Pickup, Nova Scotia, from Ponce, P. R., for Haven, with sugar and molasses, is in a dangerous position off the lee shore of Block Island. The life saving crew is aboard and the wrecker Scott of New London has been called to her. She has since arrived at New Haven.

Eczema.

I was afflicted for twenty years with this terrible skin disease and during that time I tried all kinds of remedies, consulted different doctors, and all without getting any relief from the intolerable itching, until I despair I commenced experimenting for a cure and finally succeeded in getting a perfect one which has cured myself as well as quite a number of bad cases. It is simple, pleasant to take, and will not fail, if taken according to directions, to effect a cure.

A letter or personal interview from the suffering one to the subscriber will be promptly attended to. The cure is put up in quart bottles with full directions, at one dollar per bottle. D. L. MORSE,

Bear River Anna. Co.

Jackson Physically Perfect.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Peter Jackson the negro pugilist, was physically examined yesterday by Dr. John W. Gibbs. Jackson's condition is perfect. His weight was 210 pounds, stripped: height, 6 feet 1 inch in his barefeet; neck 16½ inches; chest 49 in. chest expanded, 44½ inches; right biceps, 12½ inches; left biceps, 11 inches; right forearm, 11 inches; left forearm 11½ inches; right thigh 24 inches, left thigh 22 inches; waist 32 inches, abdomen 33½ inches, right calf 14½ inches, left calf, 12 inches; length of arm 34 inches, left arm 32½ inches, width of shoulders 18 inches left arm 7 in. right wrist, 6½in.

The Wilson Bill.

In the United States tariff bill as amended by the democratic majority of the senate committee on finance, which was laid down yesterday, about the only things left on the free list in it, which we are largely interested being salt fish, lumber and logs. The bill has been so cut down that it is anything but the kind of a measure the people demanded when they elected Cleveland their president nearly two years ago. The bill will probably pass the senate, says a Washington despatch, in much the shape it had been reported, but when the changes have been made will be when it goes into conference with the house of representatives The perfected bill will, of course, be a compromise measure of the two branches of congress, but as matters now stand it looks as if the protection wing of the democratic party in the senate by joining hands with the republicans will be able to hinder the passage of what reformers of the Wilson kind consider the redeeming features of the measure. The date when the law goes into effect is changed from June 1 to June 30, 1894, and this date is made to effect not only articles imported, but articles withdrawn from consumption, except where otherwise specified in the bill. The principal changes which affect Canada are shown below, together with the present McKinley tariff:

	Wilson bill.	Senate. bill.	McKinley law.
Lime	.10 per	20 p c	6, P100 lb
Fish oils	.25 p c	30 p c	2½ c
Fish oil, crude	.25 p c	30 p c	2½ c
Medical prepparations	40 p c	35 p c	35 p c
Glass	.40 p c	40 p c	50 p c
Barley	.15 p c	Free	5c dog
Barley	.25 p c	20 p c	30c bush
Barley malt	.40 p c	40 p c	30 p c
Butter	.4c lb	20 p c	6c lb
Dressed mill	20 p c	20 p c	$1 ton
Hay	$2 ton	$2 ton	
Honey	10c gal	20 p c	15c lb
Hops	.15 p c	20 p c	10c bush
Onions	20c bush	20 p c	
Peas	40c	20 p c	25c bush
Potatoes	10c bush	20 p c	15c bush
Smoked fish	2c lb	15 p c	
Apples	Free	20 p c	
Beef	Free	20 p c	2c lb
Beef fresh	Free	25 p c	2c lb
Mutton fresh	Free	25 p c	2c lb
Pork, fresh	Free	25 p c	2c lb
Poultry	2c lb	25 p c	5c lb
Sole leather	5c lb	20 p c	5c lb
Calfskins	15c lb	20 p c	60c doz
Cod oil	5c lb	20 p c	
Lard oil	15 p c	5c lb	
Raw wool	Free	10 p c	10c lb to 50 p c
Iron ore	Free	10c ton	
Lumber	Free	Free	$1 m
Whisky	$1.10 gal	$1.10 gal	
Furs	not made up	30 p c	
Groundnuts	2c ton	10 p c	
Brick, plain	20 p c	15 p c	
Matches	30 p c	10 p c	10c p gross
Starch	1c lb	30 p c	

Iron and steel rails increased from 20 to 22½ per cent ad valorem. Iron in slabs, increased from 22½ to 25 per cent. Bar iron increased 25 to 25½ per cent. Beams increased from 30 to 35 per cent. Bolts plates iron or steel, increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Forgings iron increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Railway bars increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Boiler tubes increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Cast iron pipe, reduced from 35 to 30 per cent.

The following are unchanged:

	Wilson Bill	McKinley Law.
Horses, per head	30 p c	$30
Cattle	Free	$10
Eggs	Free	5c doz.

Plows and other agricultural implements which the house bill made free, have a provision that all the articles mentioned when imported from any country which lays an import duty on the articles coming from the United States shall be subject to duties under existing law.—St. John Sun.

DIED.

STAILING.—At Digby N. S., Sunday March 11th, at 4 a. m., Carrie, beloved wife of Mr. Insley Stailing, peacefully passed away aged 46 years. A lonely husband and six children survive her to mourn their loss.

BOWERS.—At Westport on the 11th of March after a short illness, Gussie, beloved wife of Mr. George Bowers, in the 47th year of her age. She leaves a sorrowing husband and four children to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother. Mrs. Bowers was a public christian woman. She died in the sure hope of immortality, through Christ whom she loved.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—McNEILY.—At Weymouth on the 28 of Feb. by the Rev P. S. Gilmore, D. D., Mr. Charles F. G. Armstrong of Boston, Mass., to Miss Flora May Mc. Neily, of Belfast, N. B

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF DIGBY

Ar March 10 City of Monticello, Fleming, St. John.

Ar March 12 sch Annie Coggins, H. Hayden, St. John.

Ar March 12 sch M. E. Chase, Hind, St. John.

Ar March 12 ships City of Monticello, Fleming, St. John.

Ar March 13 schr Helen M. Brown, Parsons.

Sld March 13 schr Mary E. Wheof, Longmaid, Boston.

Sld March 13 City of Monticello, Fleming, St. John.

Sld March 13 schr Edward A Horton, Snow, Boston.

Sld March 12 City of Monticello, Fleming, St. John.

Sld March 11 City of Monticello, Fleming, St. John.

Sld March 13 brigt Champion, Anthony, Boston.

CANADIAN, BRITISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

Barbados, Feb 21—In port—b Frances A Rice for St Stephens, N. B.

Ar at Barbados Feb 21, brigt Edward E Hutchings, Warner, Annapolis, and sld 22nd for Delaware River bay.

Ar at Barbados Feb 21, sch Donald Dunn, Walsh, St Johns, NFld.

Sld from Matanzas March 5, sch Exception, Harrison, Salem.

Ar at Havana, March 7, brgtn Linaea, Scarratt, Philadelphia.

Sld from Vineyard Haven March 11, brigt Herbert, Barbados for St John.

Ar at Rosario, Jan 8th, barque Surmy South, McLeod, from Pensacola.

Ar at Boston, 11th, schr VTH, Delap, from Ponce P.R.

Ar at New Haven, 12th inst, brigt Nellie Pickup, Groves, from Ponce, P.R.

In the Probate Court.

Co of Digby, S. S.

To the heirs, creditors, next of kin, and parties anyway interested in the Estate of Lemuel Morehouse late of Sandy Cove in the said County, Farmer, deceased.

WHEREAS William H. Eldridge one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Lemuel J. Morehouse late of Sandy Cove deceased "the said Lemuel J Morehouse and Edward McKay having been the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Lemuel Morehouse" by his decree dated on 5th day of the longinity of this Court set forth that the Estate of the said Lemuel Morehouse has never been settled, and that the Executors of the said Lemuel J. Morehouse requests that a day may be appointed to pass the accounts and finally settle said Estate and that a citation may issue therefor.

You are therefore required to appear before me, at the Court of Probate, to be held at my office in Digby in and for the said County, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday the 2nd day of April next, to show cause, if you have, why said accounts should not be passed and the said estate finally settled.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this nineteenth day of February A. D., 1894. (Sgd) JOHN HOUSEWITH.

Judge of Probate.

(Sgd) Francis Hutchinson, Registrar

A. J. S. Copp, Proctor.

2 in

THE ENGLISH SITUATION

Dissensions In the Irish Party

LONDON, March 8.—The announcement that Herbert Gladstone will receive the appointment of first commissioner of works, is again made on official authority.

Lord Rosebery, in a letter declining to receive a deputation of Welshmen favoring the disestablishment of the Welsh church, adds that it will be time enough after Monday to consider whether the visits of such a deputation is necessary. This is taken to mean that the queen's speech will make specific promises that the church in Wales shall be disestablished.

The dissensions in the anti Parnellite ranks continue. The followers of Healy are reported to have reached a decision that Lord Rosebery, failing to give satisfactory assurances in regard to home rule, they will oppose the government. There are said to be 26 members bound by this decision. It is reported that Michael Davitt will again stand for the election to the house of commons.

The first council of Lord Rosebery's cabinet was held today. The principal business of the council was the drafting and approval of the queen's speech to be delivered at the re-opening of parliament. Owing to the rumors freely circulated of late that Lord Rosebery may drop some of the measures to which Mr. Gladstone was pledged the intense interest in the coming speech is shared by members of parliament and others in political life of all shades.

Announcement is made officially that Baron Tweedmouth (House, Mon. Majoribanks) will be made lord of the privy seal with a seat in the cabinet. From the same source it is learned that R. C. Munro Ferguson, M. P. and member of the privy council, will be appointed junior lord of the treasury in room of Thomas Edward Ellis, elevated to the peerage.

The Parnellites gave out this evening a manifesto addressed to the Irish people signed by John Redmond, leader of the group, Timothy Harrington, M. P. for the harbor division of Dublin; Joseph Edward Kennedy, M P, for the college green division of Dublin. The manifesto says, "In a moment of weakness and pain, Parnell was abandoned, avowedly to maintain Mr. Gladstone's leadership and preserve an alliance with the Liberals. The result was one of the grandest and best disciplined combinations the world ever saw, degenerated into a betrayal of Parnell and into a confederacy with the Liberal government which denied justice to the Irish on simple questions of evictions and amnesty of political offenders. The final test must now be applied to the sincerity of the Liberal cabinet. It was to retain Mr. Gladstone's promise was a bond offered in every political platform to Ireland in the past three years. We warn our countrymen now that his government intends to make that can originate only in a scheme to defeat the hopes of the Irish people by abandoning home rule or through such a compromise as can only be regarded by Ireland as insult and mockery. We can have no confidence in the Earl of Rosebery's cabinet. The time has come for prompt action. The Irish people will no longer tolerate the policy of national subserviency to English party interests.

"Let them organize forces of their race to support the struggle for national government."

LONDON, March 8.—The cabinet council, to day, approved the registration bill drafted by the Right Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler, formerly president of the local government board, now secretary of state for India, and amended by Herbert Asquith, home secretary. The bill shortens the term of residence necessary to qualify a voter, and includes the "one man one vote" provision. The bill will be introduced before Easter.

A Burglar's Presence of Mind

"I think one of the most remarkable exhibitions of nerve on the part of a burglar was shown by one who was captured in Philadelphia not very long ago," said J. H. Ivers last evening. The fellow was what is known as a 'porch climber,' and one evening about 3 o'clock he gained access to the sleeping apartments of a house in one of the best portions of the city. While engaged in ransacking the room he heard some one coming up the stairs right, and not having time to escape, he sought safety under the bed. The door opened and the lady of the house entered, and, after busying herself about the room for a few minutes, picked up a book and commenced to read. The bed under which the fellow was concealed was a very low one, and his cramped position was anything but comfortable. He did not dare to move for fear of betraying himself, but kept hoping she would leave the room for some reason or other and give him a chance of escape. She stayed however, and about 10 o'clock was joined by her husband. After a few minutes conversation they retired to the very bed under which the burglar lay concealed. In trying to shift his position a little, the fellow under the bed made a slight noise which immediately alarmed the woman. Calling to husband, she said, 'Tom, there is someone under the bed.' 'Nonsense, he said, 'you are dreaming.' I tell you I heard some one, she replied, 'It's only the dog,' he said. 'Here, I will prove it to you,' and with that he drew his arm over the edge of the bed, and snapping his fingers, called as he would to a dog. The fellow under the bed took in the situation in an instant, and realizing that he must act promptly, actually reached out his head to where the hand hung and licked the fingers with his tongue as a dog might do. This act was performed so naturally that the man in the bed was completely deceived, and, after saying to his wife, 'I told you so,' and telling her to go to sleep, he turned over and was soon lost in slumber. After waiting until convinced they were sound asleep the burglar crawled out from under the bed, and taking everything of value he could find in the room, made his escape.

A VISIT TO OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

A Great Opportunity

Ruptured and Deformed.

The success in relieving or overcoming the above is in knowing the differences between the various cases and in adjusting a suitable instrument to each. Charles Clutbe, of Toronto, has been established for 25 years and has invented 27 patent improvements in the line in use to day. Tens of thousands of his trusses have been sold, and its practice during Rupture entirely is echoing from ocean to ocean. The rare adaptability of Mr. Clutbe to the mechanical field to relieve any deformity has also been well tested and proven in innumerable cases, made under his supervisance in his own factory. People ruptured and deformed, such as Water swelling, club foot, spinal curvature, etc., should meet him on this trip. Physicians instructions will be honored. To have such an experienced and responsible man as Mr. Clutbe coming so near us, is of great importance, and his judgment in your cases should be sought for, which requires personal examination and measurements for the proper article. Will visit personally:—

Amherst, N. S. Terrace Hotel, Mon. March 19

Truro, N. S. Parker House, Tues. March 20.

New Glasgow, N. S. Vendome Hotel, Wed March 21.

Windsor, N. S. Victoria Hotel, Fri. Satur March 23. 24.

Annapolis, N. S. Clifton House, Mon. Tues. March 26 noon 27 noon

Yarmouth, N. S., Lorne Hotel, Wed, March 28

For further particulars, write,—

CHAS CLUTBE, 434 King St W Opposite Rossin House, Toronto. 3in.

A Minister's Mistake.

Ministers in their zeal to heal feuds and spreak the gospel of brotherly love often make mistakes that are as ludicrous as they are deplorable. A local clergyman gave the clubman an instance that is worth repeating. "I filled a pulpit in a Rhode Island town some time ago," said he, "and it was there I got the story. The parish was too poor to hire a regular pastor, but was bent on having religious service every Sunday. It had a grist of theological students, to draw from, and when none of these juvenile preachers was available it used to call upon a superannuated minister from Cambridge, Mass. The town did not have a hotel and the man who filled the pulpit were always quartered at the same house.

"Well, one day the old minister was on hand to officiate. The family was a peculiar one. The husband was morose and taciturn and never said a word from one week's end to another. The wife was accustomed to cut her own kindling and build the fires. The particular morning in question she struck the stick viciously with the axe, and it rebounded by flying up and striking her in the mouth. One tooth was knocked out and her lips were badly cut. The poor woman of course sat down and had a good cry.

"The breakfast bell struck and the minister, whom we shall call Mr. Clark, took his place and prepared to say grace. In a moment the lady came in. The missing tooth, the cut lips and the tear filled eyes told the story. To Mr. Clark there had clearly been a family quarrel and the wife had come out second best. There was only one thing to do, and that was to pray for the woman and her belligerent husband. That morning grace should be off and pleading should be the order of the day. With bowed head and clasped hands the minister began:

"Oh Lord, we beseech thee to look with compassion on these, thy erring children. Thy chastisements rise and prostrate words that send in blows. Soften unto the heart of him who has so far forgotten himself as to strike the weak and helpless. Console the afflicted, wipe away her tears, apply balm to her broken lips. Let not morning brawls embitter the day.

At this point their was an audible utter at the end of the table where the husband sat and something between a snicker and a sob from where the wife presided over the coffee-pot. It sounded as though something was choking right, and Mr. Clark partly unclasped his hands and half opened his eyes. The head of the house was actually convulsed with suppressed laughter. His unhappy consort, the tears running down her face, was on the verge of hysterics. There was a moment of hesitation the part of the minister and of confusion on the part of his auditors. Then Mr. Clark smothered his indignation and again began:

"Oh, Lord——

"Oh, Lord," echoed the head of the house but in a different sense from that of the clergyman

"What does it mean?" asked Mr. Clark, the blood mounting to his forehead.

"Oh, Lord, don't pray for me. Pray for the axe or firewood. It's them did it."

Then in a general round of merriment there was a full explanation, and the minister declared he would henceforth stick to grace pure and simple, and not indulge in prayers on more appearances."

Prendergast Made a Scene.

Those who were in the Chicago court room on Saturday when Mayor Harrison's assassin was denied a new trial and sentenced to be hanged witnessed another of those strange scenes which the prisoner had been famous for making ever since he had been in custody. After the decision Prendergast was ordered to stand up. He staggered to his feet and read from a paper containing notes as follows:

"I suppose you imagine you have done your duty in denying this motion. This plea of insanity was set up without my consent." Then, after a pause, he went on to say that it was evident that Murray, one of the jurors whose bona fides had been attacked, was anxious to become a juror, and the same was true of another member of the body.

Then, after repeating his statement that the plea of insanity was not his own choosing, he glanced around the court room and in a firmer voice continued:

"The question was and is. Did I do right at that particular time? Did I do my duty or did I not? That question has never been touched. If I did wrong I should be convicted; if I did right I should be justified

"So far as concerns the doctors, they came to me without invitation. I did not ask them to come and see me in the jail and say whether I was sane or insane. They say that Harrison was a great and good man.

Had he been he would not have shown such hostility to me.

"A this was said in a jerky, fragmentary way, the prisoner's voice at times dropping until those at his elbow could scarcely catch his utterances. He went on to say that the defence had been attacked by the newspaper trust, and no doubt the judge and everybody else would all be at its mercy. It would save no man's character, and blackmail and intimidation would thrive in the city.

Prendergast's attorney asked for and was granted until March 22 in which to make his bill of exceptions upon which to take the case to the supreme court

A SERIOUS REVERSE.

A British Detachment Destroyed

While Carrying Supplies to Borda a Train is Completely Surrounded by Hostile Tribesmen and Killed to a Man After Holding Out for Three Days.

CALCUTTA, March 8.—Despatches received from the locality where the columns are engaged in punishing Arbor tribesmen, announce serious losses by the British. An additional detachment of 200 men left Sadyah yesterday to meet the British expedition commanded by Capt. Maxwell, which for some time has been following up the retreating tribesmen. The Arbor's received reinforcements from a tribe inhabiting that part of the Himalayas recently and assumed the offensive. According to native reports Captain Maxwell was unable to reach Damron, the town he has for some time been endeavoring to capture and was forced to retreat, losing a number of men, killed and wounded. He destroyed the fortified camps he occupied during the forward march of the expedition. Those native reports state he is now in a very serious position almost surrounded by rebellious tribesmen.

Another despatch received from Gethatty, the chief town of Aslam says a detached party composed of 40 rifles and four British officers operating as an escort to a train were on the way to Borda with provisions and ammunition for the garrison. The detachment encountered no resistance until far beyond reach of succor from its base of operations. Then the tribesmen began to gather sheat of it and on its flanks, keeping up a galling fire, which eventually brought the troops to a standstill. A fortified position was constructed out of wagons, which formed part of the train. For two days a continuous fight was kept up, day and night. Eventually the British soldiers were surrounded by thousands of tribesmen, and killed to a man.

To Make Shoes Wear Well.

When shoes have become very muddy the worst of the mud should be knocked off with a thin strip of hard wood, which should be kept for that purpose, says the New York World. A very stiff brush will then take off the rest of the dirt.

Now, apply a dressing made by mixing two drahms of spermaceti oil, half a pint of vinegar, three ounces of treacle and four ounces of finely powered ivory black. The vinegar should be added last. This will make the shoes look almost as well as they did before their rough treatment.

When meditating a trip on a rainy day it is a wise plan to rub the shoes with a waterproof mixture, which will make them soft, pliable and hardy. A very good recipe for this is an ounce of beeswax, an ounce of turpentine, a quarter of an ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted over a slow fire with a half pint of oil. Be cautious with the turpentine.

To wear patent leathers in winter time, and to keep them bright and uncracked, requires care and eternal vigilance. Rub them, when dulled, with a little milk, and when they are not in use keep them in a warm room. Always warm them slightly before putting upon the feet.

On very cold days it is a good plan to leave one's patent leathers as home, because a trip into the atmosphere of zero will almost assuredly cause them to crack. Stuffing the toes of patent leather shoes with cotton will keep them from bending and cracking.

Keep your shoes well oiled in damp weather, and if by any chance they become wet through, let them dry slowly or they will warp and shrink. Treat your shoes carefully, because they are really important items in a woman's make up.

How the Gorilla Walks.

The usual picture of the gorilla do not represent him as I have seen him. He has not only a crouching habit, but he walks on all four of his legs and has the motion of his arms and legs, using his right arm and left leg at the same time, and alternates with the left arm and right leg. It is not exactly a walk or trot, but a kind of ambling gait; while the chimpanzee uses his arms as crutches, but lifts one foot from the ground a little in advance of the other. They do not place the palm of the hand on the ground, but use the back of the fingers from the second joint; and at times the one I have described above seemed to touch only the back of the nails, but this was when she was scarcely starting on all fours. I am now preparing to photograph some of them, and I think I can give a more reliable picture of this animal than I have ever seen heretofore.—McClure's Magazine.

A Transmigration Story.

Dr. Edward Bedloe came over from Philadelphia one night recently and was entertaining a choice group of friends with tales of the far east. In the edge of the group sat a man from Pennsylvania, who had come over from Pottsville on some government business. He was all ears and eagerness. His name was Strauss. Finally the restraint became too intense, and he broke loose:

"Doctor," said he, what is dot new relighun I hears off about China? My wife has got terrify bad, and I don't understand

"Tell me the name," said Bedloe. "Is it Mohammedan, Buddism, Shintoism, Tomism, Confucianism, or what?"

"No, it is ne isms, but per name is like a tramp's misgashun of der soul aind ify."

"Oh, you mean doubtless moan transmigration of the soul."

"Yah, dot's it. Yust dell me about dot."

"Certainly. Transmigration of the soul of a very poetic doctrine of metempsychosis which our friends of the Theosophical society have borrowed from the far east"

"Here, here, doctor, tell me vot dot means, so I can understand vot you vas talking about."

"Well, I will tell you in plain language. Take yourself, for instance. You live to the allotted age of threescore years and ten, and then you pass away. Your soul goes into the body of a bird—a canary, we'll say—and from your gilded cage you fill a lady's boudoir with melody, living a life of luxury and fed from the dainty fingers of beauty—

"Oh dot is peautiful, peautifull I like dot."

And then you die and your soul goes into a lovely flower in a garden, and you fill the air with fragrance and delight the eye with your exquisite color and delicacy of petals.

"Ah dot is fine. I like dot relichun."

"As I was saying when you interrupted me, you live the life of a flower until one day a donkey gets into the garden, and, attracted by your loveliness, he eats you, and your soul passes into the donkey—

"Yah, yah

"when some former acquaintance comes along, strokes your long ears and says: 'Why, Strauss, is it you? How little you have changed.' —Washington Post.

Digby Weekly Courier.

Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Limited
Publishers and Proprietors.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST AND WELFARE OF THE COUNTY.

Terms $1.50 per year; $1.00 if paid in advance
Single copies, 3 cents.

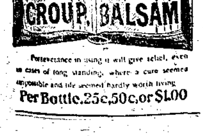
VOL. XX. DIGBY, N.S., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1894. NO. 28

LaGrippe and its Treatment.

Three years ago when La Grippe first visited this country, the grand study was how best to treat it. After carefully studying a number of cases, I found to induce a sweating stage as early as possible which may be done in the absence of a doctor, by hot *mint teas*, hot lemonade, or better still, hot milk and molasses (milk possett) drinking a large quantity as possible while well covered up in bed. This induced sweating reduced the temperature and relieved pain; the next trouble was the bronchial trouble which is generally sure to follow *lagrippe*, sometimes begins at the onset. For this I made a cough mixture that stimulated the mucous membranes, at the same time was soothing and heavily charged with quinine. For this purpose I mention what has since become so immensely popular and is known as DR. MILLER'S CO. SYR. TAR COUGH MIXT. The success of such a course of treatment could best be be told by those who were victims of Grip, as could be shown by hundreds of testimonials. *com.*

During the present epidemic this constitutes the main treatment among those who learned it before, and such a fame as Millers Co Syr Tar Cough Mixt got up that its sales have increased 500 per cent since the Christmas Holidays.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable dealers.



