General News.

—A bill to flog wife beaters passed the Massashusetts House recently.

—Those muskrats that did not dig deep holes last fall will probably begin to think this is not an open winter.

—Addie Scott, who will be remembered as the person who identified the remains of Charlotte Hill, for the murder of whom Joe Nick Thibault was executed died at Lower Granville on Tuesday.—*Spectator.*

—The outer walls of Westminister Abbey are so much out of repair that an immediate expenditure of between $300,000 and $400,000 will be necessary to prevent the grand edifice from becoming a grand ruin.

—A young man at Johnstown, Pa, committed suicide by means of an electric-shock. He held in his hand a piece of iron rod, with which he touched an electric light wire. Death was instantaneous.

—The immense Gibson cotton mill at Marysville, is nearly completed and ready to receive its machinery. It is stated that Mr. Gibson intends erecting 150 to 200 brick dwelling houses during the coming season.

—The Moncton Knitting Factory, Mr. Charles R. Winter, manager, is busily employed. Last year we are told, the products of the factory were principally shipped as far as Manitoba. At date, the factory is turning out samples, at which there are between 25 and 30 girls employed. This week six new patent machines are to fitted up.

—A woman created a sensation in Norfolk, Va., last week by calling to account a man who was dragging a calf along the street by its tail. When assured that it didn't hurt, she persisted that "it must hurt the calf's sense of pride to be publicly dragged along in such an indecorous and undignified manner."

—The steamer "Secret," which is to go on the bay route between St. John, Digby and Annapolis, is expected to leave Portland, Me., for St. John about the 30th inst. The "Secret" has been remodelled and furnished with new boilers, and will likely go on the route about the first of April.—*St. John Globe.*

—The generosity of the people of the United States in the time of need is shown by the amount sent to the sufferers by the Ohio floods. The total amount placed in hands of the Relief Committee was $127,467.55, of which over $115,000 has been already expended. In Cincinnati the voluntary contributions reached over $60,000.

—The population in Ireland is now very nearly the same as it was in the year of the Union, 5,100,000 the great increase up to 1841, when it reached 8,199,000, having been entirely lost. But whereas in 1833, on the passing of the Reform bill, Ireland had 32.32 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom, it has now but 14.81 per cent., and its electors, who were 11.32 per cent. of the whole in 1832, are now but 7.45.

—On Wednesday last a little girl aged four years daughter of Andrew McDonald, Spring Hill Mines set fire to to her clothing whilst playing with matches. The poor child rushed down stairs through the house into the yard before she was discovered, her clothing being completely burned off. She was so terribly burned that she died next morning.

—The Cunard steamer Servia took $4,600,000 in gold from New York. The room in which the gold was stored is an iron apartment in the aft of the ship's hold. The money is in the care of the purser. The room, from now until the money is taken from it, is under watch. Beside this guard, the room is thoroughly inspected three times a day and three times a night.

—A letter from Morton Freeman, of England, who has 200,000 cattle in Montana, is published, outlining a scheme to ship cattle via. Duluth and Canada to the seaboard and Europe on the hoof and feed them for the market. England, he says, could take three million head of cattle annually if the United States could supply beasts, stocks on her side of the water having run down. The dressed meat men say the scheme is impracticable.

—Certainly no more graceful act of international courtesy can be imagined, certainly none is on record, than the placing by the British nation of a British steamer at the service of this Government for employment in the Greely search. There is not a gentleman in the land to whose heart it does not speak with a glow, and who does not wish that something more than the formal stereotyped