Steamboats, etc.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Time Table, No. 48, Commencing Monday, 2nd Oct., 1894.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	1 Express daily.	3 Passenger and Fr't Mo.We.Fr.
	A. M.	Noon
YARMOUTH Lv	8 10	12 00
HEBRON	8 23	12 17
OHIO	8 28	12 24
PITMAN ROAD		12 31
BRAZIL LAKE	8 42	12 48
LAKE ANNIS	8 53	1 01
HECTANOOGA	9 03	1 15
METEGHAN	9 26	1 50
SAULNIERVILLE		2 03
LITTLE BROOK	9 35	2 10
CHURCH PO.	9 40	2 16
BELLIVEAU	9 45	2 29
WEYMOUTH a / d	9 55 10 07	2 45 2 57
PORT GILBERT	10 27	3 20
PLYMPTON	10 32	3 25
NORTH RANGE	10 40	3 35
BLOOMFIELD	10 45	3 41
JORDANTOWN	10 58	3 55
DIGBY	11 10	4 08
SMITH'S COVE	11 25	4 22
BEAR RIVER	11 32	4 32
DEEP BROOK	11 42	4 46
CLEMENTSPORT	11 51	4 58
UPPER CLEMENTS	11 57	5 08
ANNAPOLIS	12 10	5 25

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		2 Passengers and Frt. Tu.Th.Sat.	4 Express Daily.
		A. M.	P. M.
ANNAPOLIS Lv		7 30	12 55
UPPER CLEMENTS		7 46	1 08
CLEMENTSPORT		7 56	1 15
DEEP BROOK		8 07	1 25
BEAR RIVER		8 18	1 35
SMITH'S COVE		8 28	1 43
DIGBY		8 43	1 55
JORDANTOWN		9 03	2 07
BLOOMFIELD		9 17	2 21
NORTH RANGE		9 23	2 26
PLYMPTON		9 32	2 31
PORT GILBERT		9 38	2 40
WEYMOUTH a / d		9 56 10 7	2 47 3 08
BELLIVEAU		10 24	3 18
CHURCH POINT		10 36	3 23
LITTLE BROOK		10 42	3 28
SAULNIERVILLE		10 48	3 37
METEGHAN		11 03	
HECTANOOGA		11 34	4 00
LAKE ANNIS		11 49	4 10
BRAZIL LAKE		12 03	4 20
PITMAN ROAD		12 16	
OHIO		12 25	4 37
HEBRON		12 31	4 42
YARMOUTH Ar		12 50	4 55

N. B.—Trains are run on Standard Railroad time (seventy-fifth meridian).

Flag Stations—trains stop only when signalled.

Steamer Bridgewater leaves Digby for St. John every Wednesday and Saturday.

Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway leave Annapolis: Express at 12. p. m. Passengers and Freight every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 a. m.

Steamers of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday, and Saturday evening.

International steamers leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Monday and Thursday.

Canadian Pacific Railway Trains leave St. John at 7 30 a. m. daily (Sunday excepted) and 8 30 p.m. daily for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and 10.40 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted) for Montreal and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Trains of Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton for Lunenburg daily at 2 05 p m.

Davison's Mail Coaches leave Yarmouth daily (Sunday excepted), after the arrival of No 4 train from Annapolis for Barrington Shelburne and Liverpool.

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S., 21st Sept, 1893.

Digby Weekly Courier.
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FROM "COURIER" BUILDING (ONE DOOR OF ROYAL HOTEL)
Water Street, Digby, N. S.

☞ Letters, communications and payments [illegible] this paper [illegible] forwarded to COURIER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. (LTD).

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Six months,	.50
Three months,	.30
Single copies,	.03

☞ These terms are strictly in Advance ☜

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Two inches, one insertion,	1.60
Each additional inch, one insertion,	.03

Each continuation one fourth of first insertion. Legal advertising 8c. per line for first insertion, and 2c per line for each continuance.

Government rate 8c per line for first insertion, and 4c. for each continuance.

Special notices in local column, 15c. line; Special notice column, 10c. line.

☞ In order to secure insertion, advertisements should be in the office not later than Thursday noon.

Special arrangements made with parties wishing to occupy more than half a column space. Liberal terms made with yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence to the COURIER will not appear in the columns unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

OUR AGENTS

The following is a list of our authorized agents in the county, who have authority to receive monies due us, and give receipts for same:

BEAR RIVER	V. T. Hardwick.
BRIGHTON	Jones Morehouse.
FREEPORT	B. Harvey.
GILBERT'S COVE	John Kinney.
METEGHAN	Capt. Geo. German.
TIVERTON	St. Clair Ruggles.
WESTPORT	H. B. Ruggles.
WEYMOUTH BRIDGE	Edward Hogan.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church,
Rev. H. A. HARLEY, M. A.,
Rector.

Sunday services, 11 a. m. Fridays, 7 30 p. m. Saints days, Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 8 a. m. fifth Sunday, Children's service, 2 30 p. m. All seats free.

Baptist Church.
Rev. A. T. DYKEMAN, Pastor.

Sunday services: Morning at 11, evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 30. Young peoples prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 30.

Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to provide seats.

Grace Methodist Church.
Rev. J. W. PRESTWOOD Pastor.

Sunday services: Forenoon at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close; evening, at 7 o'clock; Week night services, Y.P.S.C.E. Tuesday, 8 p. m., General prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church.
W. H. [illegible], Student in charge.

Sunday services at Bay View. Morning at 11, evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

Digby Sunday school at 3 15, p.m.

All are welcome.

Weak Women.

For all who need the life-giving powers of Beef, Iron and Wine, Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine can be strongly recommended as being superior in strengthening powers to all others.

What's the best thing you ever got off? asked the proof-reader, addressing the humorist.

I got off two weeks once with full pay.

Ease and Comfort.

Sufferers from constipation, dyspepsia, bad blood, headache, nervous and general debility, liver troubles, kidney complaint, etc. obtain ease, comfort and cure by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

Much ostentation and much learning seldom go together. The sun, rising and declining, makes long shadows; at midday, when he is highest, none at all.

A High Valuation.

"If there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip H. Grant, of Monteith, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with, as he says "astonishing good results."

All true work is sacred; in all true work, were it but true hand labor, there is something of divineness. Labor, wide as the earth, has its summit in heaven.

The severest cases of rheumatism are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Now is the time to take it. Hood's Cures.

The truly brave are soft of heart and eyes, and feel for what their duty bids them do.

VILLAINY UNEARTHED.

—OR,—

The Judgment of the Higher Court.

By Thomas F. Anderson.

[Copyright, 1893.]

CHAPER IV—Continued.

From that time banker Pemberton was a doomed man, so far as public opinion was concerned, and it would take many a column of cold type and many a month of time to wipe out the black stain that this lightning stroke from the inky presses had tattooed upon his brow.

Some of the papers, to be sure, found some plausibility in the theory of suicide, in face of the fact that no revolver or trace thereof could be found; but notwithstanding this, the inevitable came, and late that night Delwin Pemberton was under arrest on the charge of probable murder. In 10 short hours he who had held his head so high for 50 years, whose integrity had never been for an instant questioned, and whose social prestige was the envy of all his associates, had become a bankrupt and a suspected perpetrator of the most hideous of crimes.

Next morning witnessed the second heat of one of the greatest journalistic races of the period, for it was even then plainly apparent that the Pemberton & Wardner affair was to be a veritable nine days' wonder.

The morning Monitor spared no space in its description of the affair, but its temperate and intelligent treatment of the matter was in strong contrast with that of some of its contemporaries.

After giving an outline of the facts concerning the discovery of the dead, the Monitor, or rather the reporter Kingdon, appended an interview with Mrs. Angier, the housekeeper, in her own language, a story that made it look rather dark for the dead man's partner. "Mr. Wardner came in about 8 o'clock last night," said that agitated lady, "and I met him in the hall way.

"He looked terribly careworn and ill, and it rather alarmed me when I saw him. Dinner had been waiting for an hour, but he said he didn't care for anything, that he was going upstairs to his own apartment and did not want to be disturbed during the evening.

"He went right up and that was all he said. My married daughter who lives over in the east side had sent for me to come and see her as her baby was very sick, and as soon as I could get ready I started to pay her a visit, taking along Adaline, the servant girl, for company. It was just about nine o'clock when we started to leave the house, and just as we opened the door to go out who should be upon the threshold but Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Wardner's partner.

"He had frequently called at the house before in the evening, but his appearance was so unexpected at that time that we were both startled, and I noticed, besides, that something seemed to be wrong with him, too. After I recognized him I told him where I was going, and said that Mr. Wardner was up in the library, although he was not feeling very well.

"He went inside, and Adaline and I started out. I noticed, as we went down the street, which was deserted at the time, that a light was shining in the library window, so I knew that Mr. Wardner had not gone to bed.

"I found my daughter's child very sick, and it was after 11 when we got back to the house. The light was out then, and everything as quiet as a church. I observed as I went to the upper floor, that the door of both the library and sleeping room of Mr. Wardner were tightly closed, as usual, and both the girl and myself retired. This morning I arose at 8 o'clock, and breakfast was ready at 8.30 o'clock, Mr. Wardner's usual hour. Nine o'clock came, then 10, and Mr. Wardner had not put in an appearance. By 10.30 I began to get alarmed, for I had never known him to remain asleep, so far into the day, unless he had come home very late the night before. When 11 o'clock came around, and nothing had been heard from him, not even a bell signal, I couldn't stand it any longer, so I thought I would go up into the library, which immediately adjoins his sleeping apartment, and by making a little noise contrive to attract his attention, perhaps wake him if he was asleep.

"I went upstairs, turned the handle of the door as noisily as I could, opened the door and went in. My first glance showed me a sight that simply took every atom of strength out of my limbs (and here the housekeeper covered her eyes with her hands, and shuddered visibly.) There stretched on the carpet in front of me, almost in the centre of the floor, was the poor man, bathed in his own blood and dead. I can't tell you what happened after that, for I don't think I was responsible for anything I did. There wasn't a man in the house, for the young fellow who does chores around the place went away on a two days' vacation yesterday. Oh, to think my employer's corpse was lying there all night while I slept so soundly! It is too horrible!"

"You are sure you saw no one in the house last night but Mr. Pemberton?"

"I saw no one else."

"Did Mr. Wardner say he was expecting any one else, or intimate in any way that he was?"

"Not in the slightest. In fact, as I told you he left word that he was not to be disturbed by anybody."

"You heard no noise during the night, after your return?"

"I did not."

"And you are not a very heavy sleeper?"

"I am a very light sleeper."

An interview with the agitated servant girl followed this, but didn't throw any light upon the mystery.

"The evidence so far adduced, coupled with the result of the preliminary medical examination," concluded the Monitor, in summarizing its report, "seems to prove pretty conclusively that the victim came to his death, from whatever cause some time before midnight, and he therefore must have been dead when the housekeeper and the servant girl returned to the house.

"The most diligent search of the room had faild to discover the revolver with which the deed was committed, or the one which Mr. Wardner was known to have kept in his room, either. This seems to discredit the theory of suicide, for a man shooting himself through the brain would not live long enough to hide the weapon anywhere, even if he were disposed to do such a peculiar thing. It has been ascertained, however, that the bullet was of 44 caliber.

"Nothing about the appearance of the room gave any clew either to the manner of his death or the person who is responsible for it. The room was in its ordinary condition. A couple of evening papers, that had been opened and evidently read, were upon the floor, and Mr. Wardner's desk was open, and pen, ink and writing paper were upon it, as though he had recently used them. This was all. It is certainly a most puzzling and mysterious case, and one that will probably take the best detective work to unravel.

"Nobody else on the street has yet been found who noticed any one going into or coming out of the Wardner house at all last night, nor was any one seen lingering about in a suspicious manner, so that little light can be hoped for from that source.

"One of the most sensational phases of the sad affair is the unfortunate manner in which Mr. Delwin Pemberton is connected with it. On the strength of the evidence given by the housekeeper and her assistant, Mr. Pemberton, who is one of the most influential and highly esteemed business men in the city, was arrested last evening on suspicion of being the principal instrument in this tragic event. The news of his arrest caused a tremendous sensation among his friends, all of whom scout the idea of his complicity in the affair.

"He was immediately released on $50,000 bonds, which were promptly furnished, and was only nominally in custody. Dist Atty Meicher said himself that he would be willing to offer his last dollar as surety for Mr. Pemberton. The latter took his arrest calmly, but seems to feel his unfortunate position very keenly, the failure of his firm having already been a stunning blow to him. To a Monitor reporter (this was Kingdon again) who asked him for a statement. Mr. Pemberton simply said: 'By advice of my counsel, I have decided to say nothing for publication whatever. It will not help matters in the least to do so. Any statement purporting to come from me, unless signed by myself or my lawyers, can be set down as false.'"

At 11 o'clock on the day that this was published, the preliminary examination of banker Pemberton was held. In the crush of the public, eager to get a glimpse of the distinguished subject, the court room was taxed far beyond its capacity, and several women of morbid cast of mind, who had no business to be there at all, fainted and had to be carried out.

There was very little formality and very little done anyway, and the banker after pleading "not guilty" was held in the same bonds for the higher court.

This meant that the trial proper would not come off for a month, and so the public and its purveyors of curiosity, the newspapers, were left to the sweet exercise of their own imaginings until that time should come around.

Most of them improved the opportunity. To a large extent newspapers, after all, are but typographical sewing circles, and a newspaper into whose columns the community gossip did not find its way would be known by some other name nowadays.

Again were the theorists in their glory and if banker Pemberton was tried, found guilty and acquitted once he was put through that extra legal process a thousand times at least.

All sorts of stories, rumors and innuendoes, set afloat by police inspectors, coroners, amateur detectives, business enemies of the arrested man and his dead associate, and various other responsible and irresponsible persons, all of whom were fairly falling over one another in the effort to get their pet ideas and prejudices into print, were in circulation.

It was indeed an ordeal to try the soul of any man.

One of them includes the discovery that Mr. Pemberton had once upon a time told somebody, who told somebody else, who told the reporter, that he had at some remote period of his existence owned a revolver. The exact size of the bullet it carried was not inscribed upon the tablets of the informant's memory, but, as it was a large revolver, it must by a logical process of reasoning have been one of 44 caliber.

This, of course, settled the fact at once that Mr. Pemberton was the murderer of his partner.

Another article gave a very artistic account of the examination of the accused banker, minutely describing his general appearance and attire and look of guilt, together with a masterly portrayal of the manner in which the morbidly-minded women fainted at the contemplation of the dreadful monster and his horrible deed; and still another purported to give a long series of interviews with those connected with the event, including the housekeeper, who was understood to say that she heard Mr. Pemberton make a threat against his partner as he went into the house; the inspector in charge of the case who was eloquently vague in his published theories of the cause of death, and Mr. Pemberton himself, who was made to talk to the extent of half a column and make a statement regarding the case, which the reporter's informant took it upon himself to explain was a palpably lame and gauzy one.

Even the fair Murna was not spared, and a supposititious outline of how she was supposed to feel about the matter, accompanied by a very ornate description of her own personal characteristic, also appeared for the delectation of the paper's readers and the discomfort and shock of that young lady herself.

The most damaging statement of all was that made in the published interview with Landon Greaves and another one of the firm's clerk (neither of whose names were given, however), both of whom said that they had overheard a very stormy interview between the partners in their private office the afternoon before, in the course of which Pemberton had applied some exceedingly harsh terms to Wardner.

This and the revolver business were two connecting links in the affair that made it utterly impossible to doubt the banker's guilt, according to the unanswerable logic of those who were so determined to see the wicked Pemberton suffer for his misdeeds.

The city editors of all the metropolitan dailies were face to face with an interesting problem that afternoon, for they realized that here was a great field for journalistic discovery if ever there was one.

They were all acturated by the same general sense of duty, but from different points of view. This was the case, at least, with the city editors of the Monitor and Magnifier. The former closeted with his right hand man, Mr. Elbert Kingdon, about 3 o'clock, in close conference over the coming plan of campaign.

Randall Barker, the man who looked after the local destinies of the Monitor, was not a member of the royal order of Cynics, as was his brother of the Magnifier.

Instead he was a man to whom life apparently meant something, and who was as sympathetic and patient as he was bright and active and good looking.

Randall Baker was called "a splendid fellow" by his associates, and the description fitted him most admirably. He was as much beloved by his reporters as Leon Kershaw was disliked by his, and there was not a man who would not have jumped off the East River bridge, or done anything equally hazardous, to do their mild mannered, considerate, whole-souled chief a service.

They were never asked to do such things, however, for Randall Baker made it an invariable rule never to request a subordinate to do a thing that he himself would hesitate to do, either on the score of conscience or of personal safety. Consequently there was little friction and jealousies and heart burnings in the office of the Monitor.

"I believe you figure it out right. There is something behind all this that we can't see now, and Pemberton isn't the man at all," the city editor was saying to Kingdon, who looked mightily pleased to think that his chief had fallen into line with his own views. "As you suggest, you had better go up and see Pemberton again, and try to convince him that we want to do the right thing by him. Tell him we will help him if he will help us. You will have to be pretty diplomatic, however, in view of the fearful raking some of the other papers have been giving him, for he is probably feeling awfully sore toward the press. Let me know what luck you have as soon as you get back, and meanwhile I will see Mr Fenwick, and ask him what he thinks about it."

Mr. Fenwick was the managing editor and part proprietor of the Morning Monitor. He was a very thoughtful and a very kindly looking man of middle age and generally prosperous appearance.

He was a newspaper man who believed in 'short stories' in a journalistic and personal sense, alike, and yet he was always ready to listen very patiently to the complaint of some aggrieved subordinate or an appeal for advice or assistance from anyone else. The responsibilities of his position—for the entire command of a great army of reporters, editors, correspondents and other workers, scattered not only all over the city, but throughout the broad land devoived upon him—had brought a tell-tale tinge of grey to his hair, but his eye was as bright and restless as it had been when he first joined the journalistic ranks as office boy for another paper many years ago.

Mr. Fenwick was a man fruitful in ideas and resources, a man who could see into and through and all around a question at a glance, who was not dogmatic, cared little for personal praise or notoriety, and knew by instinct the full value of a piece of news the moment he heard it.

The managing editor looked up from the great pile of correspondence he was going through, and listened with considerable interest to the concise statements of the Pemberton-Wardner case, accompanied by his own deductions, that Mr. Barker presented.

When the latter had finished, Mr. Fenwick gazed thoughtfully through the window into the mass of telegraph wires below him, for a moment.

He had found the solution of many a vexed problem in this seemingly hopeless tangle of newspaper nerves, for each of them seemed to lead to some definite conclusion, and it was only a question of selecting the best one.

"I'm inclined to believe you may may be right," said the managing editor slowly, when he had found the right wire. "I know Pemberton myself, and while I haven't got any more faith in human nature, perhaps, than any one else, I can't believe he would be guilty of such a thing even under the greatest provocation. There's some mystery here, and if we can find it out, it will be a big thing for the Monitor and all concerned. I am glad you have assigned Kingdon to do it. Give him all the assistance he wants, spare no expense, and let Pemberton have as fair a show, meanwhile, as it is possible to give him. It is not the custom in this country to hang a man before he is tried, the Daily Magnifier and certain other papers to the contrary, notwithstanding."

Like most newspaper men, Elbert Kingdon, when he had anything to do, lost very little time in doing it, and in just 35 minutes after his talk with the city editor Barker, he was ascending the stone steps of Mr. Pemberton's aristocratic residence on 5th av.

His touch of the electric button was not immediately responded to, but he had had experience enough among those kind of houses to know that patience was a necessary virtue in attempting to get into them. After the usual fashionable interval a domestic appeared at the door, and in answer to his inquiry if Mr. Pemberton was in, said she didn't know, but would see, at the same time, after a careful inspection of his personal appearance, which seemed to result satisfactorily, inviting him inside, and ushering him into the parlor. When she asked for his name, Kingdon concluded it was not advisable to send up his business card, considering everything, and simply told the servant "Mr. Kingdon."

He had been sitting but a moment in the elegant parlor, filled with the finest furniture, pictures and tasteful and expensive knickknacks, all of them arranged with a fine conception of the artistic and esthetic, when the bearer of his name returned and announced that Mr. Pemberton was not at home, having left again a few minutes after his recent return from the city. "Miss Pemberton is in, if it is anything she can do," added the informant.

"No-o; I'm afraid—" began Kingdon, in a somewhat disappointed tone, and then suddenly stopped, as a thought flashed through his brain. "Why not see her about it?" he asked himself quickly, as his heart gave a quicker and peculiar beat. "She might be able to help me," he added in the same mental soliloquy.

Now, if the truth must be told, and it always should be, it was not the possibility of being helped that made this idea of seeing Mr. Pemberton's daughter seem so favorably to the young newspaper man. Perhaps he really didn't realize it himself at that moment, but it was more the remembrance of that charming young lady as she had appeared to him the day before, and the suddenly conscious desire to verify his first and fleeting impression, that caused him to thus amend his former answer. "Well," he corrected himself slowly and deliberately, and in a manner that implied he was doing Miss Pemberton an immense favor by doing so. "You may tell her that I would like to see her for a moment."

The servant again retired and left Kingdon to fill the interval by wondering what, on earth he was trying to do, anyway. It was the very coolness of his nature that had helped more than anything else to give him the reputation he held, but the significant rustle of a dress and the barely perceptible sound of a pair of very small feet descending the stairway a little later caused him to become as near a mental wreck as he had ever been in the course of his career.

A moment later Miss Murna Pemberton stood in front of him, but he had cleared the rocks, the wreck had been averted, and the young man was himself again.

"Mr. Kingdon?"

The proprietor of the name thus inquiringly and softly pronounced saw in the speaker a young lady who more than verified those first impressions of his, for, while her movements were not so sprightly or her face so radiant as on the day before, yet her indoor attire and surroundings seemed to invest her with an even greater charm of appearance and manner. She seemed to him, as he took a quick mental photograph of her, like a real live, wide awake and interesting girl who actually filled some important place in the world, even if she was a rich man's daughter.

"Yes, that is my name," replied the young man who had already risen, and who was asked to be seated by the girl. Miss Pemberton had evidently not expected to see a gentleman so near her own age, and was apparently somewhat embarrassed on that account. Not so, reporter Kingdon. He never was know to be in that condition.

Now, was the time to test his nerves, however.

"I called to see Mr. Pemberton," he at once began to the young lady who still directed her melting inquiring gaze upon him, "and I am sorry he is not at home, but I thought that possibly you could assist me."

"O, I hope it is nothing connected with this dreadful affair," interrupted the girl as she clasped her hands and a look almost of terror came into her eyes.

"I am sorry to say that it is," replied Kingdon, gravely, immensely relieved that she herself had broken the ice. "It is on that very unfortunate matter that I have called, but it is to try to help both your father and yourself. I am a representative of the Morning Monitor, and—"

"A newspaper man!" almost shrieked the girl, as she jumped to her feet. "You do not mean to say that you have dared to come here after the cruel, terrible work you have done?"

[To be Continued.]

"IT SAVED ME DOLLARS."

Forcible Words from an Honest Man—Interesting Experience of a Millstream Blacksmith—A Happy Well Man.

"If you are the boss I'd like to talk with you." These were the words of Mr. J. Ellison, who called at our office yesterday, without invitation of anyone, prompted only by a thankful heart. He addressed the manager of the Groder Co. with above words. Finding he was [illegible] he continued: "I consulted a physician for Cholera-Diarrhoea, from which I suffered all summer. Somehow he did not help me. Just then I saw a testimonial from a man I knew who had been cured by your remedy. We got a bottle [illegible]. It was no good—only syrup [illegible] half bottle helped me [illegible] The medicine kept [illegible] Now I'm all right; can eat, [illegible] Guess it [illegible] doctor's bill, and I know [illegible] I took less than three bottles and my case was a very bad one."

[illegible] from the heart. Such [illegible] other sufferers. [illegible] GRODER'S SYRUP CURES. [illegible]

CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT DOGS.

Eskimos Find the Faithful Animal Necessary to Their Miserable Existence.

"Without dogs the larger portion of the great Eskimo family peopling the barren northern coast of America would find it impossible to exist in its chosen home." So writes E. W. Nelson, in his "Mammals of Northern Alaska." They are used in the winter for hunting, sledge drawing and the like, but in summer are mostly left to shift for themselves. They receive much hard usage, as well as do much hard work, but are described, nevertheless, as a rollicking set, full of play, fond of human society and quarrelsome as schoolboys. Mr. Nelson credits them with a vein of humor and declares that their varying characteristics can be read in their faces. They are worth from $2 to $15 apiece according to age, size and intelligence. For sledge drawing they are harnessed in teams of either seven or nine—three or four pairs and a leader. The load is from 250 to 700 pounds and the course is mainly through unbroken snow or over rough ice. With a team of seven dogs and a load of more than 800 pounds, Mr. Nelson made a journey of more than 1200 miles in about two months. The last sixty miles were made over a bad road in a continuous pull of twenty-one hours. They are much affected by the moon. During full moon half the night is spent by them howling in chorus. "During the entire winter at St. Michael's," says Mr. Nelson, "we were invariably given a chorus every moonlight night, and the dogs of two neighboring villages joined in the serenade." He speaks of its "wild, weird harmony," and seems to have found it rather agreeable than otherwise. The influence of the moon is also very apparent when the dogs are traveling. They brighten up as the moon rises, and pricking up their ears start off as if they had forgotten their fatigue. The fur traders take advantage of this fact, and sometimes lie over during the day and travel at night. [illegible] degree of cold. Mr. [illegible] newly born puppies lying upon the snow near a [illegible], with no sign of shelter, while the thermometer ranged from thirty to thirty five degrees below zero.

Jedge Waxem's Proverbs.

A man kin be in politicks and religun at the same time, but it ain't politicks that [illegible].

When they say the good dies young, they don't mean the good politishans.

A farmer in politicks is like a green apple in a cider press.

A whale ain't like a congressman, because it don't have to open its mouth to blow.

A man has a rite to change his politikle opinyuns of he wants to; but there ain't mutch comfort in it.

It's a mighty little man in politicks that can't make mistakes some times.

Statesmen don't make money; but money has bin none to make statesmen.

Digby Weekly Courier.

Digby, March 23, 1894.

A little while ago the St. John Globe published some very damaging charges against Judge Palmer of the New Brunswick supreme court, which, it was generally thought, would result in a libel suit. The judge took no action however. Then rumors were circulated of the matter being brought up in parliament, but the shrewd judge dodged the blow by tendering his resignation, which is accepted. Judge Palmer has been one of New Brunswick's ablest lawyers, and understands a point or two yet; but his eyesight is falling now, and he considers himself too far advanced in years to engage in quarrel with young parliamentarians and journalists. So Judge Palmer has resigned.

Louis Kossuth is dead. Kossuth was born in Monok, Hungary, in 1802, and was consequently 92 years old. He began political life as editor of a liberal paper which, owing to state restrictions, he dared not print. It was transcribed and circulated. In 1837 he was imprisoned for its publication. Three years later he was liberated, and immediately he resumed his old profession, this time advocating such radical measures that the people became aroused. In 1847 he was elected to the diet, where his powers as a speaker soon won him the position of leader of the opposition. Here, untamed by his imprisonment, and undaunted by government threats, he openly demanded for Hungary an independent government. A year later he is found at the head of the committee of national defense, and in April 1849 the independence of Hungary was declared, with Kossuth as provisional governor. War resulted, and the autumn of 1849 saw Kossuth a fugitive in Turkey, and a prisoner. The Porte however refused his extradition and he remained in Turkey till 1851 when he was liberated. He then sailed to England, the refuge of all fugitives, where he was greeted with many manifestations of respect. He visited America the same year. He continued to live in England till the Austro-Italian war, when he left for Italy, where he has since continued to reside.

Kossuth's speeches in England and America, delivered in the English language, a tongue foreign to him, are gems of oratory.

Premier Peters of Prince Edward Island has convictions regarding means for raising revenue, and he appears also to have the courage of these convictions. At a public meeting a few evenings ago the premier announced his plan for future taxing. He intends to wipe out the provincial debt from the proceeds of the land office. To effect this he proposes taxing land at the rate of 2½ or 3 cents per acre. Farm valuations will be classified at $500, $1000, and $2000. No tax payers are to be called on, as Mr. Peters claims it is a wrong principle to tax industry, thrift and enterprise. Statute labor is to be abolished and a poll tax substituted. Licenses are to be exacted from banks, insurance companies and commercial travelers. The salaries of nearly all government officials, from the premier down, and more especially those holding ornamental positions, are to be reduced. And in short Mr. Peters is going to make a supreme effort to place the little island beyond debt, even if a good share of it comes off his own salary.

Premier Peters has a long lease of power and it is hoped he may educate his people up to the wisdom of his policy. Should he fail to do so however, the world will not be surprised. Reforms move slowly. The spirit in which a tax is paid too often depends on the tax label. Three dollars taken from the tax payer indirectly does not wound his feelings half as badly as one dollar taken directly, and though the manner of raising our school, poor, railroad rates etc., is more honest and more satisfactory than if got indirectly, yet when the principle threatens a broader application the subject kicks. Mr. Peters has some years in which to experiment on the wisdom and popularity of substituting a direct tax for the old statute labor, and it is to be hoped the experiment will prove a success, but if so the Islanders will exhibit, at least in that respect, more courage in taking the bull by the horns than many of their neighbors.

Sister provinces will watch with a good deal of interest Premier Peters' scheme.

Prohibition Vote in Digby Co.

District	Yes	No	Major.	Manor.
Digby	112	14	98	
Bear River	134	7	127	
Smith's Cove	51	12	39	
Marshalltown	96	9	87	
Culloden	73	11	63	
Rossway	47	2	45	
Sandy Cove	89	5	84	
Little River	57	4	53	
Tiverton	67	8	59	
Freeport	92		92	
Westport	109	13	96	
Plympton	100	12	88	
Weymouth Bridge	87	13	74	
Weymouth Lower	62	1	61	
New Tusket	57	3	54	
St. Bernards	36	22	14	
Grosse Coques	44	5	39	
Church Point	43	27	16	
Comeauville	61	17	44	
Meteghan River	79	32	47	
Meteghan	88	5	83	
Salmon River	86	48	38	
Cheticamp	14	26		12
	1684	296	1388	

Majority for Digby Co. 1388

The English Districts gave:

Yes 1233. No 214—Majority 1119.

Clare Districts gave:

Yes, 451. No, 182—Majority 269

Cheticamp is the only district which gave a majority against Prohibition and Freeport did not give a vote against.

In Halifax the vote stood 6387 for and 2851 against; in Shelburne 1638 for, 166 against; in Yarmouth county it was about 1750 for and 450 against; in Pictou, 4100 for, 1192 against.

A Halifax despatch to the Montreal Witness places the majority "for" at 50,000.

Card.

To the Electors of the County of Digby:

Gentlemen,—As it will be impossible for me to see you personally I take this opportunity to thank all our voters, and all our friends who worked so faithfully during the late campaign. If there had been a little more time allowed us for canvassing, I am confident in saying we would have carried the county.

I remain, your obedient servant,

Major R. Timpany.

Rossway, March 21, 1894.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 20.—The speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. Davies moved for an order of the house for a return of all papers relating to charges which had been made against Mr. Justice Palmer.

The motion carried and Sir John Thompson laid the papers on the table.

These new bills were introduced and read a first time: Mr. Mulock, respecting ocean freight rates on cattle; Mr. Charlton, to amend the act respecting the duties of customs; the bill providing for the abolition of export duties on logs; Mr. McCarthy, to amend the act respecting the N. W. T. Canadian cattle trade.

Mr. McCarthy, in introducing his bill in regard to the Northwest, said this was the bill which he had introduced last year and it dealt with two subjects. It proposed to repeal a clause in the N. W. T. act by which separate schools were imposed upon the territories, and as to which no discretion was left the council of the N. W. T., and substitute in place of that clause power to deal with the subject of education untrammelled and uncontrolled, as the council of the Northwest territories might see fit. The bill also proposed to do away with the dual language clause. He did not move this bill with any feeling of hostility to his French Canadian fellow subjects. He believed the interests of the country would be best served when the distinctions between the nationalities had been done away with. With regard to the subject of education, he thought the country would be satisfied that any attempt to interfere with the provinces of the Northwest on that subject was calculated to cause a great deal of trouble. Recently the government had found how difficult it was in dealing with that question which came from the Northwest. This bill would remove the last vestige of the dual language clauses as far as the Northwest was concerned.

To this Devlin replied in a spirited and somewhat lengthy speech, in which he denounced McCarthy's attempt to provoke sectarian animosity.

The estimates for the next fiscal year were laid on the table of the house this afternoon. The total amount voted is $21,915,491, which added to that authorized by statute, $18,222,90—makes a total of $40,038,302, a decrease of $4,485,521. The following items will interest the maritime provinces:

Public buildings, Nova Scotia—Halifax drill hall, including purchase of site, $60,000; Pictou post office, to complete, $19,500.

New Brunswick—Chatham post office, custom house, etc., re-vote of lapsed amount $7,580; Tracadie lazarette, $26,000.

Maritime provinces generally—Dominion public buildings, renewals, improvements and repairs, $10,000.

Harbors and rivers, Nova Scotia—Lardoise breakwater repairs, $4,300; Digby pier $8,000; Nainsea wharf, $1,200; Bayfield new wharf, $10,950; Bayfield breakwater repairs, $1,000; Babbin's Cove, $3,000; Blue Rock breakwater repairs, $500; McNair's Cove pier repairs, $2,000; Triumph Harbor dredge, $10,000; Frank Elang, $23,000; Boularderie Ross ferry, $3,200.

Prince Edward Island—General repairs breakwaters, $2,000; Mimegash, $500; Bay Fortune harbor, $750; Souris, reconstruction of breakwater, $18,000; Wood Islands, repairs to breakwaters, $14,200; North Rustico, repairs to breakwater, $3,000.

New Brunswick—Negro Point breakwater St John harbor, $25,000; river St. John including tributaries, $10,000; Shediac harbor new breakwater for protection of Intercolonial railway wharf at Point du Chene, $25,000; Gardiner's creek, new wharf, $7,000.

Maritime provinces generally—General repairs and improvements to harbor and river works, $10,000.

Two hundred thousand dollars is set for revision of dominion voters' list.

Esquimault defence will cost next year $127,900.

Judge Palmer's pension is $2,666.

David MacKeen and Mr. White have arrived today.

Mr. Cockburn, M. P., has declined to present the labor questions asking for the plebiscite on "the destiny of Canada" questions. He believes the presentation inconsistent with his oath of office as a member of parliament.

Papers respecting the resignation of Judge Palmer were tabled today. The judge transmitted his resignation on March 5th, enclosing a certificate from Dr. P. R. Inches. The resignation was accepted on March 9th and an order made for the usual superannuation allowance. The judge was notified on March 14th that his resignation had been accepted.

The Successful Candidates.

	Lib	Cons
Annapolis		
Longley	1	
Bancroft	1	
Antigonish		
McIsaac	1	
Chisholm	1	
Cape Breton		
McKay		1
McCormack		1
Colchester		
Dimock		1
Longworth		1
Cumberland		
Black	1	
Fraser	1	
Digby		
Comeau	1	
Tupper	1	
Guysboro		
Sinclair	1	
McKinnon	1	
Halifax		
Fielding	1	
Roche	1	
Black		1
Hants		
Drysdale	1	
Wilcox		1
Inverness		
Jamieson		1
Campbell		1
Kings		
Dodge	1	
Wickwire	1	
Lunenburg		
Church	1	
Sperry	1	
Pictou		
Cameron		1
Grant		1
Tanner		1
Queens		
Hemeon	1	
Hunt	1	
Richmond		
Morrison		
Joyce	1	
Shelburne		
Johnston	1	
Robertson	1	
Victoria		
Morrison	1	
Bethune		1
Yarmouth		
Law	1	
Pothier		1
	24	14

The Yarmouth Hotel.

The St. John Telegraph says: Mr. H. H. Mott returned yesterday from Yarmouth, where he has been on business in connection with the new hotel, of which he was the architect. He reports that the building is about completed, but two or three days work being still necessary, and that the furniture is being moved into the rooms. The Grand Hotel Co. (Ltd.) have secured the services of Mr. Chas T. Wilson as manager. In him they have a man who has had an extended experience. He has been manager of the Tremont House, Boston, the Broadway Central, New York, and the Glen House, White Mountains. It is expected there will be a large travel to Nova Scotia this year.

Challenge.

I was 86 years old the 6th day of the present month, and this winter I have built and have ready for inspection two boats, the dimensions of which are as follows:—length of shoe 11ft; width of beam 4 ft; depth 1½ ft. I hereby challenge any man of my age, in the county of Digby, or Annapolis, (with the choice of said boats) to row me a half mile race on the 1st day of July next, for a stake of $50.

John Ditmars.

Deep Brook, Annapolis Co. N. S.

March 20th 1894.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Good Friday.

Next Sunday is Easter.

Capt. Norval Turnbull is ill with grip.

V. A. Landry of Weymouth was in town Saturday.

The firm of Beautlier & Morehouse is erecting a can factory at Centreville.

Mrs. Bakin has our thanks for a beautiful bunch of shamrocks presented Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Hale of Bear River preached in Rev. Mr Prestwood's pulpit Sunday evening.

Rev. J. H. Saunders of the Messenger and Visitor favored us with a call this week.

Charles Armstrong was taken suddenly ill last Saturday with grip, but is now convalescing.

A very valuable hound belonging to H. A. P. Smith was killed Saturday, being run over by the train.

Attention is called to the ad in another column of a certain cure for eczema, manufactured by D. L. Morse of Bear River.

The Methodist Sunday school is getting up an Easter concert. It will probably take place Sunday evening in the Methodist church.

Barquentine Woodbine, Capt. Saunders, which arrived at Delaware Breakwater on the 17th, made the passage from Manzanilla, Cuba, in 15 days.

The ladies of the Hill Grove Baptist Church will have an Easter entertainment and luncheon in their church Monday evening, March 26th.

Rev. Mr. Dykeman published from his pulpit Sunday morning and evening banns of marriage between Samuel Connors and Sarah Hawkins.

On Sunday evening the Baptist Sunday school will give an interesting concert in the Baptist church. A silver collection will be taken towards the purchase of a new library.

The people of Centreville deserve a great deal of credit for the energetic manner in which they have pushed along their pier. Work and funds had to be raised by private subscription.

Judgment has been given in the case of the Queen vs Vantassel, an appeal from two Scott Act convictions obtained by Mr. Trask against M. H. Vantassel. The convictions are sustained and appeal dismissed with costs.

We are publishing this week an article by E. H. Nichols, B. A., principal of Kentville academy, on Training Schools. The subject is so well arranged and so ably dealt with that we take much pleasure in recommending its study to the students of Digby County. The writer is a son of Abram Nichols of Hill Grove.

We were shown, a few days ago, a new back tooth which was slowly forcing its way through a healthy gum. There may not be anything very strange in the appearance at certain ages, of new teeth, but in this case it was over three quarters of a century since the predecessor of this tooth made its appearance. Its proud possessor is over 81 years of age.

A Halifax despatch says: Lawrence, Liberal, is but four votes behind Longworth, Conservative, in Colchester, and a recount is to be held. It is said there is to be a recount also in Richmond county, where Matherson, Liberal, is only a few votes behind Morrison, Conservative, and where it was first announced that two Liberals had been returned.

The relatives of Steve Maloney of South Boston are wondering where they will look for a refund of the funeral expenses lavished on a corpse supposed to have been that of the beloved Steve. The supposed dead man turned up last week, and refuses to pay anything toward liquidating the bill. A train recently ran down and killed somebody, and the remains were thought to be those of Steven Maloney.

McNeil v Jones.—Judgment was given by the full bench at Halifax on Monday last, in this cause reversing the decision of Judge Savary, the plaintiff Joseph G. McNeill, having appealed therefrom. The plaintiff is now allowed damages for one day's demurrage and awarded the costs of suit and of the argument at Halifax. The suit arose from Capt. Willis Jones refusing to move his vessel the barqt Antilla and allow McNeill's schooner Ashton to move out from Burrill's wharf at Weymouth in August last. T. C. Shreve Q. C. for plaintiff, F. Jones for defendant.

A sad and painful accident occurred last Friday to Wayland VanBlarcom. Just as the down train left the station, Mr. VanBlarcom, who had been conversing with some friends in the postal car, sprang lightly from the platform to the ground. He was not struck by the train, nor did anything unusual occur by which the accident may be accounted for, yet, in attempting to step, he found he had broken his leg between the knee and ankle. He was carried home and the leg attended to by Dr. Du Vernet. He suffered considerably during the first two or three days following the accident, but is doing well now.

On the evening of Declaration Day several of the large buildings were illuminated throughout, and a large bonfire was kindled over the large stone arch which caused some confusion to passing teams. Some of the merchants oil and tar barrels, a few old hen houses etc. were missing the following morning, but as they now are doubtless consumed there probably will be no step taken to recover the stolen property. Shortly before midnight many guns were fired and a large torchlight procession was seen promenading Queen St.

A Victoria, B. C. paper says: "Pirates boarded the Thermopyle in the dark Tuesday evening, and as they took Captain Winchester entirely by surprise, they had complete possession and control of the vessel. The ringleader approached the Captain, and placing him under formal arrest, took him below, the remainder of the party following closely, the crew having been "fixed." On arriving at the Captain's cabin it was found that the pirates, among whom were several ladies, were armed with baskets of cake, coffee, tea, bread, jam and other fighting material, which they immediately proceeded to discharge, the result being a well sustained battle of fun and frolic, which was kept up for several hours." The Thermopylae is commanded by Capt. J. R. Winchester of Smith's Cove.

Telephone messages to COURIER say:

FREEPORT.—Fishermen are all busy fitting their vessels for spring work.

TIVERTON.—The Freedie Stevens, Capt. Foote, arrived Wednesday from St. John with freight.

Capt. Holland Outhouse has arrived from Meteghan with his vessel repaired and ready for fishing.

Rev. H. A. Devoe is convalescing from five weeks illness of grip.

Rumors are rife that within the next week one of Tiverton's fair ones will change her name.

LITTLE RIVER.—Capt. Manning Trask is loading his schooner, the Lloyd, for Yarmouth, with dry fish. Some lobsters are being taken but the catch is not large.

MINK COVE.—Mr. Samuel Gidney and others are making good catches of lobsters.

Among the unusually interesting contributions to Donahoe's magazine for March is "Among the Acadians," by Rev. A. B. Parker, of St. Bernards. We regret that space will not permit our quoting more fully from this article; we will direct the reader however to one paragraph in which the writer with just pride points to the self-sacrifice and the ambition of the Acadian people when he says: I would ask the reader's opinion of the faith and zeal, of the generosity and unselfishness, which have prompted them, a handful, comparatively speaking, of 17,000 or 18,000 souls in the two counties, to construct within the last ten years nine or ten new churches, some of them veritable city temples in their beauty, all creditable from every standpoint; to maintain and embellish the three or four remaining from a past generation, to build and equip four or five new presbyteries; to construct, as the crowning work of their lives, the magnificent College of St. Ann's, where throughout years to come the torch of learning will be kept burning as a beacon for their race.

Stone wants 5000 lbs good butter.

Stone wants 10,000 dozen eggs.

Try Stone's everlasting boots and pants.

Bal of ulster cloth sold cheap at Letteney

Letteneys English goods have arrived.

60 bbls "Five Roses" Flour arrived for E. Burnham.

Nice lot good Hams at 12cts per lb at E. Burnham's.

6 boxes Florida Oranges for Easter Sale just arrived for E. Burnham.

150 bbls "Bridal Veil" Flour consigned to F. Burnham and for sale very low for cash.

40 bbls good flour from Manitoba wheat for sale at $3.50 per bbl at E. Burnham's.

The new thing for fancy work dresden gaion and antimacassar laces at Letteneys'.

E. DuVernet, M. D., physician and surgeon, Digby N. S., Calls from the country promptly attended to.

Letteney's Dress Goods were pronounced by the leading dressmakers in Digby to be the most beautiful patterns they had seen.

FOR SALE—1 Bicycle, almost new. Little used and in good condition. Will sell cheap. Apply at once to

F. A., COURIER Office, Digby N. S.

G. I. Letteney & Bro. call attention to an oiled linen blind which can be sponged clean when dirty, great wearer, on spring rollers at 40c each. We are the only ones who have them in town.

Fruit culture is more profitable to the farmer now than his other crops. Brown Bros. Co., the most extensive nursery house in Canada, have a vacancy in this section. Write them at Toronto, Ont, for their terms. 3 mos.

Chaloner's Drug Store. Try the new Horehound and Anise Tablets for bronchitis, sore throat etc. Efficacious and agreeable. Attention is called to the new and improved Alabastine, which mixes with cold water ready for use right away.

New fresh seeds expected next week.

The new Prussian Oil for sale. Elastic Trusses just received.

J. Chaloner, Druggist.

Corner Sydney and Water streets.

Card of Thanks.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to thank the many kind friends who so thoughtfully and generously extended their sympathy and assistance to himself and family through the illness, death and burial of his late beloved wife, and begs to assure them that their many words and deeds of kindness will not be forgotten by those on whom they were bestowed.

Yours gratefully,

Ensley Starling.

Digby, March 22, 1894.

Declaration Day.

Monday was Declaration Day in Digby. The vote was declared as published by the COURIER Friday morning. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Tupper, Timpany and Comeau. The representatives were serenaded by the Digby Brass Band.

The official election returns for Annapolis county, as declared by the sheriff, are as follows: Longley, 1,809; Bancroft, 1,753; Jones, 1,555; Gillis, 1,499. The plebiscite vote resulted as follows: For Prohibition, 2,628; against, 350, or about six to one in favor of prohibition.

The total in Halifax stands:

Fielding	4,795
Roche	4,651
Power	4,373
Black	4,570
Morrow	4,406
Walsh	4,019

SENATOR BOTSFORD DEAD.

He Passes Peacefully Away at Sackville.

MONCTON, March 19.—Senator Botsford died at his residence, Sackville, about noon to-day. For some time past he has been in failing health, through old age, and this winter was taken with the prevailing epidemic, la grippe. A week ago he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, which left him perceptibly weaker. Yesterday he appeared much better, but this morning he was not so well and death was clearly imminent. At noon he peacefully passed away.

NOTICE

The Bear River Electric Light Heating and Power Company, Ltd. met according to previous notice given, and adjourned to meet on April 6th at the office of Wm R. Rice, at 2 o'clock P. M. All the shareholders are particularly requested to attend as business of importance must be closed.

By order of the directors.

WM R. RICE, Sect.

3 ins.

NOTICE.

Schr. May Queen, Capt. John McKay, will run as a Packet between Weymouth, Tiverton and Whale Cove, making weekly trips to St. John N.B. Business orders solicited and promptly executed.

2 mos.

In the Probate Court.

Co of Digby, S. S.

To the heirs, creditors, next of kin, and parties anyway interested in the Estate of Lemuel Morehouse late of Sandy Cove in the said County, Farmer, deceased:

WHEREAS William H. Eldridge one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Lemuel J. Morehouse, late of Sandy Cove deceased, "the said Lemuel J Morehouse and Edward McKay having been the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Lemuel Morehouse" has by his affidavit on file in the Registry of this Court set forth that the Estate of the said Lemuel Morehouse has never been settled, and that the Executors of the said Lemuel J. Morehouse, requests that a day may be appointed to pass the accounts and finally settle said Estate, and that a citation may issue therefor.

You are therefore required to appear before me, at the Court of Probate, to be held at my office in Digby in and for the said County, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday the 2nd day of April next, to show cause, if any you have, why said accounts should not be passed and the said estate finally settled.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this nineteenth day of February A. D., 1894. (Sgd) JOHN HOLLSWORTH. Judge of Probate.

(Sgd) Francis Hutchinson, Registrar

A. J. S. Copp, Proctor.

2 in.

In the Probate Court.

Co. of Digby, S. S.

To the heirs, creditors, next of Kin and parties any way interested in the Estate of J. Handford Morehouse late of Sandy Cove in the said County, Merchant, deceased:

WHEREAS William H. Eldridge one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Lemuel J. Morehouse late of Sandy Cove deceased, by his affidavit on file in the Registry of this Court, set forth that the Estate of the said J. Handford Morehouse has never been settled, that the said Lemuel J. Morehouse during his life, purchased the Estate of the said J. Handford Morehouse, but that said purchase has never been confirmed, and that the Executors of the said Lemuel J. Morehouse requests that a day may be appointed to pass the accounts, confirm said purchase, and finally settle Estate, and that a citation may issue therefor.

You are therefore required to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office in Digby in and for the said County, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday the 2nd day of April next, to show cause, if any you have, why such accounts should not be passed said purchase confirmed, and said Estate finally settled.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this nineteenth day of February A. D., 1894. (Sgd) JOHN HOLLSWORTH. Judge of Probate.

(Sgd) Francis Hutchinson, Registrar

A. J. S. Copp, Proctor.

2 in.

Sheriff's Sale.

1886 A. No. 193.

In the County Court for District No. 3.

Between

George F. Miller and Watson T. Nicholl Executors of G. D. Cox, deceased, Plaintiffs

and

William H. Snell an absent or absconding debtor, Defendant.

To be sold at Public auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Digby, or his Deputy, in front of the Court House in the Town of Digby, in the County of Digby, on Monday, the 16th day of April A. D. 1894, at twelve o'clock noon.

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant at the time of the registration of the Judgment herein, and since of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Hillsburgh in the county of Digby and bounded as follows. Beginning on the Morgan Road so called at the South-east corner of lands belonging to Cyrus Morgan, thence running in a north-easterly direction to land of James F. Rice, thence following the several courses of the said James F. Rice's line to the said Morgan Road, thence westerly along said road to the place of beginning, containing four acres more or less.

Also a lot of land situate in Hillsburgh aforesaid and bounded as follows. Beginning at the Southern angle of 100 acres granted to William Purdy on the West Branch of Bear River, thence to run north 78 degrees west by said Purdy's South-west line 78 chains and 50 links, thence south 62 degrees west six chains 75 links, thence south 28 degrees east 28 chains to west branch of Bear River, thence crossing the same and running down stream 5 chains by the South bank, thence south 78 degrees east 15 chains to Nelson Miller's land, thence north 72 degrees east by said Miller's land 10 chains 75 links to the place of beginning containing 78 acres.

Also a lot of land in Hillsburgh aforesaid and bounded as follows. Beginning at a fir tree standing at a point distant 70 chains on a course bearing north 70 degrees east from the east corner of land granted James H. Cooper on Chubb's Brook, thence to run south 16 degrees east 22 chains 50 links to a spruce tree, thence north 55 degrees east 3 chains to a spruce tree, thence north 22 degrees east 32 chains to a big rock, thence north 35 degrees west five chains to a pine tree, thence south 55 degrees west 22 chains 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 32 acres more or less.

Also a lot of land situate in Hillsburgh aforesaid and bounded as follows. Beginning at a stake marked "6 and 7" at the north east angle of lot 7 belonging to Obadiah Chute on the west side of the road or line between the Townships of Digby and Hillsburgh, thence south 78 degrees and 30 minutes west 100 chains to a stake, thence North 11 degrees west 10 chains, thence north 70 degrees 13 minutes east 100 chains to the said road, thence south 19 degrees east to the place of beginning said lot being known as lot number six.

Also an undivided half part of a lot of land near Bear River in the county of Digby granted to James F. Rice and Isaac Kempton, known as number 6 in Grant No. 6267 containing 100 acres more or less.

Also another lot near Bear River aforesaid known as lot No 30 in Grant to Isaac Cornwell numbered 5111 and dated April 28th, 1867.

Also another lot near Bear River aforesaid being lot No. 7 in Grant 5111, bounded north by land of David Robbins east by the Township line and south by land of Ainsley Morgan, containing 100 acres more or less.

Also another lot near Bear River aforesaid granted to one Jessie Mayo on the 4th of September 1857 and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake standing at the south-east angle of lot No 2 granted to Lewis Cossitt on the west branch of Bear River, thence running south 71 degrees west 80 chains to the Township Line Road, thence south 19 degrees east on said road thence to the place of beginning containing 100 acres more or less.

Also another lot of land near Bear River aforesaid and bounded as follows. Beginning at a spruce tree on the south side of lake Jolly at the North-east angle of lot 39 surveyed for S. W. Mack, thence south along his east line 50 chains to a spruce tree to southwest of lot 45 granted to Joseph B. Harlow, thence easterly along the north line of said lot 20 chains to a stake thence north 50 chains and 50 links to a stake, thence west to the place of beginning containing 100 acres more or less.

Also another lot near Bear River aforesaid granted to James F. Rice and Isaac Kempton and bounded as follows. Beginning at a spruce tree standing in the rear line of 102 acres granted to Isaac Cornwell and distant 6 chains and 25 links in a course north 19 degrees west from the south-east angle thereof, thence south 71 degrees west 10 chains to a birch tree, thence North 19 degrees west 38 chains to a fir tree, thence North 71 degrees east 10 chains to the north-west angle of Ainsley Morgan's land, thence south 19 degrees east 38 chains to the place of beginning containing 100 acres more or less. Together with all houses, buildings, easements and appurtenances to the same belonging. The same having been levied upon under an execution issued upon a Judgment recovered herein by the Plaintiffs against the Defendant and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Digby for more than one year.

TERMS:—Ten per cent deposit, remainder on delivery of Deed.

Benjamin VanBlarcom

High Sheriff County of Digby.

Frank Jones, Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

Sheriff's office, Digby, March 10th, 1894.

$50 REWARD!

THE GAME SOCIETY being determined to put a stop to the wholesale unlawful slaughter of Game are prepared to pay the above reward to any person or persons giving information that will lead to the conviction of the guilty party or parties, viz. for

Killing Moose or Caribou

out of season; or any one person killing more than Two Moose or Four Caribou, or any person or persons hunting Moose with Dogs or snaring.

Action can be taken against persons breaking the above law within twelve months after the offence is committed.

GEO. PIERS,

Sec. Game Society. t f.

Halifax.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber having received the appointment lately held by Capt. Hughes of Surveyor of Shipping for classing and reclassing for the Counties of Digby, Kings and Annapolis, under the American Shipmaster's Association, New York, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to examine vessels for classing, for reclassing whose half time has run out or whose classing has expired.

3m JOHN H. [illegible] Digby Co.

In the Probate Court 1894.

Digby S. S.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Potter, late of Westport in the county of Digby, deceased.

To be sold at public auction on Tuesday the 27th day of March, A. D., 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon in front of the Court house at Digby in said county, under a license to sell real estate, granted by the Judge of Probate for the county of Digby, on the 27th day of December A. D. 1893.

All the estate, right, title, claim, property and demand that the said late Sarah Potter had at the time of her decease in and to the following piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being at Westport in the county of Digby and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the stone wall at the south west end of the house owned and occupied by the late Sarah Potter in her lifetime and running parallel with the lines across the Island to the main road or front street, thence to Charles Titus' land, thence northwesterly thence to land left expressly for John Doury and heirs for a road, thence up the said road parallel to the bounds first mentioned, being the land and property with buildings thereon, left to the said Sarah Potter by the will of her late Father, Elisha Payson, said will being dated the 15th day of February 1861. Together with all the houses, buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging and in any way appertaining.

TERMS:—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, balance on tender or delivery of deed.

W. E. Vanblarcom, Auctioneer,

Abigal A. Titus, administratrix.

Dated, Digby, N. S, February 19th, 1894.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Sir—May I solicit a few lines for a local space wherein to tell our friends the sum of money our baskets brought us at the Basket Social held at the Temperance hall on March 14th. The amount was $17.85. We are proud to say, with our other entertainments and this one, we have accomplished enough to pay for our organ, we have in our Baptist church, tonight, the first Sunday in August 1893. We wish to thank him for his kindness in helping us with the organ.

May our friends not get tired in helping us in good work, for we feel more determined to do what our hands find to do with all our might.

Yours truly, A Member

Central Grove, March 19.

The Sweeny Fund.

Digby, March 19, 1894.

SIR,—With the Editor's permission for publication a list showing the names and amounts subscribed to the above fund, amounting to $97.35 and will with amounts still to be added, reach one hundred dollars. The sum collected is deposited in the Bank of N. S. and will as soon as letters of administration are taken and executors appointed, one of which it is reported, shall be Mr. George Marshall, be placed over to such executors, to whom, proceeding our notice will be given through the press. The above amount shows conclusively that Digby not withstanding the sober fact that it is made open to philanthropy, is prompt to respond to an appeal to its sympathies, especially in this, emphasized by the fact that those firms with whom the deceased dealt not only contributed to the fund, but voluntarily cancelled the amounts of his current accounts, giving as a reason that he always was prompt and honorable in his dealings with them.

I would like to give a short statement of the resources of the family, as it may prompt some who may be able to go and give a word of encouragement and sympathy to the survivors. There is a widow, three young children and the mother of deceased aged 77 years, who is almost helpless (and here let me say, I have learned that the poor fellow never went to his work without going to his mother to see if she was comfortable and never went to bed without paying unto her yclept to her.) For resources they have three cows, a pig and coll sty, worth $150,—land collected say $100, wages during the deceased by winter $17.63, debt almost nil, outside of the widow and her cows to care for the mother the small property on which they live will on the death of the old lady fall to the heirs of the late Joshua Sweeny, so you will see that the aid expected will not only tide over immediate wants, but will give them a reserve and so inspire them with hope and confidence. It is proposed that a brother of the widow shall stay with her and attend to the work, and I understand the people in her vicinity will gladly put in the spring crop. I have made this extended explanation so that the people who so generously gave may understand what the necessity was and how the funds will be applied.

By making room for the above you will greatly oblige Yours etc.,

S. Woods.

(We regret being unable for want of space, to publish the list of contributors' names appended to the above. It will however appear in our next issue.)

Clementsport Chips.

On Monday evening all the invitations were gladly accepted for the party at the residence of Capt. W. H. Crowell. Always seemingly short and delightful time the guests departed, not forgetting to wish the host and hostess many more and prosperous years to their long and happy married life.

Mrs. W. V. Tilton has been spending a few days in Digby with her sister Miss Woodman.

Mr. Frank McLaughlin left for St. John on Monday where he will attend the Marine school.

The schr. Counting Packet and Mary E. have been to the wharves this week loading with wood and piling for the Boston market.

Mr. L. Rawling left for Boston on Saturday to join a ship for the coasting trade.

Miss Hutson, the popular teacher at Clementsvale and Mr. John Roop, who have been spending a short time with relatives and friends at Hainesville, returned on Tuesday.

Victoria Beach Varieties.

A gloom was cast over this place last week by the death of one of our young men, George A. youngest son of Joseph A. Haynes. He had been ailing through the fall and winter but, none but himself knew it. Unmindful of himself he plodded along without a murmur until about a month ago when his strength began to fail and his case was brought vividly to the notice of his parents. They did all that human power could do, but it was soon made evident that his stay on earth was short. All that they could do then was to make his last hours as comfortable as possible. But they were even denied this privilege at last for a paralytic shock deprived him of the power of speech and he was unable to make them understand. At the slightest movement a listening ear would be held to catch the word that might express a wish, but at the last the only words that he could speak were mother, father and water; all that could be done for him was to give him a little water to wet his parched throat. He lingered till Wednesday morning when God called him from us to be with Him in glory. It is not quite six months since their daughter, Jane, was buried. The wound is not yet healed, and now, this calamity falling, as it does so suddenly, seems greater than they can bear. The entire community join in expressing their deepest sympathy in this their trying affliction. The funeral took place on Friday and was attended by a very large number of relatives and friends. The church was filled to overflowing and the Rev. Mr. Jenkins delivered a very touching sermon. The bereaved parents take this opportunity to thank the neighbors and friends for their many kindnesses extended to them during their trying ordeal.

The Baptist congregation gathered in the church on Sabbath last, Feb. 18th, and contributed the sum of twenty seven dollars which was presented to the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, as a donation.

Bear River Breezes

Rev. Caleb Parker preached in the Methodist church last Sunday.

Capt. Harry Stewart, Brinton, is loaded and ready for sea; will sail for the West Indies the first chance.

Mr. Collin Shaw was in town Monday.

Schr. Sandoval Phin, Walker, is loading wood for the States.

Brig Champion went down the river last Saturday bound for Boston.

Schr Ottawa, Woodworth, is at the wharf loading for St. John.

F. W. Lydon was in town Tuesday.

Schr. V. T. H., Doyle, is due here this week from Boston.

Schr. Seraphine, Chute, is about ready to sail from Boston for the port.

(From another correspondent)

Shipping has got nicely started again here.

The brig Harry Stewart arrived last week and is now loaded and ready to clear again. She has a cargo of lumber, and is bound for Cuba.

The packet S again getting under way. She is at present loading West. The Citizen is again going on the route this season. She is commanded by Captain Woodworth.

The schr. Seven Dallas is loading wood for Rockland, Maine.

The meeting of the voters of Bear River in the Academy Friday evening was largely attended, and proved very interesting to all present. After some warm discussion two thousand dollars was voted to the building fund, making the cost of the new school house seven thousand dollars.

There were some very special meetings held in the Salvation Army this past week, which were largely attended. The meetings were of a very special character, a number of visiting officers being present, among whom were Ensign Gage, Lieut Smith (of Yarmouth) and Capt. Edward of Digby. The music and singing were appreciated by all present. There has been quite a revival wave in the present officer's hands charge. The meetings on Sunday will be led by Sergt. Major Cowler of Digby.

There is a week of special revival services going on at the Baptist church this week.

Rev. Mr. Prestwood occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church Sunday morning last.

The election passed off very quietly here. The temperance party are rejoicing at present over the Prohibition vote polled.

Pickerel.

Training Schools.

E. Hart, Nichols, B. A. in the Nova Scotian

The office of the teacher is the education of the youth, and how much this means will depend upon the conception of the word education. In its narrowest sense it cannot mean less than the development, drawing out or cultivation of the faculties or powers of mind. Now in a wider and, I think, more correct sense it must include the development of all the faculties or powers of the rational, whether mental or physical.

The intimate and intimate relation that exists, or should exist, one with the other and, to prove that we should not develop one at the expense of the other. The perfectly educated man has "a sound mind in a sound body." Here, be it said, mental development includes all powers of mind, emotional and volitional as well as intellectual.

If this be what education is, namely, the development of all the powers of our being, whether mental or physical, it is plain the labor of the teacher covers a broad field, and is of a very responsible character. He must develop the intellect, cultivate the emotions and strengthen the will of the beings under his charge; and along with this attention must be paid to the senses, which must be trained to provide the pleasures within the reach of each; and more than this he has I must be trained to carry out the ideas that the mind originates.

The perfect being is one so educated that his thoughts are in harmony with truth, and his acts are in accordance with right; and he is thus capable of original and independent action.

As teachers, we should be prepared for this work of education. One of the first things to know must be the nature of the being upon which we are to act. A knowledge of the child is a first essential. The principles of the laws of growth must be known, and educational processes must be adapted to these laws before we can expect our efforts to be crowned with the best success. The science of the human mind, and particularly in its formative stages, must be a principal element in the professional studies of the teacher.

Such knowledge cannot be satisfactorily acquired by personal observation alone, but we must make use of what is offered by the fruits of others' toil in the fields. In truth, it depend on ourselves, and ignore the principles and classified knowledge of others, our will be of a very fragmentary and imperfect nature. The study of what others have written on this subject is necessary to a clear understanding of it, although our own observation and introspection of ourselves and very materially in the confirmation of the facts others have written. By such study as this we get a knowledge of the being to be educated and the laws to be obeyed, if we are to work with the greatest economy.

Again another qualification of a successful teacher is to be acquainted with the correct method of teaching and to practise it.

To my mind there is only one correct method; and that is the making use of the familiar and interesting facts the child already possesses, in teaching, and to link the new to the old in such a way that they will be inseparable.

I do not mean that every teacher will employ the same manner of doing this. There will be as many manners of doing it as there are individual teachers. But each must follow essentially the same method.

All knowledge to be intelligible or understand must be presented in terms that are already familiar; that is we must take hold of ideas already known and use them to express new ones. The progress must be from the known or familiar to the unknown.

The more familiar ideas we use and the better we combine these the more successful will be our efforts to give any new idea. The younger the pupil is or the simpler his mind, the more careful must we be in our efforts to teach him. All primary knowledge or "simple notions" as they are called, must be got through the senses. On this ground must be built the whole structure of knowledge. If we could imagine a being without any one of the senses we would have one without any possibility of mental development. It is only as we get knowledge through the channel of the senses, and proceed from this, that mental development is possible. The mind of a being lacking all the senses would be a blank, with the possession only of the principles according to which all knowledge must be arranged.

Supplied with the elementary materials by the senses the mind by its spontaneous activity works over and elaborate into more complex forms, and keeps working it ever, always acquiring knowledge of greater complexity, and with each effort becomes more capable of action.

There is then one and but one method of teaching, and that is to present all new knowledge in familiar forms of expression or to make use of the ideas already familiar to the child.

Another useful if not absolutely essential qualification of a teacher is to be familiar with as many great educators as possible. By means of this the teacher is shown the principals whose application is successful and those the carrying out of which is fruitless. No one can doubt the desirability of such knowledge for the teacher.

These three, namely, a knowledge of the being to be educated, a knowledge of the correct method of teaching, and a familiarity with the great and epoch-making lives in the realm of education might be considered the professional qualifications of the teacher, which rendered him competent for his life work, the education of the youth. But, in addition to the above, a teacher to be adequately prepared for his profession, must of course, have a full and clear knowledge of the subject matter to be taught. As this is indisputable, and training schools are not the places especially adapted for this preparation, we will leave this matter with this bare reference.

Now let us consider how this training of the teacher can best be got. The scholarship is not difficult of attainment. Schools that offer opportunities for this are numerous and well qualified to give it. More difficulty might be experienced in regard to the other requisites.

Schools that have for their professed object the preparation of the teacher for his life work are known as Normal or training Schools. It is within two hundred years that such have at all existed, and almost within the last half century that they have become generally recognized as indispensable in any complete system of education.

Now their office is generally admitted, and all countries that have a good educational system have them established as a part of that system. In every such school the curriculum must have three things. It must provide for the teaching of the nature of the being to be educated and the laws of its mental growth. Again the correct method of teaching must be taught, and a knowledge of the history of education must be provided.

In regard to the first, the Training School presents advantages of a peculiar kind. The study is made practical, for the teacher is shown the application of the principles he has learned. This method of teaching mental science differs much from that ordinarily practised; and it is by its superiority that principles are made practical and real, that they are of use to the teacher.

By this knowledge the teacher is enabled to direct the mental development of the child into its proper and natural channels, and its mind is not dwarfed, twisted and changed into unnatural forms. This can be by a strict observance of the laws of mental development is the child's mind naturally developed or unfolded.

Too much attention cannot be laid upon the importance of this matter; and Training Schools are prepared to a slit the teacher in this understanding of the nature and manner of growth of the being, in the development of which his energies are to be expended.

Another subject that should engage the attention of the Training Schools is that of the method of teaching. To pursue a correct method is quite essential. If the method of teaching be wrong, the work of the teacher will fall short of its purpose, and accomplish but a part of what it aims to do. It is only as we work in harmony with nature or according to natural laws, that we can hope for success to crown our efforts. In the mental as well as in the physical world all things appear according to certain laws; and by intuitable laws; and as by working in alliance with physical laws we accomplish the greatest results in the physical world, so in the realm of mind we must all ourselves with the laws of mind for a strict observance of them if we are to achieve the highest and greatest results.

In order to work according to the laws we must know their working and practical application; and in presenting it in such a way that it may be absorbed or received by the mind in harmony with the natural way of perceiving, if we hope knowledge to be received to the greatest advantage.

Again, the History of Education must hold an important place in the curriculum of the training school. By means of this the teacher is made acquainted with the practical application of the principles of the great educators, and the success or failure of such applications. The life of no educationist should be studied without acquiring some thing useful in the way of either leading us to the practice of some principles or to avoid others, whose application is not attended with success.

By this study of practical educators much may also be learned concerning the organization and management of schools. And this is not a small matter in the study of the progress of education. An enthusiasm is also awakened by the study of the lives of men who possessed unquenchable zeal in the cause of education, and this acts as a stimulus to keep awake our zeal in the trying labours of apparent failure.

In this regard there is room for much progress even in this, the strength of the feeling of interest and enthusiasm in the cause.

The ancient teacher, whose heart is in his work, is the teacher from whose labors the greatest results are attainable.

But if Training Schools stopped here their work would be begun, and they would forfeit their very name.

The teacher's life is one of doing, and the only way to learn to do is by doing. Training Schools can provide most favorable opportunities for this. The doing or putting in practice the principles learned is under the supervision of men of superior skill in teaching, whose duty is to correct mistakes and direct those beneath their care to the right road, and guide them along that road.

The advantages of thus doing under trained teachers is plain to all. How much better to make mistakes in teaching a class under the direction of a trained teacher, and have these errors corrected by superior skill, than to school beneath one's own care and after many months correct them? By this practice one may learn the obstacle to be encountered and blunders to be made by a teacher before he assumes the responsibility of office. Too many teachers get their practical training in the school room far from any means of correction and at the expense of those under their care. Is the teacher any more fit for his practical work without this preparation than the physician without his hospital practice? I answer, no. His work is of a more responsible character. He deals with human characters, and his work in a great degree decides whether these shall be good or bad. He cannot always overcome the baneful influence of a careless home or bad companions on his pupils, but he can try and can at least check the influence.

Let us have a more firm belief in works it is only by work that we can learn to work, and if we have this strongly, our pupils will get it from us. There is need of a deeper earnestness in the cause, and as we get this earnestness will be more successful. A thing that will help toward this is a professional spirit and this will result from a professional training. In other professions how marked is this feeling! It is a sent in the teaching profession of a serious nature and sorely needs correction.

A teacher with a professional training is better qualified for his work than one without. But it must not be understood that a teacher can be made by this means. All the training that is possible can only help make him ready for his work, and without earnest zealous effort the best results of such training will not appear.

Many, doubtless, without such help have become excellent and eminent teachers, and have attained far higher success than a great number who have had the advantages of such a training. But, may we not believe that those who succeed without the training would have attained far higher success if they had had such training, and that those who only have mediocre success with the training would not even have had this without their preparation.

As much as the lawyer needs his special training in law, the physician his in medicine, the clergyman his in theology, so much does the teacher need a special preparation for his life work; and may the day be not distant when such will be the opinion of the people in this matter, that they will no more entrust their children's education in unprepared men, than sick children to an unskilled physician for medical treatment.

E. H. N.

LORD ROSEBERY AND HOME RULE.

EDINBURGH, March 18,—Lord Rosebery was received in this city yesterday by cheering crowds. More than 5,000 Liberals had gathered at the Corn Exchange to hear him speak. He entered him with tumultuous applause as he entered the hall. The most important part of the premier's address was his explanation of the statement made by him on March 15 in the house of lords concerning his attitude toward home rule.

"When I spoke in the house of lords," he said, "I declared with frankness and perspicacity my attitude toward home rule. Unfortunately the interpretation my opponents put on my words was not what I meant when I uttered them in the house of lords. If rightly interpreted my words must have carried conviction to the heart of England that what I said was a truism, although not at all in the sense to which the Unionists interpreted them. Advocates of home rule were in duty bound to wait for the proclamation vote of England they might never carry anything. The present government have carried the parish council bill for England with the 17th vote. It is not necessary to demand the English majority to carry the home rule bill or to beat down the English vote in order to convince the English people of the justice of Irish home rule.

The situation to which he had referred, Lord Rosebery continued, was a familiar one. The house of lords, for instance, might be said to have England at its back, yet in the ordinary circles of the country men now the people had risen ten to one against the upper chamber. Why his words had been misinterpreted was quite evident. A certain party sought to sow discord between the Irish and the Liberals. The organ of this party, the London Times, had wilfully misrepresented his utterance.

LONDON, March 18.—Addressing a meeting held today in honor of ex. Patrick, John Dillon, Edward Blake and Michael Davitt expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with Lord Rosebery's declaration in Edinburgh concerning his attitude toward home rule. They agreed that the premier's utterance proved him an honest home ruler. Timothy Healy said he was glad Lord Rosebery had withdrawn his parliamentary statement. If the Parnellites would only join us," he added, "it would be better than any number of English declarations.

The Daily News says: "Lord Rosebery spoke in fullest harmony with the political party of which he is leader."

LONDON, March 18.—Sir Wm. Harcourt, replying to a deputation of Welshmen advocating the disestablishment of the church in Wales, said the government was resolved to push the disestablishment measure through all its stages during the present session.

Louis Kossuth Dead.

TURIN, March 20.—Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, died at 11 tonight. He will be interred at Genoa beside his daughter. Edmond DeAmicis, the Italian author will deliver a funeral oration in the name of Italy. The obsequies will be impressive, and will be attended by a great gathering of Hungarians.

Louis Kribbs, the adventurer in the whisky interest, submitted his report to the Royal Commission last week.

In closing his evidence Mr. Kribbs gave the following reasons why, in his judgment, prohibition should not be passed in Canada:

1 It is wrong in theory and impossible of effect.

2 It contemplates a tyranny that cannot be justified by even the good its promoters designedly seek.

3 It increases the evil sought to be removed and develops other and far greater evils.

4 It is based upon an atrocious injustice to a large section of the community, and boundless brigandage toward a large, legitimate trade.

5 It is fostered by gross exaggeration, moral and scientific error, and immoral and anti-Christian doctrine.

6 It breeds perjury in the courts, knavery in politics, unrighteousness in the pulpit, and contempt for law among the people.

7 Where attempted to be enforced it destroys a reputable and open traffic only to drive it into the hands of the most disreputable classes, robs the community of those wise restrictions they are sufficient to submit to, opens the way for wholesale adulteration, gives free play to all that is evil in the traffic and offers opposition to only that which is good.

8 Under it crime increases while temperance decreases, drunkenness increases while immigration decreases, it destroys industry, while fostering lawless agitation to the blackmailer, the boodlegger, and the professional Prohibition agitator.

9 It asks, for its success (which it even then fails to attain), powers not granted under any other law, robs the citizen of a fundamental principle of British law, requires that he shall be held innocent until proven guilty, elevates to the magistrate's bench with authority under for the position, and in whose hands justice becomes a mockery, provides for evidence to be received based on the scum of creation—the base professional informer, the character assassination, 10 It robs the young man of his manliness and his moral sense, and develops in him cowardice, quibbling, lying or open defiance of law. It offers temptation to the forced sheikh him from the temptation of the open saloon, but initiates him into the mysteries of the fashionable "joint," the "speakeasy" and "the gambling hell." The "swell" brigade and the drinking club, have not attempted to be suppressed familiarities him with open, constant, flagrant violation of the law until he loses all respect for the majesty of the law.

11 Professedly designed for the moral regeneration of man, it throws aside the Word of God to take in hand the policeman's club.

12 It is based upon a false assumption, presupposing a condition of affairs that does not exist.

13 It deprives the country of a large revenue under false pretences.

14 It is undemocratic, unjust, unworkable and unnecessary.

DIED.

HAYNES—At Victoria Beach on the 14th inst. George A. Youngest son of Joseph A. Haynes aged 16 years.

BORN.

At Central Grove on March 18th, to the wife of George Delaney a son.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF DIGBY.

Ar March 16 Helen M, Brown, Parrsboro.
Ar March 20 Ann Eliza Calder, Campobello.
Cld March 16 Helena M, Brown, St John.
Cld March 20 Ann Eliza, Calder, fishing.

CANADIAN, BRITISH, AND FOREIGN PORTS

Sld from St. John March 17, ship Favorite, Dunham, for Dublin.

Ar at Bear River, 15th inst, brig Harry Steward, Brinton, from New York.

Ar at Gloucester, Mass, 13th inst, brig Boston Marine, Porter, from Boston for Tucker Wedge, N. S.

Ar at Gloucester, Mass, 16 inst, schr G H Mills, from Bear River, N S, for Havre de Grace.

Ar at Clenfuegos, 6th inst, schr John S Parker, Millberry, from Parsagoula; 7th inst Lena Pickup, Roop, from Annapolis, N. S.

Ar from Cardenas, 8th inst, schr Granville Starrett, from Annapolis.

Ar at Boston 17th inst, schrs Herbert Rice, Dunham, from Mayaguez; F Richards, Thibodeau, from Metegban; schr Swanhilda, from Chesapeake, N. S.

Ar at Delaware Breakwater, 17th inst, barque Woodbine, Saunders, from Manzanillo; brig Edward E Hutchings, Warner, from Aracagua via Barbados.

Cl At Sagua, 10th inst, bark Exception, Starratt, for Manzanillo.

Ar at New York, 13th inst, barque Low Wood, Thurber, for Melbourne.

The Hen Fever of Jed Watson.

Jed Watson, he was after it; he followed up the gleam,
He chased the gorgeous vision of his life's perpetual dream;
He had a faith that urged him on through all life's waste and fens,
That he could build a fortune up by simply raising hens.

Jed watched his growing pullets and there came a vision fair
Of palaces with portices expanding in the air,
And those cloud-bannered palaces, reared not of stone or bricks,
Were built of all the nabbed eggs of all his unhatched chicks.

He preached the poultry gospel unto all men everywhere,
His wife and he'd permit a hen to lay eggs in his hair;
From morning, when the great red sun rose from the ocean foam,
He'd sit and theorize on hens until the cows came home.

Hens dangled from his heart strings and made nests in his brain,
And great gigantic hen-coops were his palaces in Spain;
And all his active intellect was focused, like a lens,
Upon the all absorbing theme of hens, and only hens.

"One hen will lay twelve hundred eggs, I calculate," said Jed,
"And hatch a thousand chickens that'll mature her when she's dead;
These chicks will raise a million more, and by a few to spare,
I'll sell out for a dollar each—and I'm a millionaire."

So Jed he built a hen-house that was after his own heart,
Though his own house in which he lived was falling all apart;
He gave his pullets dainties all of corn and mash and meat,
While his own wife and his two boys had plain salt pork to eat.

He went to all the poultry shows and traveled here and there,
And put a mortgage on his farm to pay his railroad fare;
And he went to hen conventions and he talked to poultrymen
On "The Boundless Possibilities of the Developed Hen."

So Jed he followed after it; he followed up the gleam
And chased his hen millennium down the vista of his dream.
"The hen-house," he would say, "is the way to wealth," said, he "no way is surer."
But every extra hen he owned made him a dollar poorer.

His hens would not forget to eat, but oft they forget to lay,
And if they had, forgot to hatch—a hen's provoking way,—
For hens are haughty as the gods, and withal as mean
And in ten billion degrees of hens there's not one perfect hen.

But Jed he followed after it; he followed up the gleam,
For every hen that plucked and scratched was perfect in his dream;
His dream-hens all were perfect hens, but full of faults his real—
This is a marked discrepancy 'twixt actual and real—

So poor Jed lived a bankrupt life and died a debtor slave;
And then his hens went out and scratched the flowers from off his grave.
Ah, myriads of dreamers vain have grown since time began:
But the hen-dream is the vainest dream of all the dreams of man.

But we will follow after it; we follow up the gleam,
And we raise expensive hens, all dream the sweet hen-dream.
If my philosophy is true, no man was ever made
Who has not speculated some in this same poultry trade.

—Sam Walter Foss, in New York Tribune

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Nothing Unimportant Occurs In the Life of Any of Us.

"Through a Window in a Basket Was It Let Down By the Wall" Great Results All Hang by a Slender Tenure.

MONTCLAIR, Ala., March 11.—Rev T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. who is now visiting the South, selected as the subject of today's sermon, "Unappreciated Services," the text being taken from Acts 11, 33: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."

Damascus is a city of white and glistening architecture, sometimes called "the eye of the east," sometimes called "a pearl surrounded by emeralds," at one time distinguished for swords of the best material, called Damascus blades, and upholstery of richest fabric, called damasks. A horseman by the name of Paul, riding toward this city, had been thrown from the saddle. The horse had dropped under a flash from the sky, which at the same time was so bright it blinded the rider for many days, and I think so permanently injured his eye sight that this defect of vision became the thorn in the flesh he afterwards speaks of. He started for Damascus a butcher of Christians, but after that hard fall from his horse he was a changed man, and preached Christ in Damascus till the city was shaken to its foundation.

The mayor gives authority for his arrest, and the popular cry is "Kill him! Kill him!" The city is surrounded by a high wall, and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilcian preacher escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their balconies projected clear over and hovered about the gardens outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and pull up fruits and flowers from the gardens. To this day visitors at the monastery of Mount Sinai are lifted and let down in baskets. Detectives prowled around from house to house looking for Paul, but his friends hid him now in one place, now in another. He was no coward; as fifty incidents of his life demonstrate. But he feels his work is not yet done, and so he evades assassination. "Is that fanatic here?" the police shout in another house door. Sometimes on the street incognito he passes through a crowd of clenched fists, and sometimes he secretes himself on the housetop. At last the infuriated populace get on track of him. They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. "He is in!" "He is in!" The vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursurers are at the front door. They break in "Fetch out that gospelizer, and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Providentially there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fastened a rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, and then while Paul holds on to the rope with both hands his friends lower away, carefully and cautiously, slowly but surely, further down and further down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out, and shout and alone, starts on that famous missionary tour, the story of which has astonished earth and heaven. Appropriate entry in Paul's diary of travels: "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

Observe, first, on what a slender tenure great results hang. The ropemaker who twisted that cord fastened to that lowering basket never knew how much would depend on the strength of it. How it had been broken and the arrow life had been dashed out? What would have become of the Christian church? All that magnificent missionary work in Pamphylia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Macedonia, would never have been accomplished. All his writings that make up so indispensable and enchanting a part of the New Testament would never have been written. The story of resurrection would never have been so gloriously told as he told it. His experience of heroic and triumphant endurance at Philippi, in the Mediterranean's uroclydon, under flagellation and at his beheading, would not have kindled the courage of ten thousand martyrdoms. But the rope holding that basket, how much depended on it. So, again and again great results have hung on what seemed slender circumstances.

Did even ship of many thousand tons crossing the sea have such important passenger as had once a boat of leaves, from half a foot to half a foot long or four feet, the vessel made waterproof by a coat of bitumen, and floating on the Nile with the infant lawgiver of the Jews on board? What if same crocodile should crunch it? What if some of the cattle waiting in for a drink should sink it? Vessels of war sometimes carry forty guns looking through the portholes, ready to open battle. But that tiny craft on the Nile seems to be armed with all the guns of thunder that bombarded Sinai at the law giving. On that fragile craft sailed how much of historical importance!

The parsonage at Epworth, England, is on fire in the night, and the father rushed through the hallway for the rescue of his children. Seven children are out and safe on the ground, but one remains in the consuming building. That one wakes, and, finding his bed on fire and the building crumbling, comes to the window, and two peasants make a ladder of their bodies, one peasant standing on the shoulders of the other, and down the human ladder the boy descends—John Wesley. If you would know how much depended on that ladder of peasants, ask the millions of Methodists on both sides of the sea. Ask those mission stations all round the world. Ask the hundreds of thousands already ascended to join their founder, who would have perished but for the living stair of peasants' shoulders.

An English ship stopped at Pitcairn Island, and right in the midst of the surrounding cannibalism and squalor the passengers discovered a christian colony of churches and schools and beautiful homes and highest style of religion and civilization. Not one year's no mission ary and no Christian influence had landed there. Why this oasis of light amid a desert of heathendom? Sixty years before, a ship had met disaster, and one of the sailors, unable to save anything else, went to his trunk and took out a Bible which his mother had placed there, and swam ashore, the Bible held in his teeth. The Book was read on all sides until the rough and vicious population were evangelized, and a church was started and an enlightened community established, and the world's history has no more brilliant page than that which tells of the transformation of a nation by one book. It did not seem of much importance whether the sailor continued to hold the book in his teeth or let fall in the breakers, but upon what small circumstance depended what mighty results.

Practical inference: There are no insignificances in our lives. The minutest thing is part of a magnitude. Infinity is made up of infinitesimals. Great things an aggregation of small things. The Bethlehem manger pulling on a star in the eastern sky. One book in a drenched sailor's mouth the evangelization of a multitude. One boat of papyrus on the Nile freightened with events for all ages. The fate of Christendom in a basket let down from a window on the wall. What you do, do well. If you make a rope make it strong and true, for you know not how much may depend on your workmanship. If you fashion a boat let it be waterproof, for you know not who may sail in it. If you put a Bible in the trunk of your boy as he goes from home, let it be heard in your prayers, for it may have a mission as far-reaching as the book which the sailor carried in his teeth to the Pitcairn beach. Your work, man's life is an Island between two eternities—eternity past rippling against his shoulders, eternity to come touching his brow. The casual, the accidental, that which merely happened so, are parts of a great plan, and the rope that lets the tiny private postie from the Damascus wall is the cable that holds to its mooring the ship of the church in the northeast storm of the centuries.

Again, notice unrecognized and unrewarded services. Who spun the rope? Who tied it to the basket? Who steadied the illustrious preacher, as he stepped into it? Who relaxed not a muscle of the arm or dismissed an anxious look from face to face until the basket touched the ground and the discharged the magnificent cargo? Not one of their names has come to us, but there was no work done that day in Damascus or in all the earth compared with the importance of their work. What if they had in their agitation told a lie? What could slip? What if the sound of the mob at the door had led them to say: "Paul must take care of himself, and we will take care of ourselves"? No, no! They held the rope, and in doing so did more for the Christian church than any thing, and of us will ever accomplish. But God knows and has made eternal record of their undertaking. And they know. How contrast they now with those who, when they read his letters to the Romans, to the Corinthians, to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Philippians, to the Colossians, to the Thessalonians, to Timothy, to Titus, to Philemon, to the Hebrews, and when they reflect how he walked out of prison with the centurion unlocking the gate for him, and took command of Adriatic cornship when the sailors were many scared to death, and preached a sermon that nearly shook Felix off his judgment seat, how many men and women will help him down through the window and over the wall taking in private over the matter, and saying: "How glad I am that we effected that rescue. In coming time others may get the glory of Paul's work, but no one will rob us of the satisfaction of knowing that we held the rope."

There are said to be about sixty nine thousand ministers of religion in this country. About fifty thousand, I warrant, came from early homes which had to struggle for the necessaries of life. The sons of farmers and merchants generally become bankers and merchants. The most of those who become ministers are the sons of those who had terrific struggles to get their everyday bread. The collegiate and theological education of that son took every farthing from the family table for eight years. The other children were more scantily appareled. The son at college every little while got a bundle from home. In it were the socks that mother had knit, sitting up late at night, her only leisure time, for she was a widow. And there also were some delicacies from the sister's hand for the voracious appetite of a hungry student.

The years go by, and the son has been ordained and is preaching the glorious Gospel, and a great revival comes and souls by the scores and hundreds accept the Gospel from the lips of that young preacher, and father and mother, quite old now, are visiting the son at the village parsonage, and at the close of a Sabbath of mighty blessing father and mother retire to their room, the son lighting the way and asking them if he can do anything to make them more comfortable, saying that if they want anything in the night just to knock on the wall. And then all alone father and mother talk over the gracious influences of the day, and say: "Well, it was worth all we went through to educate that boy. It was a hard pull, but we held on till the work was done. This world may not know it, but, mother, we held the rope, didn't we?" And the voice tremulous with joyful emotion responded, "Yes, father, we held the rope. I feel my work is done. Now Lord letteest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." "Paterfamilias," says the fifth, "I never felt so much like living in my life as now. I want to see what that fellow is going on to do, he has begun so well."

Oh, men and women here assembled, you brag sometimes how you have fought your way in the world, but I think there have been helpful influences that you have never fully acknowledged. Has there not been some influence in your early or present home that the world cannot see? Does there not reach to you from among the New England hills or from Western prairies, or from southern plantation, or from English, or Scottish or Irish home, a cord of influence that has kept you right when you would have gone into misery, and would have broken and made a crooked track, recalled you. The rope must be as long as thirty years or five hundred miles long, or three thousand miles long, but hands that went out of sight long ago still hold the rope. You want to know who helped you? Who rowed him with sharpest spurs, and to let the reins lie loose upon the neck, and to give a shout to a racer if you are going to ride out of reach of your mother's prayers. Why, a ship crossing the Atlantic in seven days and six days and five days from them! sailor finds them on the lookout as he takes his place, and finds them on the mast as he climbs the rattlines to disentangle a rope in the tempest and finds them swinging on the hammock when he turns in. Why not be frank and acknowledge it—the most of us who long ago would have been dashed to pieces had not gracious and loving hands steadily and lovingly and mightily held the rope.

But there must come a time when we shall find out who those Damascus scenes were who lowered Paul in the basket, and greet them and all those who have rendered to God and the world unrecognized and unrecorded services. That is going to be one of the glad excitements of heaven—the hunting up and picking out of those who did great good on earth and got no credit for it. Here the church has been going on nineteen centuries and this is probably the first sermon ever recognizing the services of the people in that Damascus balcony. Come, Jimpey, and tell us a dying Christian: "Give my love to St. Paul when you meet him." When you and I meet him, as we will, I shall ask him to introduce me to those people who got him out of the Damascus peril.

Once for thirty six hours we expected every moment to go to the bottom of the ocean. The waves struck through the skylights and rushed down into the hold of the ship and hissed against the boilers. It was an awful time, but by the blessing of God and the faithfulness of the man in charge, we came out of the cyclone and we arrived at home. Each one, before leaving the ship, thanked Captain Andrews. I do not think there was a man or woman that went off that ship without thanking Captain Andrews, and when, years after, I heard of his death, I was impelled to write a letter of condolence to his family in Liverpool. Everybody recognized the goodness, the courage, the kindness of Captain Andrews, but it occurs to me now that we never thanked the engineer. He stood away down in the darkness, amid the hissing furnaces, doing his whole duty. Nobody thanked the engineer, but God recognized his heroism and his continuance and his fidelity, and there will be just as high reward for the engineer who worked out of sight as the captain who stood on the bridge of the ship in the midst of the howling tempest.

A Christian woman was seen going along the edge of a wood every evening, and [illegible] in the country did not understand how a mother with so many cares and anxieties could waste so much time so to be [illegible] suffering on evening by evening. It was found out afterward that she went there to pray for her household, and while there one evening she wrote that beautiful hymn, famous in all ages for cheering Christian hearts.

I love to steal a while away
From every cumbering care,
And spend the hours of setting day
In humble, grateful prayer.

Shall there be no reward for such unpretending, yet everlasting service?

We go into long sermons to prove that we will be able to recognize people in heaven, when there is one reason we fail to present, and that is better than all—God will introduce us. We shall have them all pointed out. You would not be guilty of the impoliteness of entering friends in your parlor not introduced, and celestial politeness will demand that we be made acquainted with all the heavenly household. What rehearsal of old times and recital of stirring reminiscences! If others fail to give introduction, God will take us through, and before our first twenty four hours in heaven—if it were calculated by earthly timepieces—have passed, we shall meet and talk with more heavenly celebrities than in our entire mortal state we met earthly celebrities. Many who made great noise of usefulness will sit on the last seat by the front door of the heavenly temple; while right up within arm's reach of the heavenly throne will be many who, though they could not preach thunderbolts or pile up resources and hundreds accept the Gospel from the lips of that young preacher, and father and mother, quite old now, are visiting the son at the village parsonage, and at the close of a Sabbath of mighty blessing father and mother retire to their room, the son lighting the way and asking them if he can do anything to make them more comfortable, saying that if they want anything in the night just to knock on the wall. And then all alone father and mother talk over the gracious influences of the day, and say: "Well, it was worth all we went through to educate that boy. It was a hard pull, but we held on till the work was done. This world may not know it, but, mother, we held the rope, didn't we?" And the voice tremulous with joyful emotion responded, "Yes, father, we held the rope. I feel my work is done. Now Lord letteest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." "Paterfamilias," says the fifth, "I never felt so much like living in my life as now. I want to see what that fellow is going on to do, he has begun so well."

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The Death of Lobengula.

TATI, Feb 16.—The report of the death of Lobengula which reached here through native sources on the 9th inst. has now been definitely confirmed by a special messenger from Mr Usher, the trader, who adds that all the late King's regiments are now coming in to surrender except the old Inyats regiment, which is guarding the King's grave.

Excessive rains still prevail. Many parts of the country are flooded and mails are delayed.

Lobengula King of the Matabele, was the son of Mosilikatse, a Zulu chief, who driven northwards by the European settlers, conquered the country now known as Matabeland. Lobengula was about sixty years of age, and although excessively corpulent, was yet of very dignified appearance and bearing. Bengula, which was the King's real name, means "defender," while the prefix Lo signified "the." The history of the war which resulted in the overthrow of Lobengula is to recent to need recapitulation. Lo Ben personally always desired to maintain friendly relations with the whites. After the capture of Buluwayo, Lo Ben fled north. It is said that the annihilation of Captain Wilson's party (which he was fearful would be revenged) alone prevented him from acceding to Dr. Jameson's proposals of surrendering to the English.

Warning to Vicious Dogs.

According to a decision just given by the supreme court of Halifax, a man has the right to shoot a dog which runs out and barks at his horse, if he believes the animal likely to be seriously frightened thereby. In this case, which originated in Kings Co. the plaintiff's dog barked at defendant's horse, frightening him, and the latter, in order to prevent his horse from running away, shot and killed the dog. Plaintiff sued the defendant for the value of his dog and got a judgment in the county court for $15 and costs. This was appealed to Halifax and the full bench reversed the judgment, deciding that the defendant was justified in shooting the dog under the circumstances, and leaving the plaintiff some two or three hundred dollars of costs to pay. It is to be hoped that decisions of the supreme court come so near to what appears to the lay mind to be the sense of wisdom and common sense as this one. The dog which makes a business of running out into the road and barking at every team that comes along, ought to be shot, and his owner deserves to be indicted by the grand jury for maintaining a public nuisance. This decision of the supreme court affirms the right of travelling public to shoot all such creatures. Any man who wishes to keep a dog, has perfect same, the right to do so, but he has not the right to keep about him a brute which is a nuisance to his neighbor or to the general public. Let all such yelping curs, therefore take heed and govern themselves according.—Bridgetown Monitor.

Keep to the Right and Go Ahead.

The story is told that, on certain occasions, when a company of persons were discussing in a crowded room sacred subjects and certain prominent men, one suddenly exclaimed: "I should like to meet that Bishop of Lichfield; I'd put a question to him that would puzzle him."

"Very well," said a voice out of another corner, "now is your time, for I am the bishop."

The man was somewhat startled and taken aback, but presently recovered himself and said: "Well, my lord can you tell me the way to heaven?"

"Nothing easier," answered the bishop, "you have only to turn to the right and go straight ahead."

IT HAUNTS ME STILL!

The Baleful Blood Bitters Bottle of Childhood Days, and What It Contained.

Whenever I see the snows beginning to melt and the signs of spring to make themselves unmistakable know I remember with horror the springtime season of my boyhood. How mother used to dose us poor little unfortunates with nauseous stuff she called "good for what ailed us," and how we used to be ministers of our own punishment. We had to scour the woods for ground hemlock, spearmint, bark and pulsous pine, which were to be stewed up together, mixed with liquor of some kind and then poured down our devoured throats to clear our blood and tone up our system. Ugh! the taste of it, like "the bright smile" in the old song—it haunts me still. Very often there was wormwood in it. Next to the little alphabet beads we wore around our necks at school to ward off the itch, the bitters bottle, a huge black one, was one of the terrors of existence. How much more rational, sensible, and pleasant, we think, are the people, old and young, of today, who can purify their blood and tone up their system in the springtime by a mild and pleasant course of Hawker's Blood Bitters and Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic, the most thorough and effective combination in the form of spring medicine ever placed before the public.

That tired, depressed and exhausted feeling with which so many suffer at this period of the year, is a sure indication of a weak and debilitated state of the system. Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Mental Inactivity, Irritability and other symptoms of a disordered state of the system generally, followed Hawkers Nerve and Stomach Tonic is a certain cure when faithfully used for all diseases arising from nerve exhaustion, weakness or impaired digestion, and impoverished or impure condition of the blood, and the prostrating effects of La Grippe or any nerve weakness of the heart or brain, bringing home worry, overstrain of mind or body or excesses of any nature. Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic can be obtained from all druggists and dealers. Price 50 cents a bottle or 6 bottles for $2.50. Pills 25 cents a box.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Pointer For You.

The following letter from L. E. Roisine of St John, to the Hawker Medicine Co., explains itself: "A short time ago I was suffering from a very severe cold, hoarseness and cough. I got a bottle of Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry and it cured me in two days. I feel that every person should know of the remarkable virtues of this medicine." "Friends, have you tried the remedy referred to for that cold or nasty cough.

La grippe, Coughs and Colds yield readily to Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam.

Next to trying to catch the ear of a deaf man, perhaps the most difficult undertaking is to convince one's self that he caught the attention of a cross eyed woman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget

What fills the house with delight,
And makes her scull crisp and light;
Her bread so tender, the appetite?
COTTOLENE

What is it makes her cry inch
A treat, her husband eat so much,
Though pies he never used to touch?
COTTOLENE

What is it shortens cake so nice,
Better than lard, while less in price,
And does the cooking in a trice?
COTTOLENE

What is it that fries oysters, fish,
Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish,
As nice and quickly as you'd wish?
COTTOLENE

What is it saves the time and care
And patience of our women fair,
And helps them make their cake so rare?
COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude
Of every lover of pure food
By making "COTTOLENE" so good?

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

Digby Weekly Courier.

Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Publishers and Proprietors. | DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST AND WELFARE OF THE COUNTY. | Terms $1.50 per year; $1.50 if paid in advance. Single copies, 3 cents.

VOL. XX. | DIGBY, N.S., FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1894. | NO 29

LaGrippe and its Treatment.

Three years ago when La Grippe first visited this country, the grand study was how best to treat it. After carefully studying a number of cases, I found to induce a sweating stage as early as possible which may be done in the absence of a doctor, by hot *mustard* baths, hot lemonade, or better still, hot milk and molasses (milk posset) drinking as large a quantity as possible while well covered up in bed. This induced sweating reduced the temperature and relieved pain, the most trouble was the wonderful debility which is generally sure to follow *La Grippe*, sometimes begins at the onset. For this I made a cough mixture that stimulated the mucous membranes, at the same time was soothing and heavily charged with quinine. For this purpose I mention what has since become so universally popular and is known as Dr. Miles's Cough Syrup, Fast Cough Mixt. The success of such a course of treatment could best be be told by those who were victims of Grip, as could be shown by hundreds of testimonials. ***

During the present epidemic this constitutes the main treatment among those who learned it before, and such a fame as Miles's Cough Syrup Mixt got up that its sales have increased 500 per cent since the Christmas Holidays.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable dealers.

THE WEEK'S SERVICE.

Holy Trinity Church.
Rev. H. A. HARLEY, M. A., Rector.

Sunday services, 11 p. m. Fridays, 7 30 p. m. Saints days, Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, first and third Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 8. a. m. fifth Sunday, Children's service, 2 30 p. m. All seats free.

Baptist Church.
Rev. A. T. DYKEMAN, Pastor.

Sunday services: Morning at 11, evening at seven. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 30. Young peoples prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 30.
Strangers welcome to all the services. Ushers always ready to provide seats.

Grace Methodist Church.
Rev. J. W. PRESTWOOD Pastor.

Sunday services: Forenoon at 11 and Sunday School immediately at close of morning service. Epworth League every Monday evening at 8 o'clock; Week night services, W.F.M.S. on Tuesday, 8 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services, and promptly shown to seats. Pastors bible class in S. School.

Presbyterian Church.
W. H. SMITH, Student in charge.

Sunday services at Bay View. Morning at 11, evening at 3. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Digby Sunday service at 3 15, p. m. All are welcome.

The largest library in the world is the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris. It contains 1,400,000 volumes.

Weak Women.

For all who need the life-giving powers of Iron, Iron and Quinine, Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine can be strongly recommended as being superior in strengthening powers to all others.

The amount of gold in actual circulation in the world is estimated by the Bank of England officials to be about 865 tons.

Ease and Comfort.

Ease from constipation, dyspepsia, bad headache, nervous and general biliary troubles, kidney complaints, etc., obtain ease, comfort and cure by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

The little Republic of Uruguay has more newspapers in proportion to its population than any other country in the world.

VILLAINY UNEARTHED.

—OR,

The Judgment of the Higher Court.

By Thomas F. Anderson.

[Copyright, 1893.]

CHAPTER IV.—Concluded.

Kingdon was not aware that he had done anything that was either cruel or terrible, but he didn't put it just that way. He started to enter a disclaimer, but the now thoroughly aroused girl, whose pretty eyes flashed fire as bright as her cheeks, waved him off and continued:

"I think it is a shame the way the newspapers have treated my papa! They were not satisfied with ruining his business and making him fail, but now, the cruel wretches, the monsters (with a stamp of her foot) have told an awful wicked lie about him and had him arrested for—O, it is too terrible!

"It is a sin; it is a sin!" and the poor girl, whose voice had begun to quiver toward the last, put her hands up to her face and actually cried.

This and the half reproachful, half indignant look she threw at Kingdon a moment later, almost broke up the hard heart of that stoical young man into little bits, but he replied to her outburst with a touch of sympathy in his voice that instinctively touched the troubled girl:

"My dear young lady, I'm afraid that what you say is too true, but I hope you do not think that all the papers have treated your father so shabbily. There are some of them who have not passed judgment upon him and will not until the proper time comes. The Morning Monitor is one of them and it has sent me here for the express purpose of doing what I can to help him. We believe no man guilty until he is proven so. That is why I have come."

Miss Pemberton looked incredulous but interested, as much interested in the good looking young fellow who was talking to her thus gravely as in what he was saying.

"But look what they have done," she said, with a tinge of anger and bitterness in her voice, still ignoring the distinction pointed out by the young man from the Monitor.

"Think of the dreadful things they said about my papa, the lies they told about his business and his revolver, and all that, and the things they said he said which he didn't say at all. Why," and here she put on a look of personal grievance, "they even printed something from me that I never dreamed of saying."

There was a flavor of the ruefully humorous about the girl's complaint that almost made Kingdon smile. "Now, it's just like this," said he, after the indignant young lady, who was evidently on the point of withdrawing, had finished.

"Your father is in a very unfortunate position, probably, as I am perfectly willing to believe, through no particular fault of his own, and he will need all the friends he can get to help him out, rich and prominent as he is.

"His enemies and careless critics have prejudiced the public against him, and made out such a serious case from their own standpoint, that a homeopathic dose of newspaper antidote can possibly efface the bad impression. It is this that the Morning Monitor desires to apply.

"We do not believe that Mr. Pemberton ever committed this terrible deed with which he is charged, suspicious though the circumstances look and are of the opinion that there is something behind all this has yet to be discovered.

"The Monitor is his friend, and it is your friend. If Mr. Pemberton and yourself will tell us all you know that will tend to throw a light upon the matter, we will do our share toward placing you right before the world. The question is, will you do it?"

The young man had spoken this with considerable warmth and his independent, yet courteous, bearing had impressed the girl.

"I think I heard my aunt remark that the Monitor had treated papa very fairly," she replied, in a somewhat mollified tone. "We have had such a sad experience with some paper reporters, however, that you must excuse me if I have seemed discourteous. If papa were only here—but here he is now," she exclaimed, as the familiar figure of the banker passed the window and approached the door.

Here was another test for Elbert Kingdon's diplomatic nerve and skill.

CHAPTER V.

MR. GREAVES GETS RATTLED.

It is one thing to argue with a slender, blue eyed girl, whose tongue is her only weapon of defense, but it is quite another thing to tackle a well-built, irate man, who has already peremptorily shown more than one newspaper reporter the door, and bade him to stand not upon the order of his going.

Something of this may have flashed across Kingdon's mind as he heard his charming young companion's parent enter; but if it did it failed to disturb him at all, so far as outward appearances showed. He had stood in the middle of too many reckless mobs, and felt the descending sparks and kindling glare at too many conflagrations, to allow such a small matter as this to disturb him. If it had not been for the young lady's presence he won't have calmly chewed a toothpick while he awaited developments.

"A newspaper man who gets 'rattled' ought to go and join a Shaker community," was Kingdon's motto.

Nevertheless, he was glad that the girl was there, and deeply glad that she had called her father in and not only introduced him to that gentleman, but gave him a little outline of the reason that had brought him thither.

A dark, forbidding look of anger spread over the haggard, care worn face of the broken-spirited banker as she began, but his fierce look relaxed just a little as the young girl artlessly explained that "he left one of the other sort, you know, papa."

"You are very kind," he said rather wearily and distantly, as he addressed himself to Kingdon; "but the papers have accomplished their worst for me now, and their fiendish work can never be undone. I have been branded throughout the country, and across the ocean, for all I know, as a scoundrel of the darkest dye and guilt of the worst of human crimes, and I might as well be in state prison now as know that I must be there a month hence."

"O, papa," broke in his daughter with a terror-stricken expression.

"I have not come here to argue with you as to the ethics of journalism, Mr. Pemberton," said Kingdon in a somewhat bitter outburst from the man he could not help in his heart pitying, "but I simply wanted to tell you, as I have told your daughter that all dead papers are not the class you declaim against and that my own in particular are sincerely anxious to help you all it possibly can, and aid you in getting a fair show. It is for you to say whether we shall have your cooperation."

"I am greatly obliged to you and your paper; and I believe you were kind enough to keep your promise regarding the financial condition of the firm; but I really don't see what you can do to help me now. My lawyers have strictly enjoined me to say no word whatever for publication, and what I have said to you will, I trust, be considered within that prohibition."

"I shall publish nothing you may tell me until I have your consent to do so. You may trust me in this as you could any honorable news paper man."

With a sigh the banker sat down and rested his head in his hands for a full minute. His daughter watched him with tender solicitude meanwhile, and the easy going Kingdon studied her in turn to his heart's content. It appeared to be an interesting study, too.

When his reflections had ceased the banker sprang up, with the same far away look in his eyes, and said slowly:

"With this understanding, then, I will answer what questions you desire, if you first explain to me more fully the attitude of your paper and what you expect to be able to do.

"I had resolved to say nothing in my own defense, but I must remember that I have a daughter who is worth more to me than my own existence a thousand times over.

"For her sake, I must try to lift this black cloud from my name;" and he looked at his child with a suspicious glistening in his eyes and a gulping in his throat that betokened rising emotion. "It's a hard position for a man to be in," he added sadly.

In a few words Kingdon explained the reasons that actuated the Monitor to take this task, not hesitating to give himself credit in an artistically modest way, for originating the idea.

This was not so much for his own glory or Mr. Pemberton's benefit as for the edification of the young lady, all eyes and ears, who sat so near her father. He would have scornfully denied the imputation, frankly as he was by nature, but it was the fact nevertheless.

Having done this, Mr. Pemberton, after a little further deliberation, briefly went over the circumstances of the past few days, so far as he had been an actor in them. His daughter appeared to be as much interested in the recital as was the eager young reporter himself.

The banker's story started from the time he had first been interviewed by Kingdon. He did not refer to the stormy interview between himself and his partner that had preceded that, and when Kingdon reminded him of the statements published to the effect that he had had a "row" with Wardner just previous to this, he merely compressed his lips and said:

"Mr. Wardner and I simply had an argument as to a question of business policy." That this was "no could not have been gainsaid. "I left the office at 6. o'clock that afternoon and came directly home," he continued, "I dined at 7 with my daughter and sister. Mrs. Saltonstall, looked up some business documents that I had brought home for more careful examination a day or two before, and at 8.30 left the house and went directly to my partner's residence. On my way in I met his housekeeper, with whom I exchanged greetings, and went at once upstairs, as I had done many times before. Having been told by the housekeeper, that Mr. Wardner was alone in the library.

"What I probably did after that has been very elaborately described in the columns of the Daily Magnifier," continued Mr. Pemberton, with a bitter intonation.

"What I did was to knock at the door of the library, enter at my partner's bidding, and begin at once upon a business interview with him.

"Naturally it referred to the existing condition of the firm. Just what the conversation was, however, I decline to say, and no man or newspaper in this world will ever make me. There are some things we owe to the dead that even our own honor must be sacrificed for," and the old look of determination came into the speaker's eyes.

Kingdon was watching him very closely without appearing to do so, but this last remark caused him to turn his brightest searchlights on the banker. The latter seemed to notice it, and at once added: "As true as there is a God and a Bible, however, I did not so much as lay a finger upon Wendell Wardner."

"There were angry words between you?" hazarded his quick witted listener.

The banker breathed hard for a moment or two, looked still harder into vacancy, and said: "I will tell you this much, young man, though you have already guessed it yourself, that there was a stormy scene between my partner and myself, and there had been another that afternoon before you saw me. I might as well admit it."

"And the cause?"

"That you shall never know. Only two men know the cause. One of them is dead; the other will never speak."

"Umm. In other words, Mr. Pemberton, it is a matter of preserving a dead man's honor?" The question was asked with apparent carelessness and yet as though the young newspaper man was afraid he might be going a little too far.

There was no answer.

"You left the house at what time?"

"Half past 9 o'clock."

"And you came right home?"

"Straight home."

"When you left him, Mr. Wardner was agitated?"

"Yes." The manner of the reply left room for the presumption that he was considerably agitated.

"Did he give any indication that he contemplated anything rash, toward himself?"

"He did not."

"You noticed no revolver in the room?"

"No; nor did I ever notice one."

Mr. Pemberton," and here the reporter closed his categorical questioning with what considered a conclusive stroke, "how do you think Mr. Wardner came to his death?"

"I have no more idea how Wendell Wardner died than has this innocent girl here. Time, the Almighty, and—the newspapers—alone can tell. The words were spoken without a trace of faltering, and the eyes of the banker met that of the reporter fairly and squarely.

"There is one newspaper that I trust will be able to tell," said Kingdon. "Meanwhile," he continued, "can you think of any enemy Mr. Wardner had, or any mercenary motive that might have led to his death?"

"I can't think of any enemy bitter enough to dream of such revenge as that, I can answer for it, too, that he had very little money in his possession at the time, and neither that upon his person nor his jewelry were touched, as I understant it."

"Have you any particularly bitter enemy?"

"I have not."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Quite sure."

"You have none in your own office?"

"Why, of course not."

"Why, then, gave this specific, detailed and particular information as to your movements in the office on the afternoon previous to the death of your partner, including the alteration that occurred between you in the private office, and your excited appearance after wards. There's a half column of it," and Kingdon unfolded a copy of a morning paper of that very date. "Could any body but an office attache have told all that?" he added.

Mr. Pemberton seized the paper and read it hastily, his brow clouding darkly as he proceeded. "There's a traitor in my own camp. I'm afraid," he said, as his eyes flashed indignantly.

"It is very apparent," replied the reporter. "Who have you had occasion to reprimand recently among your employers? Whose salary have you refused to increase?"

Mr. Pemberton thought very deeply for a moment. Suddenly something occurred to him that caused him to look up with a jerk. "I couldn't have been Landon Graves, my chief clerk," he exclaimed. The mention of this name made his daughter start visibly, and look on with re-doubled interest, although she sought to conceal her emotion.

"Why, paps, surely—" she began, and stopped as though she had jumped too hastily at a conclusion, and realized it.

"I should hate even to suspect that man," continued the banker, "but I believe he is capable of almost any petty villainy. I had some trouble with him only that very day and, in fact, discharged him. This week's his last with the firm, and yesterday would have been his last day, only there are certain things to be done that he alone can straighten out. He is an important part, that man."

"This last was said with such warmth that Kingdon quickly asked: "What was the trouble between you? I think I noticed the men yesterday when I called to see you."

The banker looked at his daughter, in a peculiar way and that young lady's face flamed very rosy, being suffused with a blush, as she said, deprecatingly, as if remonstrating, it, he said, with a sigh, "but it was simply that the man upon whom I always detested from the day my partner brought him into the office, had the audacity to try to win the favor of my daughter, against my consent to the last degree. The villain had the assurance to ask me twice for my consent to his marriage—marriage with my child, the second time right on top of my financial troubles. The miserable reptile already threatened, when I indignantly refused, and told him to leave and never let me see his evil looking face again. I suppose he's taking his revenge now. Well, he is welcome to it, if it will do him any good."

"Miss Pemberton reciprocates his affection as much as you do, I presume," said Kingdon, with a dry smile. The young lady answered this herself, by the horrid wretch, I hate him! she exclaimed, with a stamp of her foot.

"I think I may start to-morrow, young man myself," said Kingdon, significantly, as he rose to take his leave. "He left no falling out with Wardner, did he?"

"Not that I know of."

"Was he in the habit of visiting him at his house?"

"I never met him there, but somehow I have the impression that he did occasionally. They were very pretty intimate, as a rule, and he belonged to the same clubs, I believe. There was some peculiar connection between the two I could never understand," he added.

"Well, I'm kind of anxious to know where Mr. Greaves spent Monday night, and a few other things, I shall see him, anyway. You can rest assured, Mr. Pemberton, that everything you have told me today will be kept as deep a secret between myself and my city editor as it will be by your daughter. You can rely on it," he added, as the banker looked heavy on an effort untried to set this unfortunate thing straight, and if money and hard work can do it, it will be done pretty quickly. I will see you again very soon, and meanwhile a very pretty young lady is coming." And pretty, warmly, waiting to hear the thanks of Mr. Pemberton and with a very formal and independent nod of low to his daughter, reporter Kingdon left to take up the new thread of the mysterious affair that was to prove the most exciting and important in his journalistic career.

"Isn't he lovely?" exclaimed Miss Myra Pemberton to her father, as the young man went down the steps. Mr. Pemberton looked, looked, evidently undergoing a change.

The papers on the morning of Wednesday, June 12 were naturally again full of the Pemberton Ward mer sensation, and the interest in the mysterious "and terrible affair" had radiated through such a wide circle that orders for extra copies were being telephoned in by the newsdealers from far and near.

Under the troubled surface of black headlines and glaring "scares" there was slowly coming to a focus, too, an incident of the affair that had more interest to the readers of Newspaper row than to the public itself.

This was the rivalry between the two great papers, the Monitor and the Magnifier, they was so rapidly defining itself, and in which the "star" reporters of each were destined to play such important parts.

For, while Robert Kingdon, after read of Mr. Pemberton's embarrassment of the motherless Myra, and his faith in her unfortunate father, was preparing for the great effort of his newspaper career, Rodney Keene, the tireless and indefatigable young man who had the "Scoop" on the Magnifier, was also hot upon the trail.

Mr. Rodney Keene was the great criminal reporter of the Daily Magnifier. His greatness such, in all probability, implied one with an unconscious feeling of awe that so young and fragile a man could be of such importance in the world. He was only about 28, but his rest less gray eyes contained a light that betoken very clearly to a close observer the brain behind them. He had a slightly twisted nose that might have come to that condition from following so many different clews around so many different corners, and his whole manner and bearing of the intellectual who is "crazy to be released that he may go in pursuit of his prey."

Reporter Keene had worked on great many big cases in the six or seven years he had been in the Magnifier, and all the prominent murders, hangings, conflagrations and embezzlements of that period were much more familiar to him than the current Sunday school lessons of the same period.

He received a larger salary than other reporters on his staff and earned it, too, while his unusual traveling and other office expenses amounted to nearly twice his salary.

As an imaginative colorist he could not be excelled, and he had seldom failed to get what he was sent after.

Two men like him and Kingdon could scarcely come into contact in a professional "job" without the sparks flying upward a some stage of the performance.

On the second morning after the discovery of Wardner's death Mr. Rodney Keene, newspaper detective, found himself briskly walking down crowded Broad st., on the spur of a sudden inspiration, with the office of Pemberton & Wardner and the house of Landon Greaves in his mind's eye.

To be Continued.

Digby Weekly Courier.

Digby, March 30, 1894.

Kennedy, E. Burns is called to the Senate.

Burns was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1842. He was educated at Halifax and St. John. His first parliamentary experience was gained in the New Brunswick assembly, in 1874 representing Gloucester county, his home. In 1882 he defeated ex-speaker Anglin who had previously represented that constituency. At the general elections of 1887 and '91 he was returned and continued a representative in the Commons to the time of his appointment.

Though not a foremost man in his party Mr. Burns is not unknown to fame. As promoter of the Caraquet railway, as the victim of Blake's scathing criticism on that promotion and its operation, and as the twice unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor in his province, Mr. Burns' name has become fairly well known to the public. He is a merchant with quite an extensive business.

We publish today a list of some of the amendments to the tariff as introduced by Mr. Foster this week in the Commons. The principal feature of the new tariff is the substitution in many instances of ad valorem for specific duties. This must afford satisfaction to the consumer, who frequently felt that under specific duties he was paying a higher tax pro rata for his purchases than his wealthier neighbor. In some instances too, as in the case of agricultural implements, wire fencing and a few other things, heavy reductions have been made. Duties on cotton goods are lowered as also on woodenware, articles of iron and steel and on clothing and clothing material. Kerosene oil remains unchanged, though the duty is lowered on the barrel.

Mr. Foster admits that the tariff is still protective, and says it is with a protective tariff the government is going to the country a few months hence.

The bill lately introduced in the Ottawa Commons by Dalton McCarthy to amend the Northwest Territories' Act by abolishing the dual language, now used officially there, has provoked rather heated discussion.

This role is not a new one for Mr. McCarthy. During the last seven or eight years he has never lost an opportunity of denouncing the privilege enjoyed by the French population of the Northwest, and in fact of the entire Dominion, of having their native tongue recognized in parliament and the parliamentary records printed as well in French as English. He would do away with the dual language, and have all parliamentary proceedings conducted in English alone.

Mr. McCarthy is a lawyer of exceptional ability and unsullied integrity, and in general so broad minded and so well informed that he can hardly be open to the imputation of creed or racial prejudice, but he is possessed of a good deal of the Caryle theory on might and right, and between the lines of his elaborate arguments on homogeneity and heterogeneity can be read his firm conviction that because the Anglo Saxon is in the land and owns it, he should brush aside everything that is not Anglo saxon in principle and in promise.

If carried to its logical conclusion Mr. McCarthy's theory would involve a new subjugation of an important province of the Dominion, with a proscription of its language and a war on its religious institutions, and it is therefore not surprising that his following is confined to one or two individuals.

True, a single language for all would be best. It cannot be very intelligible or edifying for a number of representatives to listen to debates a word of which they cannot understand, and the time of listening and the expense of printing are both some what costly to the country. But the inconvenience is mutual, and the French pay their part of the expense. If they are to be represented it must be in their native tongue, and if they are compelled to pay for publishing debates etc. a part of those debates should be in a language they can read. In short, they have rights equally with the best of their English brethren and rights which it is neither honorable nor safe to deny.

The French race constitutes an important part of the Dominion population, and if it is expected to continue in friendly relation with the English speaking people it must be treated with the consideration which its loyalty and its honesty merit.

Maritime Provinces Association in Worcester Mass.

A late copy of the Worcester Spy contains a lengthy description of the annual reunion of the members of the Maritime Provinces Association held on that city. The meeting was the most successful ever held by the association. The members and their families filled the two halls to overflowing. Alderman Bodge speaking for the mayor who was unavoidably absent, said: "Our city's setting men of business and mind come largely from outside our own limits. A large part of it comes from the fair Maritime provinces."

The principal speech however seems to have been made by H. E. Townsend, the vice president, who responded to the toast, "Our People," and said: "The object of our association is not political. We never parade the streets with any flag but the stars and stripes. (Applause.) We love Worcester and we love the grand old province. (Applause.) We are proud of the Christian character and health of our people and the beautiful scenery of our country. We cannot have because we were persecuted, but because no such country offers the advantages that this does.

I hope to see the day when the three provinces will be a part of the United States and add three shining stars to our flag. The political training we receive is practically the same we find here. We are fitted to become citizens. Our people are always on the side of temperance and Christianity. Few of them, if any, ever go to the poorhouse or jail. Our bringing up fits us for the duties of life. We find our people occupying prominent places in our educational institutions, our legislatures and at the bars of justice, in fact in every walk of life."

Mr. Townsend may have seriously meant all the latter part of his vulgar parlance, have been "talking through his hat." In either case he probably did not consider the reflection cast on his home when he referred to his people's political trainings being similar to that of the Americans, nor, we may safely say, did he speak for the mass of provincialists in the States when he longed for the annexation of the maritime provinces. The Sun heads the account, "Loyalty and Good fellowship," but if the vice-president's speech voiced the prevailing sentiment, we can hardly discern much "loyalty" in the affair except it be to the new white wash.

THE WAR BY NO MEANS ENDED.

Insurgents as Strong as they were Before the Surrender of Rio Harbor.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 24.—The negotiations over the surrender of the insurgent fleet are confined entirely to official circles. The majority of the residents of Rio Janeiro do not seem to share the enthusiasm of those close to the president.

A featured characteristic is the antagonistic attitude of an influential clique against foreigners. This spirit of hatred seems to be directed principally against the English and Portuguese. They are insulted on the streets and threatened with violence. Some of them assert that the English and Portuguese will be driven out of the country. The clique which is fomenting this trouble has great influence with President Peixoto, and may cause great mischief.

One of the clique has already advanced a proposition to shoot all political prisoners. There are now about 4,000 confined in the jails and forts in and about Rio.

The loss of a torpedoid in Rio was a severe and disheartening blow to the rebels, but it was far from fatal to their cause. They have complete control of the states of Santa Calliana and Parana and partial possession of Rio Grande do Sul. They have also secured a strong foothold in the state of Sao Paola. It is reported that the insurgent army now numbers 20,000 well equipped men.

Reports have also been received that the states of Minas, Goms, Bahia, Pernambuco and Sao Paola are greatly disaffected and are liable at any moment to revolt. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of Rio sympathize with the revolution.

It cannot truthfully be said that the war is over, nor that the issue has been decided against the insurgents. They are as strong as they were before the surrender in Rio harbor, and their chances of ultimate success are just as good.

The Tariff.

OTTAWA March 27.—Mr. Foster introduced his new tariff bill today. He was very warmly received on rising. He began by pointing out that the gross revenue amounted to $38,000,000, and $152,608 more than estimated, and $1,246,137 more than the revenue last year.

Hon. Mr Foster then pointed out that the principles of tariff had nothing to do with amount needed. The fact that $38,000,000 was needed was neither an argument in support of the tariff nor for its condemnation. Of the $38,000,000 only $21,000,000 was raised by tariff, seventeen million being obtained by totally different ways.

Mr. Foster then also laid down different principles of tariff, which he classified as three, namely 1, simple free trade, revenue being raised by direct taxation; 2, revenue tariff, protection being incidental and not designed; 3, protective tariff, protection being both incidental and designed.

The Finance minister then submitted the new tariff. Some of the most important changes that affect the maritime provinces are as follows:

Lime hair—New, 20 per cent ad valorem; old tariff was 20 per pound.

Rice, uncleaned, unhulled of paddy—New, 5c of 1c per pound; cold, 17½ per cent; rice, new, 1c per pound; old, 1½ per pound; rice and sago flour and sago, new, 25 per cent ad valorem; old, 2c per pound.

Iron or steel sheets, hoops, hands and strips, or other iron or steel of all widths, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed, polished, coated or galvanized and Canada plates, number seven gauge and thinner—5 per cent ad valorem, new, old, 12½ per cent.

Axles, car springs and springs of iron or steel or parts thereof, and all other springs, n e s, axle bars and axle blanks, without reference to the stage of manufacture—30 per cent ad valorem; old, $30 per ton or not less than 35 per cent.

Malleable iron castings and steel castings, n. e. s.—new, 25 per cent ad valorem; old, $25 per ton, but not less than 30 per cent.

Cast iron vessels' plates, stove plates and irons, and irons, blacks' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron n. e s.—new, 27½ per cent ad valorem; old, $16 per ton, not less than 30 per cent.

Clothes wringers—New, 25c each and 10 per cent ad valorem; old, $1 each and 20 per cent.

Chopping axes, hatchets—New, 30 per cent; old, 35 per cent.

Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams—30 per cent ad valorem; old, 35 per cent.

Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, walks and walking ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed drills and horse rakes—20 per cent ad valorem: old, 35 per cent.

Portable machines, portable steam engines threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture—30 per cent ad valorem; old, 35 per cent.

Grey unbleached cotton fabrics—New, 22½ per cent ad valorem; old, 1c square yard and 15 per cent.

White or bleached cotton fabrics, n. e. s. —New, 25 per cent ad valorem; old, 2c square yard and 15 per cent.

Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed or colored, —New, 30 per cent ad valorem; old, 22½ per cent. Colored—Old, 2c square yard and 15 per cent.

Biscuits of all kinds—New, 25 percent ad valorem; old, unsweetened, 25 per cent; sweetened, 35 per cent.

Pickles, sauces and catsups, including soy, new, 35 percent advalorem; old, pickles 40c; sauces or catsups, 40c gallon and 20 per cent, including soy. 10c per gallon.

Coffee, roasted or ground, all imitations of and substitutes for, new, 2c per pound, new; old, coffee, roasted or ground —3c per lb.

Books and paper—25 per cent; old, 35 per cent.

Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not—New, 25 per cent ad valorem; old, 35 per cent.

Sand paper, glass flint and emery paper—New, 20 per cent ad valorem; old 30 per cent.

Barrels containing petroleum or its products, or any mixtures of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargable with a special duty, 20c each; old 40c each.

Show cases—35 per cent ad valorem; old $3 each and 35 per cent.

Leather and skins not otherwise provided for, tanned, belting leather, sole leather and upper leather, including dongola, cordovan, kid, lamb, sheepskin and calf—New, 15 per cent ad valorem; old, 20 and 25 per cent.

Harness and saddlery of every description—New, 30 percent ad valorem; old, 35 per cent.

Whips of all kinds—New, 35 per cent ad valorem; old, 50c a dozen and 30 per cent.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Mrs James Ellis Digby is seriously ill.

Three more deaf arrived by Wednesday's boat.

A. H. Comeau M. P. P. went to St. John Wednesday.

Bishop Dagger preached Easter morning and evening.

John F. Saunders is confined to the house with a bad cold.

The assignment of the Digby Coal Co. occurred Wednesday.

Digby misses the Comedy Concert Tuesday night. Two hours of good fun.

Capt. Herbert, Capt. Robinson, will load lumber at the government pier for Barbados.

The concert in the Baptist Church Sunday evening was a very pleasant affair and the little ones entertained a full house.

The Foster estate advertised in the Courier was sold Tuesday and purchased by Miss Leonie Coggins of Westport for $500.

Capt. Dykeman of St. John, brother of Capt. Mr Dykeman, is suffering considerably from the serious fall he received a fortnight ago.

We were shown by Capt. Smalley, last week, a half dozen large eels that weighed 2½ ounces. One of the lot weighed 4½ ounces.

Capt. Nelson Ross, Ponce for Philadelphia, has arrived at Delaware Breakwater dismasted from Porto Rico in tow of steamer Ravenshale.

The steamer Westport which left Westport Wednesday morning for Yarmouth arrived there yesterday morning, being detained by rough weather.

Ambrose M. Theriault and Dr. J. M. Lovitt, while in the woods six miles back of Belliveau's Cove, last week, saw a spotted black fox, but it got away before Theriault, who had a gun, could get a shot at it.

A. J. Morrison, merchant tailor will be at Tiverton April 3rd and remain till the 5th; at Westport from the 6th to the 11th, and at Freeport the 12th. Will carry an excellent line of English and Scotch tweeds.

The City of Monticello has been taking from Digby large quantities of potatoes to St. John during the last few trips to be shipped by the West India boat for St. Kitts, Demerara, etc. E. Burnham is the shipper.

HONORS OF A DIGBY BOY.—At the commencement Exercises of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, last week, Fred. E. Hawkesworth, son of Henry Hawkesworth, formerly of Digby, graduated with the degree in a class among nearly forty competitors. His grade was 88 out of a possible 60.

During the heavy northwest breeze of Monday night the schooner Rosa, owned by Haines Bros. Freeport, dragged ashore on Peters' Island, and the coal tides have left her high and dry. The vessel has not sustained any damage, and her owners are hopeful of getting her off all right next full tides.

Saturday at the Winnipeg assizes Charles Chamberlain, of Toronto, charged with personating several people at the last Winnipeg election was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Holman, deputy returning officer, was found guilty of opening his poll half an hour before the appointed time and in this way allowing bogus votes to be polled was fined $500.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES.—"I had a pain around my heart for about 6 months I could not get a long breath: Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me entirely. I also had a pain in my left shoulder so severe I could not rest at night. I don't feel any of it now. One of my cousins had an attack of rheumatism and Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped him. I got thrown out of a waggon and got hurt inwardly and the Sarsaparilla cured me."

CHARLES THERIAULT

East Ferry, N. S. 2i

A Clementsvale correspondent writes the COURIER: Our Division S. of T. which met on the 14th, after its regular routine of business and adjournment, again met to find the lads had arranged tables, temptingly set with supper, consisting of clam chowders and other good things. Supper over, several members entertained the company with speeches. Among them were Bros. Nicholl and Robbins of Telephone Division. The incident thoroughly enjoyed by all, concluded with "God Save the Queen." There were about 60 members and visitors present.

The music lovers of Bear River will be treated the fourth of April with a rare entertainment. The Old Homestead Quartet, of which who have been for seven successive years with Denman Thompson in his famous play "The Old Homestead" will appear there on that date. The Quartet will be assisted by Miss Alice Gerardien, the talented young reader, graduate of Boston Conservatory of elocution, and comes highly recommended by the principal of that conservatory. The company is so well known to many of the music critics that the mere mention of their appearance ensures a crowded house. As this is the only time of the year in the province that the Quartet will make music lower of Digby will doubtless avail themselves of this excellent opportunity to hear them.

Our foreman, Mr. Moody, who has been a patient at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, during the last three months, returned and resumed work last week. Mr. Moody speaks in highest terms of the treatment and attendance he received in the Hospital. His trouble was typhoid fever, and as those who have been similarly affected know how liable the victim is to brain-muddle, we wish to explain that the two items which appeared in our locals last issue, one describing an illumination on Declaration Day, and the other referring to the Methodist Sunday school concert, were not dream locals, but belonged to the Clementsport correspondence, and therefore misplaced was simply an oversight to which our foreman is liable in a hurried "make-up." Mr. Moody is completely cured.

Obtaining Money Under False Pretences

In the charge on which Thomas C. Titus of Westport was arrested in Digby on Tuesday, Titus was complainant against the Hospital at Halifax within the past year two patients. In neither case did he attest to his expense account as provided by the statute. The orders on the treasurer, however, having been signed by justices of the peace, were paid. When the auditors examined the accounts they reduced the charges required, regarding these bills, appearing as they did unusually excessive.

The council of Digby grew out on the matter probably intending to deal with it at the May meeting, and little more was heard of it till Mr. Titus was arrested on Tuesday on the above charge. The prisoner was remanded and on Wednesday his trial began before W. O. Theall Esq. A number of witnesses from Halifax were called and it was proved that: Warden Wescott (one of the witnesses) had on two or three occasions conveyed patients to Halifax. In 1893 he took one at the expense of conveying was $17 or $18 and he received $6 for his services. The entire cost for conveying was about $25. Magistrate, doctors' fees &c., might bring it to $40. Auditor J. S. McNeil had spoken to him of Titus' bill being excessive.

Judge Holdsworth had had occasion to pay much of such bills. Never recollected any being higher than $40.

Mr. Titus admitted that was not excessive. He could produce an itemized account for more than the face of the bill. Among the items would be some $25 fees for accepting patients, doctors' bills, meals &c, though one little item of $18 paid for clothes for the patient and for which he (Titus) had received payment from the treasury should be refunded to the municipality, as the patient's brother, Mr. Gower of Westport, had paid the bill. He had told Mr. Stewart that the amount would be refunded.

Cross examined by Mr. Wickwire. It was after his arrest he told Mr. Stewart that he would refund.

The accused was given one week in which to produce vouchers. In the meantime he will return the $18.60 to the municipal treasury.

The amount of bill collected by Mr Titus for carrying Cove was about $76.96.

Wickwire prosecuted; Shreve, Q. C. for defense.

Sheriff's Sale.

188 A. No. 283.

In the County Court for District No. 3.

George F. Miller and Watson T. Nicholl Executors of D. Cox, deceased, Plaintiffs

vs.

William H. Snellan absent or absconding debtor, Defendant

To be sold at Public auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Digby, at the Court House in front of the County Jail in the Town of Digby, in the County of Digby, on Monday, the 16th day of April A. D. 1894, at twelve o'clock noon.

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant at the time of the signing of the Judgment herein, and since or, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Hillsburgh in the county of Digby and bounded as follows, Beginning on the Shore south so called at the South-east corner of lands belonging to Cyrus Moulton, thence north a north easterly direction to land of James F. Rice, thence following the several courses of the said James F. Rice's line to the said Moulton Road, thence westerly along said road to the place of beginning, containing four acres more or less.

Also a lot of land situate in Hillsburgh aforesaid and bounded as follows, Beginning at a tree standing at a point distant 15 links on a course bearing north 70 degrees east from the east corner of land granted James H. Cooper on Chubb's Brook, thence to run south 16 degrees east 28 links to a spruce tree, thence north 35 degrees east 3 chains to a spruce tree, thence south 22 degrees east 32 chains to a big rock, thence north 35 degrees west five chains to a pine tree, thence south 35 degrees west 22 chains 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 32 acres more or less.

Also a lot of land situate in Hillsburgh aforesaid and bounded as follows, Beginning at a stake marked 1 and 7 at the north east angle of lot 7 belonging to Abner Chase on the west side of the road or line between the Township of Digby and Hillsburgh, thence south 70 degrees and 30 minutes west 100 chains to a stake, thence north 20 degrees west 10 chains, thence north 70 degrees 12 minutes east 100 chains to the said road, thence south 19 degrees east to the place of beginning in a space 100 by 20 chains, 200 acres more or less.

Also an undivided half part of a lot of land near Bear River in the county of Digby granted to Jacob Jolly by the Crown, bounded as follows, Beginning at a stake standing at the south east angle of lot 50 granted to Joseph Jolly at the North-east angle of lot 30 surveyed for J. W. Weeks, thence south 40 degrees east line 50 chains to a spruce tree to south west of lot 43 granted to Joseph B. Harding, thence north 50 degrees east the north line of lot 30 chains to a stake, thence north 50 chains and 50 links to a stake, thence west on the place of beginning containing 100 acres more or less.

Also another lot near Bear River aforesaid granted to James F. Rice and Joseph Cameron and bounded as follows, Beginning at a spruce tree standing in the rear line of 10 acres granted to Isaac Cornwell and Ancient Chasins and 25 links in a course north 70 degrees west from the south east angle thereof, thence south 15 degrees west 70 chains to a birch tree, thence North 19 degrees west 3 chains to a fir tree, thence south 71 degrees east 70 chains to the north west angle of Asbury Morgan's land, thence south 19 degrees east 30 chains to the place of beginning. Containing 150 acres more or less. Together with all houses, buildings, fences, and all appurtenances to the same belonging. The same having been levied upon under an execution issued upon a judgment recovered herein by the plaintiffs against the defendant and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Digby for more than one year.

TERMS:—Ten per cent deposit, remainder on delivery of deeds.

Benjamin VanBlarcom

High Sheriff for Digby County.

Frank Jones, Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

Sheriff's office, Digby, March 19th, 1894.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

SIR,—In regard to the enquiry concerning the blind in Digby County I would say to Miss Mellinet of New Tusket is the one of them and was so returned in last census.

JOHN G. NOWLAN,
Census Enumerator.

Polling Ward No. 14, Digby Co.
Plawbock March 27th 1894.

Smith's Cove Siftings.

Mr. John H. Potter, agent for Miller Bros. is at home for a few days visit.

Mrs. James Poole is having another trial of sickness, but a recovery is again hoped for under the careful treatment of Dr. Kinsman.

Miss Aggie Smith is at present quite ill. Capt George Sulis is slowly improving in health.

A few special services have been held in the Methodist church during the past two weeks, Mr Freeman's place of preaching being been assisted last week by Mr. Hale of Bear River, and this week by Mr. Shepherdson of Weymouth.

Bear River Breezes

Miss Flo Brown went to Yarmouth last Thursday to spend Good Friday with her friends there.

Mrs. George Tupper has been visiting friends at Round Hill. He returned home Tuesday.

Miss Myrtle Miller came home to spend the Easter holidays.

Mr. F. H. Miller was up the Valley last week visiting friends.

Brig Champion, Anthony, arrived at Boston on the 22nd.

Schr. Seraphine, Chute, from Boston, arrived at Digby Saturday. Arrived at this port on Monday.

Capt Hatfield of Yarmouth was in town last week.

Mr. David McLellan, has been in New Germany for a few days.

The Clear Citizen is due here, from St John this week.

Mr. Robert McLellan is talking of going to Shelburne to take charge of the Atlantic House. The many friends of the family will regret to hear this.

Special services were held in the Baptist Church last week, and are continued this week. It is expected there will be a number of converts baptized next Sunday.

Clarence Gooder intends leaving for St. John Wednesday. From there he will go to Maine, where his brother Milton is. Milton Gooder has been promoted again. He is in a Railway office and has charge of the Western Union business.

Clementsport Chips.

A strange accident, that might have proved fatal, occurred on Tuesday afternoon as the train from Annapolis was moving toward the station. After Clementsport was announced, a young woman belonging to Gratto, was seen to jump from one of the cars. She was found about a hundred yards from the station in a very bruised condition and taken to a residence, where she will recover in a fortnight. Our readers doubtless run off with the idea that she was insane, for it was, to our knowledge, her first ride in the cars.

Mr. L. D. Shafner spent Easter with some of his many friends at Bridgetown.

Mr. Hugh Shaw returned to the Annex Villa school at Horton Landing on Tuesday.

The schr. Leaflet for Boston with cordwood this week, which was shipped by S. Potter.

The first ball since Lent in this part of the county took place at the residence of Mr. Ernest Purdy, Deep Brook, on Monday evening. On account of the roads all the invitations at the Port were not accepted, but those present had a splendid time, so they say.

Mr. D. J. Murphy jr. spent Easter at his home in Yarmouth.

Miss Rendall and Miss Atwood, who have been spending a few days with their parents have returned to their schools in Digby Co.

The Easter concert in the Methodist church proved a grand success. On entering the beautifully decorated church, one of the first things that met the guest's eye was the words, "The Lord is risen" in large flowery letters. After the opening hymn and a short service, the members of the Sunday school proceeded with their recitations, dialogues and singing. Before closing several in the audience made short addresses, and a silver collection was taken for the missionary fund.

Mr. George Jones entertained on Monday evening a number of guests, who were mostly married people.

The Sunday School gave all the departments of our school a call on Tuesday.

Mr. Franks is preparing his singing school for a concert that will take place next Tuesday evening, the 10th of April, to raise funds for the expense of the hall. As far as singing qualities are concerned this school surpasses by far his other two. Don't forget to come and have a good time for only 15 cents.

Hill Grove Happenings.

The mild, fine weather we experienced the first part of the month has been succeeded by colder and rather stormy days. And we were almost before spring really begins.

Sap has run fairly well during the warm days and the wide-awake farmers have been able to put on the market the average yield of sugar and syrup.

Now is the time to examine the seed catalogues and select new varieties. In selecting this we do not mean that the farmer should discard his old tried standbye, but where he has not been perfectly satisfied with results, let him try enough of some new variety to test it.

Let us hope that the military and procession attusing among farmers may hurry on their preparation for the rush of spring work which only too often finds them unprepared.

The Easter entertainment held in the church on Monday was a success. Although the weather and roads were very bad there was quite a large gathering. Luncheon was served from 5 to 8 o'clock. The remainder of the evening passed very pleasantly listening to the recitations, vocal and instrumental music, which had been prepared by the pupils of Hill Grove school, assisted by other friends. Great credit is due Miss Georgie Roop who has taken so much pains in training the younger pupils.

Special services are being held in the Baptist church.

Mr. Arthur Messenger of Bridgetown has been visiting his friends here.

Miss Lillian and Hattie Marshall left for Boston on the 23d.

On Wednesday last work was again commenced in Gulch Mill.

We are infested with peddlers of every line. It is quite a common sight to see them peddling along beneath the weight of an enormous bundle and it is surprising what a lot of vivacity and perseverance they possess considering the many rebuffs they meet.

Deep Brook Driftings

The elections are now a thing of the past and although the prohibition vote was very much larger than being made known to the public, yet we think that among a great many of our citizens, it has created more interest than the election of the county representatives. Such appeared to be the case on Saturday last, when our division held a grand celebration in honor of the prohibition victory at the polls on the 16th inst. Early on Saturday evening could be seen baskets heavily laden with good things to eat, being carried by the zealous members of "Clements Vale" division No. 349, to their spacious and well furnished hall, where, after the necessary routine of opening the division, the tables were spread by the ladies of the committee and others, and the feast began. Clam chowder straight from the pot was served in a manner fit for a royal banquet to those who ordered them, besides a well filled table for every good thing imaginable for those who did not care for the hard shelled bivalve. Besides the refreshment for the inner man, we were entertained by music from members of Prof. Franks' vocal class, and from visitors from Rossway, which, with the after dinner speech is given by W. V. Vroom Esq., Capt. F. W. Spurr, Mr. J. M. Nichols of Rossway M.; Walter Purdy and others, made the evening as a whole, a very enjoyable one. After tendering a vote of thanks to the committee, who so boldly undertook the work, and brought it to so successful an issue, the company dispersed to dream of clams, cakes a mile high, pies as big as a cart wheel, and other curious things to be seen in dream land.

The annual Easter meeting of the Parish of St. Clements was held in Union Hall Deep Brook on Easter Monday 26th. The same wardens and vestry with slight changes were continued in office for another year. The whole parish business was found to be in a very satisfactory condition, except the complaints from the collectors that "money is scarce."

A very enjoyable evening was spent at Mr. Ernest Purdy's residence on Monday 26th, when some twenty or thirty could as assembled to "trip the light fantastic," or as the slang expression is "shake the hoof." Miss Gregg in whose honor the party was given, and who has been spending few days with her sister Mrs. Purdy, expects to return to her home in St. John, the latter part of the week.

Misses Lizzie Durkee and Miss Cowan of Hillsburn are been visiting at Capt. W. V. Spurr's. ALPHA BETA.

Sandy Cove Notes.

Schr. Beulah Benton, Capt. Mitchell arrived Saturday from her first trip to St. John with a full freight.

Schr. J. N. Raymond, Capt. Jno. Collins, Westport arrived Wednesday to load with potatoes for Portland Me.

Chas. Curry made a short visit to his many friends here last week.

Mr. McLean and daughter were here a few days last week on their way to Westport.

Mrs. Lucy Burns has been very ill for the past two weeks.

We are glad to know that Arch Morehouse who has been very ill with fever for some weeks past is able to sit up again.

Miss Atwood spent Good Friday with her parents at Clementsport.

Prof. Cox gave his illustrated lecture on Astronomy in the hall a week ago Saturday. It was very well attended and much enjoyed.

The well-smack Eugene from Portland, Me., put in here Wednesday for harbor. She carried away her main topmast in the recent gale. She was on her way to the eastern shore for lobsters. J. E. McKittrick of Boston (Digby) E. Lobster Co. was aboard of her.

THE NEW B. C. FORTIFICATIONS.

Great Britain Will Spend $5,000,000 Upon Them.

Among the party of marines who left Halifax day for Esquimalt are several men who have been in Canada before, some on H. M. S. Canada, others on the Tourmaline and others on the Pylades. Among them was Gunner Sawyer, who was on the ill fated Victoria when struck by the Camperdown last summer. "There were forty-five of us," said he, speaking of the company to which he belonged, "and only ten of us came back." At the time of the collision he was below deck, but all were ordered up and he was thrown into the sea when the Victoria careened over. Sawyer was subsequently picked up by men from the Dreadnaught.

On its arrival at Esquimalt the detachment will immediately be set to work upon the new fortifications, upon which Great Britain has resolved to spend $5,000,000. These were commenced on March 1 by a force of 300 men belonging to the marine artillery and royal engineers, under the general direction of Major Muirhead, R. E., one of the most efficient experts of the British war department. The work will occupy two years, and the fortifications of Cronstadt will sink into insignificance beside them. The work will be carried to completion with all secrecy, and no one will be permitted to remain employed in any one situation sufficiently long to master the mysteries.

The small peninsula between Esquimalt and Victoria harbors is to be made impregnable to attack from the sea, and practically so from land. The fortifications are projected to extend from "Point Macauley all the way to the head of Esquimalt harbor, literally encircling the latter, its naval yard, imperial dry-dock, magazines and storehouses.

A system of great tunnels will connect the pits and magazines. The guns will be worked on the elevator principle. At intervals tremendous wells are to be built, in which will operate by hydraulic power and electricity large elevators, bringing from the ground batteries of artillery and crews to operate them, and sinking with them the guns back into the earth as soon as the guns have been fired.

To provide for any land attack, two more parapet forts are to be placed in the hills. Extending far over into the straits and protecting the entrance to both Esquimalt and Victoria harbors there will be a network of wires connecting marine mines. The fortifications of Esquimalt will be promptly followed by the construction of less imposant but still extensive works at or near Nanaimo, the coal supply thus being brought under protection and control."

Winchester-Hurd.

A late copy of the Lynn Item contains the following:—At the residence of Mrs. John Webster, 86 Lynfield street, Thursday evening, there was witnessed another pretty home wedding, the contracting parties being Miss Lillia A Hurd and Harry F. Winchester, who were united in marriage in the bay window, under a festoon of smilax, by Rev. J. W. Ward. The bride was gowned in a mode costume, with corsage bouquet of bride roses. Miss Mabel Webster and O. O. Curtis, cousins of the bride, acted respectively as bridesmaid and best man. The presents were numerous and elegant. Friends and relatives were present from Leominster, Boston, Smith's Cove, N. S., and the city proper. The wedding feast was held in the home of Dr. P. Nader, catered. Sunday afternoon the happy couple will go to their new home 83 Franklin street, where they will receive friends after April 15.

[The groom is a son of the late Capt. Alfred Winchester of Smith's Cove, and the bride an American lady.]

The Result of the Recount in Truro—Lawrence (Liberal) Declared Elected.

TRURO, N. S., March 27.—The recounting of ballots is ended and F. A. Lawrence is M. P. P. for Colchester. The vote, as finally declared, is: Dimock 1,955; Lawrence 1,956; Longworth 1,900; Dickie 1,814. Lawrence and Dimock were declared elected by the sheriff after the result of the prohibition vote had been declared.

Short speeches were made by Richard Craig, thanking the electors for their vote on prohibition; by Lawrence, Longworth, McClure and Congdon. A notice of protest against the return of both candidates elected was read by the sheriff.

The vote on prohibition stands: Yes, 3,053; no, 282.

The parties in the new house of assembly now stand—25 Liberals and 15 Conservatives.

Afloat on a Cake of Ice.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 25.—A large body of ice was observed off from here last night, carrying with it a party of forty or fifty men who were killing seals. It is feared that many have perished. Two dead bodies have been brought ashore and steamers are today searching for the remainder of the party.

Boyle O'Reilly's Monument.

BOSTON, March 21.—Before many days the grave of John Boyle O'Reilly will be marked by a stone from his native place in Ireland. On its rough face are his initials, cut by himself with an old nail more than 30 years ago. It was once a part of the foundation of a church in Dublin, Ireland, and he expressed a wish to rest beneath it.

GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERALS.

The G. O. M. May Return to Active Political Work.

DONDON, March 25.—Mr. Gladstone's letter to his Midlothian constituents, a day or two ago, shows that he has not entirely lost the idea that he has still the reins of the party team in his hands. His emphatic declaration that there can be no rest for the perturbed spirit of parliamentary government till the just demands of Ireland are satisfied is received with joy by the Nationists as still further calculated to spur the new premier to a sense of the necessity for taking up that question very early, and of even giving it precedence over some of the other questions which also must be attended to. Everywhere is now satisfied that there is to be notoriously no departure from the Gladstonian programme but Mr. Gladstone is still the leader of the Liberal party, though Lord Rosebery is nominally at its head.

The operation which will necessarily be performed upon Mr. Gladstone's eyes will likely be delayed for three months, and until that time the ex-premier will rest, though it is possible that he may make his appearance in the house in the meantime should any important occasion require it.

The understatement is that if the operation is successful Mr. Gladstone is assured that it will be, he will immediately return to public life and lead the election campaign as a candidate for re-election from Midlothian, and after months of perfect rest, what is more likely!

Barring the trouble with his eyes, and slightly defective hearing he is physically well and strong.

His return to active political work would frame him an orator—very time he made his appearance on the stump in the populous centres, and that, together with his prestige, would make such an effective appeal to the popular sentiment as would carry the Liberals back to power with a greatly increased majority.

This is one of the possibilities that the Unionists dread, and one of the probabilities that the Liberals are looking forward to with feelings of confidence.

Wreck of the Stillwater.

It is feared that the bark Stillwater, where at Irislstown, will become a total wreck, says a St. John paper. The vessel got too far inshore and was carried up on the rocks by the heavy wind and tide. Anchors were put out, but they were of no avail and had to be slipped. She drove away up on the ledges at the lower end of Splane's Cove. She is lying on her starboard side, and it is believed that her keel is nearly all gone. There is a big hole in her bottom and the planks are chafed so badly that her timbers can be seen in places. It will be impossible under ordinary circumstances to float her till the next neap tides. David Lynch, the builder of the Stillwater, and one of her owners, was down to her on Saturday, and it is understood he will make an attempt to float her as soon as she can be got ready for it. The owners of the Stillwater are Troop & Son, David Lynch, Edward Gallagher, Alpheus Marshall and others. She is insured for $4,800, and the freight for $5,500. There is also some insurance on her in New York.

Pilot Burnett who had charge of the barque when she went ashore at Splane's Cove, Friday morning, drove up to the city on Saturday. The crew of the vessel also came to town by the Shore Line Railway.

The vessel is still lying on the beach, Mr. David Lynch drove down to her Saturday and today will go down again and see what arrangements can be made for floating her. She lies high and dry at low water and fills with the tide rises. There is a big hole in her starboard bilge, another under the port bow, the keel is almost round to pieces and the rudder is smashed.

Pilot Burnett tells the story of the disaster as follows:—

"The vessel went where she is about 9 30 o'clock Friday morning. We were carrying almost all canvas and sailing rapidly when the captain noticed breakers directly ahead. It was blowing a terrific gale from the southeast, and the snow storm was so wild and thick that we could not see more than two lengths of the ship ahead. I put her about on just ahead of us, which we saw could not be weathered, and both anchors were let got. They would not hold, however, and the ship drove ashore on the ledges, apparently not damaged, as she made no water. The port anchor was slipped and the ship drifted into Splane's Cove, where the remaining anchor took bottom. Orders were given to clew up the sails, and this was almost done, after about an hour and a half's work, when the fluke of the anchor gave way and the vessel drove broadside on to the beach."

Five of the crew launched a life boat and went ashore, but Capt. Trites, Pilot Bennett, the officers and the others of the crew remained on board until the tide ebbed when they walked over the rocks to dryland.

Pilot Bennett says he never saw a worse storm in the 24y of Fundy than that of Friday.

A heavy storm will probably result in the destruction of the Stillwater. If the weather is favorable, appliances will be rigged in the next few days to launch her. Capt. Trites and the first mate remain by the wreck.

Four chickens and the ship's cat were drowned when the vessel filled. They were in the hold.

THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.

The Republicans Will Force Full Debate on Every Question—Democrats Will Do Very Little Talking—Debate Expected to Last a Month.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Inquiry among Republican leaders as to the policy they will pursue with reference to the tariff bill, when it shall reach the senate, developes the fact that they are not undecided as to whether it will move to recommit the bill upon the commencement of the debate Monday week. This was the first plan when the bill was received from the house, and the Democrat majority of the finance committee refused to grant hearings, but there are indications that they have reconsidered and will now move in this direction, at least not at the beginning of the debate.

There is an indication, however, that they have abated the purpose of contending for every point of advantage and forcing, if possible, full debate on every proposition contained in the bill. They expect the general debate to continue for at least a month, and hope to have every schedule discussed paragraph by paragraph afterwards. Some of them intimate that they consider it my one possible by this course to delay action so as to make it impossible to pass upon the bill during the present session. The purpose of the Democrats is to permit the Republicans to do the greater part of the talking. There will be comparatively few general speeches upon the bill on the Democratic side of the chamber if the members of the finance committee can control the matter. Some of the members of the committee announce that they will not make speeches upon the bill while it is being considered as a whole, and the announcement that their policy is not to be led into unnecessary debate upon the various schedules. They say that they will make explicit statements of their resolutions for the various changes and then refrain from further discussion of them, however much they may be taunted by the Republicans. After there shall have been sufficient time for legitimate debate they will probably ask for continuous sessions. The Democrat members of the finance committee think the bill can be disposed of by the first of June.

Bravery Rewarded.

Two weeks ago last Sunday afternoon a plough, engine, van and flanger left Springhill junction for Truro. When nearing River Philip the snow the plough broke away. The special was 20 minutes coming from River Philip. There was danger. Lives were at stake. Brakeman George Herbert, brother of Conductor Herbert, and the W. A. R., quickly perceived the danger, cut the engine from the train and signaled the driver Hennessy to give the plough a chase, which command was quickly obeyed by the driver. Brakeman Herbert got out on the pilot of the engine and when the engine came close to the plough tried to couple, but the draught kept running. In a short time it would leave the level and tear down the steep grade to Oxford junction. As the plough passed the platform at the station it was running slow, but with sufficient speed to enable it to reach the down grade before stopping. Herbert saw this was his last chance. He leaped from the pilot of the engine, ran down the platform past the plow and succeeded in reaching the pointe at the top of the grade in time to shift them and ditch the on coming plough. A few minutes after the plough was thrown from the rails, the emigrant train flew in sight coming up the grade, and thus hundreds of lives were saved. In recognition of his bravery, Mr. Herbert has been presented by the C. P. R authorities with a nice gold watch and from his friends with a purse of money.—Bridgetown Monitor.

BORN.

ELLIS.—At Digby on the 25th inst., to Mr and Mrs Jas Ellis, a son.

MCGINNY.—At Colliden, on the 18th inst., to Mr. and Mrs Stewart Murphy, a daughter.

ADAMS.—On the 24th inst., to Mr. and Mrs Edgar Adams of Deep Brook, a son.

VROOM.—On the 26th inst to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S Vroom of Deep Brook, a daughter.

ELLIS.—At Lighthouse road, 26th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Jas Ellis, a son.

MARRIED.

SABEAN-SABEAN.—At the home of the bride Rossway, on the 28th inst., by Rev. Mr. Morse, Adelbert Sabean, of Digby, daughter of Joshua Bird, to Arthur E. Sabean, grandson of Rev. Chas. Randall.

OUTHOUSE-BLACKMAN.—At Tiverton, on the 24th inst. by Rev. H. A. Dewe, Currie E. Blackford, sto Mr. Lyman Outhouse, both of Tiverton.

THOMAS—VANTASSEL.—At the Baptist Parsonage, Digby, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Hanford Thomas of Upper Rossway to Sarah Ann Vantassel of Marshalltown.

COSSON—HAWKES.—At the Baptist Parsonage Digby, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Samuel Cossor, of Jordantown, to Sarah Hawkins of Smith's Cove.

DIED.

WEBBER—At Westport on the 26th inst. Mrs. A., widow of the late Capt. Silas Webber, in the 82nd year of her age.

OUTHOUSE.—At Tiverton March 28, Maria widow of the late James Outhouse, aged 84 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF DIGBY.

Ar March 22, Sch Atwood, Holmes, Thomas Cove.
Ar March 22, Sch Ethlin Burrett, Sims, fishing.
Ar March 26, Sch Seraphine, Chute, Boston.
Ar March 22, Sch Ethlin Burrett, Sims fishing.
Ar March 26, Sch Seraphine, Chute, Bear river.
Ar March 28, Sch E. W. Merchant Dillon St John.

CANADIAN, BRITISH, AND FOREIGN PORTS.

Sld 22d, Queen of the Fleet, Grafton, Pictou.
At New York, March 22, bqetn Woodbine, Saunders, Manasaila.
At Boston, March 24, Belmont, Melanson, Weymouth, N. S.
Ar at New York, March 25, sch Exception, Barteaux, Sagua.
Sld from Barbados, Mch 7th sch Donald Cann, Welsh, Porto Rico (to load for Boston or Portland.)
Sld from Cienfuegos, March 12, barq Ethel Clarke, Brinton, Delaware Breakwater.
Cld from Boston, March26, brig Edward D, for Meteghan, N. S. Swanbida, for Annapolis.
Sld for Hilbore; schs Herbert Rice, for Weymouth.

Bark Arklow, which was purchased the other day by Messrs E. Lansdale & Co., St John, for $400, will be burned at Carleton. She will be placed on the beach there in a day or two.

Recent Charters: Ship Celeste Burrill, 11,000 bbls petroleum, crude, Philadelphia to Dunkirk, 2c; bark Glenida, 145tons, New York to Pt Elizabeth or Port Natal, general cargo, 17s 6d and 18s 9d; brig Aldine, 253 tons (previously), New York to Sierra Leone and back, $2,600 and port charges; ship Equator, 1274 tons, West Bay to W C English deals, 40s, August; bark Lomil, 194 tons Fort Rice to U S North of Hatteras, Molasses, $2 25; schr Donald Cann, 99 tons-same.

WHEN WE WERE BOYS.

Eggs and Easter Finery Were Conspicuous Factors Even in the Back woods.

The variety of customs observed on easter day is as great as the variety of nations. When I was a boy in Northern Indiana Easter was observed in the backwoods with as much regularity and ceremony as it is today in New York, but with as much difference as could well be imagined. Sometimes Easter Sunday was associated with special divine services. As these services were necessarily conducted in the country folk, and generally by whatever itinerant preacher who happened to be in the neighborhood, it depended largely upon the state of the weather and the roads, and also on the popularity of the preacher—who might be of this or that denomination—whether it might be considered a success or not. Thus the religious part of the day was of necessity uncertain, and as a matter of fact there were seldom any church services at all.

On the Saturday afternoon that preceded Easter Sunday preparations were perfected, looking to a big family dinner on the following day. During the week the hayrows and stables and barns had been ransacked for fresh eggs, and the supply on that Saturday night was the measure of childish happiness for the morrow. And during the same time sharp parental eyes had marked the yellow legged fowls for slaughter.

On the question of eggs, however, the general interest centred and revolved. Numbers was the prime consideration. The capacity of the country stomach for eggs was something remarkable. Old eggs, too, were very much coveted. A big goose egg, a very small pullet's egg, a duck egg or sort of an egg out of the common run was sure to bring envy upon the finder. There was supposed to be some particular streak of luck in an egg with a double yolk. This egg hunt of the weak served to work interest in easter up to the proper pitch.

PRIMITIVE METHODS.

The process of coloring these eggs was the crowning work of Saturday evening. Of course an easter egg to be an Easter egg must be colored. The country process of coloring was a very simple one. The favorite material was the readiest. This was wheat. At this season of the year the winter just begins to show three or four inches of rich green spears. This wheat was plucked in sufficient quantities—usually surreptitiously—and brought in, and then the eggs were put into a big iron pot with the wheat, and then the eggs were cooked and colored at the same time. When they came out they had a dark rich green appearance that was considered very beautiful. This was plain coloring. But there were always a certain lot of eggs that were left out for finer treatment. These were marked in various simple designs with a stick dipped in grease. Wherever the grease touched the egg the colored matter would not hold—The original color of the shell remained.

The ornamentation was usually confined to the initials of the ones of whom the eggs were intended, with perhaps the date, though crude attempts were not unfrequently made to execute more elaborate decorations. Another method of decoration was by wrapping the egg in bits of calico and binding, the designs on the calico being thus transferred to the egg. The dyes of the dry store used in town and by means of which any color could be produced, were unknown to country people, at least so far as practical use went.

When the members of the family retired that night the boys placed their hats and caps on the mantle or table, and in these they found their individual share of eggs next morning. The girls were always expected to leave their skirts in a little nest on the door, just as they got out of them, and in these nests of petticoats they were sure to find their easter eggs.

There was no need of the parental spur on Easter morning. Every mother's son and daughter stirring at daylight. Eggs were greedily compared, counted and recounted, the stock was watered and fed by the boys, while the girls bustled about getting breakfast. If there was to be 'meeting' at the school house everything was cleared up at an hour when civilyzik begins to open their eyes and yawn. For female members of the country family, just as do their sisters in town, if the day is propitious, have the first opportunity to show a new gown or a 'love of a bonnet' on this Easter day. Roasted and boiled eggs, like music and beer, seem to go together. At any rate, new bonnets and boiled eggs go together on Easter day by custom, if not by law.

EASTER FINERY.

While the new Easter finery of the backwoods is scarcely worth speaking of in connection with a New York Easter it is none the less dear to the feminine heart of its possessor. It take quite a long to get into it, too. I remember to this day how impatiently I waited in the big farm wagon at the gate on Easter while three or four sisters and my mother put the finishing touches to their Easter makeup; for the entire family, from the oldest to the baby in arms, went to "meeting." When we got to the country schoolhouse it was to meet nearly all the other families of the neighborhood for miles around. Most of them came early, so as to have a good visit and look each other over. Everybody knew everybody else, and while the country matrons and their daughters were doing their gossip among the school desks the boys were pretty sure to be behind the wagons hitched along the fences or on the sunshiny side of the house swapping eggs or cracking in rivalry and against the other. The broken egg went to the successful breaker. A pretty sharp looking out was kept for the boy with the artificial egg.

As soon as the simple services were over the family parties were make up and went home with the host and hostess of the occasion to partake of a great country dinner. Some of these parties consisted of various branches of the family, married sons and daughters and their children, for the entertainment of whom precious preparations had been made. There were the Easter days of my boyhood. And, let me conclude, none have been happier or more eventful since.—N. Y. Herald.

Worms in Cattle.

Cattle are infected by a slender thread worm which inhabits the bowels, lungs and bronchial tubes. Mature animals are not seriously affected by these parasites, but calves are often attacked by them and suffer greatly, frequently dying of the interference with the respiration. These worms are commonly known as Strongylus filaria, and they are the same kind as those which produce "pinning," "paper skin" or anaemia in young lambs, and "grapes" in young chickens and infest many species of small animals, as rabbits, pheasants, etc. Consequently the eggs are widely distributed in meadows and pastures. They gain access to the lungs and air passages of the calves from the stomach, to which they are carried in the egg from, with the grass or hay from fields which have been pastured by older cattle. The young worms crawl up the gullet to the throat and pass downwards to the bronchital tubes, where they live upon the mucus secreted by the irritated membranes. When they become numerous they produce such irritation as to cause a constant hacking, husky cough, whence the disease has taken the common name of "husk." In time they gather into masses and obstruct the passages so much as to cause suffocation, and the calf falls into convulsions and dies. Prevention is obviously difficult, but cure is easy. This consists in saturating the system with the fumes of turpentine, by giving long continued doses every morning one hour before feeding. This may be given in a teacupful of milk or some sweetened oatmeal gruel, and should be continued for 10 days and then repeated after an interval of three or four days.

GIBRALTAR'S AERIAL RAILWAY.

Up and Down the Face of the Famous Rock in a Swinging Car.

From the day when Gibraltar was captured by Admiral Rooke, in 1704, says the London Graphic, the art of the engineers has been constantly employed in strengthening the naturally powerful defences of this mighty fortress, which at the present time is considered as impregnable." A recent and important addition to these is the aerial railway which now connects the signal station with the south end of the town. By means of it material of all kinds—formerly conveyed in carts by a steep and tedious route—is now transferred to the summit of the rock in less than five minutes. At the north end of the Alameda is the engine house, from which two cables rise, with a stretch of three hundred yards, as far as the edge of the cliff. Above this point the convex shape of the rock necessitated their being raised to the required height from the ground by means of hugh trestles. The longest wire span in Europe (unsupported between the ends) is that of a similar railway in the Pyrenees, no less than twelve hundred yards in length. A powerful horizontal engine works the hawsers connected with the two cars, pulling the one up and the other down simultaneously. Although, to those ignorant of the laws of gravity, an accent appears to be fraught with peril, there is not the least danger of the cars overturning or the cables breaking. The latter, though capable of resisting a strain up to seventy tons, are not required to carry a load of more than one-twelfth of that weight. The peak on which the signal station stands has for centuries past served for the same purpose, as is shown by its Spanish name "El Hacho," which means a faggot saturated with pitch—the "tale-fire" of olden times.

Philosophy in It.

I was stopping for two or three days with a planter near Grenada, Miss and one day while he was showing me his corn field we came across a colored man with a load of wood on his cart. He had taken it from a chopping near by which belonged to the colonel and the latter called out:

"Here, boy, what have you been doing?"

"I was jes lookin' far you, kurnel, to tell you how it was.'

"I see how it was. You have slipped in here and stole my wood.'

"I dun didn't steel it, kurnel, I was gwine to cum up to de house to-day an' pay fur it. Awful times at my house dis mawnin,' sah.

"How?'

"Hadn't got breakfas befo' de ole woman began to chill. Den de oldest gal she began to chill; den my Henry was taken, an' I reckon I end de baby was shaken' all ober de floah. Didn't hev a stick of wood at de doah, kurnel an' so I drv ober heah to git some."

"And you are going to build a fire and thaw them out?"

"Dat's de ideah, kurnell if it hain't too late. If dey's ai froz to death, kiu I use some of de bo'ds off dat ole cotton gin to make up de coffins? An' I reckon I'd best ask you if I kin bury 'em down on dat knoll by de pecan tree? I'll crowd 'em in de clum, so as not to take up much room, an' if you'll let Mars. Jim Roberts cum an' preach de funeral sermon, I'll an ge Lawd to make you a big cotton crap."

The colonel laughed as the negro drove on, and I asked him:

"Is he telling the truth?"

'Bless you, no! He'll draw it to town an sell it.'

"But you appeared to believe him,'

"Certainly. So long as I let him steal occasionally he'll keep all other would be thieves away, and while he is skirmishing after my wood he won't meddle with my pigs or chickens.'

A PETERBORO MIRACLE.

Brought Back From the Brink of the Grave.

A Young Girl's Wonderful Experience—Sickly From Four Months of Age—Thought Her Days Were Numbered—She Would Live a Month—Now a Picture of Health—A Marvellous Case.

From the Peterboro Examiner.

To be dragged to the edge of the grave in the grasp of dread disease is an experience that comes once to all, but to contemplate entering the grave and mingling with its dust, to have, even in hope, London good-bye to life and all its sweetness, and then to be snatched from the brink of the grave and to be restored to health, strength and happiness, is an experience that few enjoy. We hear and read of such cases so well attested that doubt finds small space for its exercise, but heretofore no case has, until now, come under our notice in Peterboro with such directness as to "make assurance doubly sure." Such a case however exists.

Many persons have heard of the illness of Miss Emelie Ranger, who lives with her parents at 19 Parnell street. She was brought down to the very gates of death and was restored to perfect health when all human aid seemed to be unavailing. Her miraculous cure excited so much comment that a representative of the Examiner was detailed to obtain the particulars, and the result of the investigation is to verify the reports that have been current. On calling at Mr. Ranger's house the reporter was met at the door by a bright eyed, healthy looking young girl, who readily consented to give the particulars of her illness and cure. She remarked that her mother was absent in Montreal on a visit, and added with no little pride that she was keeping the house and doing all the work, a thing that would have been impossible a year or so ago, as she was then so ill that instead of taking care of the house she needed constant attention herself.

"I have been sickly from the time I was four months old," she said, and as I grew up the weakness and ill health became more pronounced. My blood was said to have turned watery. I was weak, pale and dull and could do nothing but suffer. Nothing the doctors did for me was of any use and I grew worse and worse. Rather spend a farm on me but it was of no avail, and father and mother gave me up and felt that I was going to die." I expected to die myself. I had no blood, I was as pale as a corpse and so weak I could hardly walk. My heart also gave me very much trouble and if I lifted my hands, my heart would jump until I thought I would die. About two years ago we heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got a box, but as they didn't seem to do me much good I didn't take any more at the time, but as I got worse and the doctors could do nothing for me, I determined to try the Pink Pills once more, this time I made up my mind that I would give them a fair trial. I got eight boxes and before the third box was done I felt better and my appetite was better. I kept on taking the pills until I had taken the eight boxes and all the time kept growing stronger. My color returned, my heart trouble left me and my appetite was better than it had ever been before. Now I can do any work about the house, and feel strong and well all the time. It is a great change since last July is a great change since last July when I could scarcely walk across the floor without falling. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from going to the grave, and I am very thankful I took them."

"There was nodoubting the honesty of her convictions that Pills had saved her life. A younger sister corroborated what was said, remarking, "when Amelia was so bad last spring she was so pale she was almost green, and mother did not think she would live a month."

In evidence of the desperately ill condition of Miss Ranger, a couple of neighbors were seen. Mrs Thomlay said the girl was very ill, and her friends did not expect her to recover, and she had been cured by the use of Pink Pills. Another lady present also bore testimony to the hopelessly ill condition of Miss Ranger a few months ago.

The remarkable and gratifying results following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the case of Miss Ranger, show that they are unequaled as a blood builder and nerve tonic. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow, listless, troubled with a fluttering or palpitation of the heart, weak and easily tired, no time should be lost in taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will speedily enrich the blood and bring a rosy glow of health to the cheeks. These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system, such as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache the after effects of lagrippe, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Don't Delay.

It is your duty to yourself to get rid of the foul accumulations in your blood this spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, and tired feeling which produces nearly every one in the spring is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great spring medicine and blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them.

A Royal Wedding.

The engagement of Franz Ferdinand, who it will be remembered visited of America a few months ago, to the Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna, eldest daughter of the Czar Alexander III., is announced.

Although the young girl is but eighteen, there has already been considerable talk regarding her marriage. The leading nobles, who are most inclined to a policy of peace, have insisted that a marriage with some one of the Hohenzollern family of Germany would be the right thing, while the opposite party insisted that a marriage contract with some neutral Power would be more beneficial.

The Grand Duchess herself is said to have protested most vehemently at every mention of marriage, and it is said that she has earnestly entreated her father to put off such ideas indefinitely. Her imperial highness, who bears a strong resemblance to her mother, is the favorite daughter of the czar.

She has been educated all her life at home and is of a remarkable disposition, so much so that her father's pet name for her is "Philosopher." She is amiable and kind and a great favorite with her father's subjects. She stands third in succession to the Russian throne.

Icelandic Simplicity.

A young Iceland friend, going across the desert from Reykjavic to Akuyera, met a man riding on a pony. Such meetings are rare in those parts, and like ships on the sea, the two hailed and spoke, and this was the manner and substance of their conversation:

'What's your name?'

'Stefan.'

'Whose son?'

'Thornsteinsson.'

'Where are you going?'

'To prison.'

'What for?'

'Stealing a sheep.'

'No one taking you?'

'No The sheriff was busy so he gave me my papers—the warrant for his arrest—and sent me on by myself.'

The men exchanged snuff and a kiss and parted. A week later the younger Icelander was returning by Reykjavik, and near the same spot he met the same man.

'What! he cried—'Stefan Thornsteisson! Why, you said you were going to prison.'

'So I was, and I went, but they would not let me in.'

'Why not?'

'Because I had lost my papers, and the sheriff said he would not take me without a warrant.'

'So they won't have you in prison?

'No.'

'And you are going home again?

'Yes.'

GEOTGE SACKETT'S CASE.

Holsteiners enjoy a Mild sensation—One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cures their citizen of Backache and Kidney Disease.

HOLSTEIN March. 26.—This quiet village is in an uproar of excitement just now over the case of Geo. Sackett, a well known resident. His experience has had many parallels in other places, but none here. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him of severe backache and kidney disease of long standing, after he had tried every other remedy within his reach, but without any good results. These pills are manufactured by Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Toronto and are sold by all dealers, or will be mailed on receipt of price, fifty cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

The principal of a Philadelphia Sunday school had a tondness for statistics and the other day he directed the teachers to ascertain the occupation of the parents of all the scholars in their respective classes. The enquiry progressed smoothly until it reached the infant class, where one small, redheaded and freckled boy obstinately refused to give any information.

"Isn't your father living, Willie?" inquired the teacher.

"Yes'm.'

"Doesn't he work?'

"No'm.

"But he supports you and mamma doesn't he?'

The small scholar assented emphatically.

"Then isn't he in business?'

"Kind of.'

Visions of a gambler in a checked suit and diamond studs, or a saloon keeper dealing out fiery fluids crossed the teacher's mind.

"William," she urged approvingly, "what does your father do?'

There was a moment's pause, while the sobs in the small boy began to rise to the freckled surface. "My pa," he said weepingly, 'aint in any regular business. He's the bearded lady in the museum and pa said if I give it away she'd whale me.'

A Tale of the Sea.

"While we were in South American waters," said Capt Brooks, of the bark "Douglas," my second mate went in bathing. He was afterwards seized with violent cramps and vomiting and we feared he could not recover. I gave him a "dose of Dr Manning's German Remedy, and to our delight it gave immant relief." "On another occasion," continued the Captain, "one of my crew had such a lame back that he could not stand up. Two free rubbings with Dr. Manning's German Remedy cured him. I consider it to be invaluable to a shipmaster and would not be without it if obtainable." This valuable remedy is manufactured by the Hawker Medicine Co., St. John N. B., and is for sale by all druggists and dealers Price 50 Cents.

The Tartars are supposed to have as a nation, the most powerful voices in the world. The Germans possess the lowest voices of any civilized people. The voices of both Japanese and Chinese are of a very low order and feeble compass, and are probably weaker than any other nation. Taken as a whole, Europeans have stronger, clearer and better voices than the inhabitants of other continents.

Sweeny Fund.

Contributors to the fund for the widowed mother wife and children of the late Joshua Sweeny

G. A. B.	25
C. Winchester,	25
S. Raymond,	25
Owen Riley,	25
C. Clements,	25
Dr. J. E. Jones,	1 00
S. Wood,	5 00
W. J. Bell,	1 00
H. B. Ale,	1 00
Turnbull & Welsh,	1 00
T. C. Shreve,	3 00
J. Russell,	1 00
E. Burnham,	1 00
Chas. Mason,	1 00
F. Young,	2 00
G. I. Letteney & Bros,	5 00
R. P. Saunders,	25
S. L. Cowling,	50
N. A. Turnbull,	50
G. Biden,	50
F. Jones,	50
G. T. McDonald,	50
J. T. Merritt,	50
Harry Jones,	50
J. Chaloner,	15
A. Bell,	1 00
H. Green,	1 00
J. F. Saunders,	1 00
W. E. Brown,	1 00
J. Holdsworth,	1 00
T. W. Longstaff,	1 00
J. G. Clarke,	1 00
J. L. Peters,	1 50
J. Daley,	1 00
H. A. Smith,	1 00
Capt Jr Raymond,	1 00
Capt John Snow,	1 00
J. A. Vantassel,	1 00
C. N. Muise,	25
A. B. C.	1 00
C. A. Dakin,	1 00
C. F. Dunham,	1 00
W. I. Erb,	50
A. J. S. Copp,	25
C. W. Hayden,	25
M. H. Vantassel,	1 00
B. W. Cousins,	25
John McGregor,	50
Henry Bacon,	25
James W. Main,	20
Jas. W. Peck,	25
Edwin Beaman,	1 00
Reuben Cossaboom,	25
Mrs Handley,	50
M.	25
Simon Conwell,	25
Benj. Stark,	25
Geo. Bishop,	2 00
Mrs. Gilpin,	1 00
H. A. Harley,	25
Thos. Hinxman,	25
Chas. E. Appleton,	25
M. L. Oliver,	1 00
A. T. Dykeman,	1 00
J. M. Oakes,	1 00
E. A. Forsyth,	25
L. H. Guptill,	50
W. T. Ford,	25
D. & O. Sproul,	2 00
M. L. Trask,	25
H. B. Short,	1 00
Cash,	50
S. Lynch,	25
Mrs Lynch,	50
John O'Connor,	50
Roland Hinxman,	25
John Reid,	50
T. Titus & Son,	50
Capt G. Wright,	50
T. B Fenwick,	50
Geo. W. Wightman,	25
John Sims,	1 00
B. Abramson,	25
A. Hagen,	25
LeCain Wright,	25
Mrs John Wright,	25
H. W. Bowles,	25
Chas Small,	25
Geo. M. White,	50
Dr. E. DuVernet,	50
W. H. Dakin,	25
Jos. Milbury,	25
Mrs. Short,	25
J. M. Viets,	75
E. Hunt,	25
Lady	10
G. H. Holdsworth,	25
Thos. Boyne,	2 00
Wm. Winchester,	25
Syd. A. Cousins,	1 00
John Condon,	25
Lady	25
John Baxter,	50
M. McKinnon,	25
Wm. O. Thrall,	50
Geo. Starling & Son,	1 00
Mrs Wright,	50
N. McGregor,	25
C. Jamieson,	50
N. W. Hogg,	1 00
H. W. Dakin,	1 00
W. B. Stewart,	50
Geo. Wilson,	25
D. Vietes,	25
C. H. Denton,	50
Hy. Woodman,	20
Wm. Caines,	25
A. V. Wade,	25
Lady	1 00
H. C. Guptill,	1 00
Frank Roop,	25
Robt Reid,	1 00
Jas. Winchester,	50
Mrs Wright,	25
J. M. Longley,	25
Walter Wright,	25
Mrs. Throul,	25
Mrs. Wm. Hunt,	50
R. Woodman,	50
E. Baxter,	50
Alvin Stewart,	50
H. Baxter,	50
J. P. McBride,	50
Roy Killales,	50
Peter Killales,	50
Arthur Began,	1 00

IT HAUNTS ME STILL.

The Baleful Blood Bitters Bottle of Childhood Days, and What It Contained.

Whenever I see the snows beginning to melt and signs of spring to make themselves unmistakeble known I remember with horror the springtime season of my boyhood. How mother used to dose us poor little unfortunates with Blood Bitters! And we had to be ministers of our own punishment. We had to scour the woods for ground hemlock, black bark and pleasse pine, which we had to be stewed up together, mixed with liquor of some kind and then poured down our devoted throats to clear our blood and tone up our system. Ugh! the taste of it, like "Our bright smile" in the old song—it haunts me still. Very often there was wormwood in the bottle, the little alphas bags we wore around our necks at school to ward off the itch, the bitters bottle, a huge black one, was one of the terrors of existence. How much more fortunate are the people, old and young, of today, who can purify their blood and tone up their system in the springtime by a mild and pleasant course of Hawker's Liver Pills and Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic, the most thorough and effective combination in the form of spring medicine ever placed before the public.

That tired, depressed and exhausted feeling with which so many suffer at this period of the year, is a sure indication of a weak and debilitated state of the system. Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Mental Inactivity, irritability and other symptoms of a disordered state of the system gradually follow. Hawkers Nerve and Stomach Tonic is a certain cure when faithfully used for all diseases arising from nerve exhaustion, weakened or impaired digestion, or any impoverished or impure condition of the blood, and the penetrating effects of La Grippe or any nerve weakness of the heart or brain arising from worry, overstrain of mind or body or excesses of any nature. Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic can be obtained from all druggists and dealers. Price 50 cents a bottle or 6 bottles for $2.50. Pills 25 cents a box.

Personal experience will prove that Hawker's Balsam and Wild Cherry Balsam is the best Cough cure.

The highest broad gauge railroad in the United States is the Denver and Rio Grande, and its highest point is at Marshall Pass, where it climbs to a height of 10,855 feet above the sea. There are some narrow gauge roads that go a little higher, but this is the highest point attained by a thorough route.

E. C. WRIGHT'S CASE.

He was a Doubting Thomas Did not think Dodd's Kidney Pills would Cure His Backache, but they Did.

PENETANGUISHENE, March 19.—If any person in this neighborhood had any doubts as to the curative properties of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the case of Mr. C. E. Wright, the well known butcher here, ought to dispel such doubts. Mr. Wright was troubled for some years with a severe pain in the back and kidney disease. He was reluctant to use the pills but was finally persuaded to do so. To day he is cured of his Kidney trouble and is loudly singing the praise of this remedy that did so much for him. Dodd's Kidney Pills are manufactured by Dr. L. A. Smith & Co. and are sold by all dealers, or will be mailed on receipt of price, fifty cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.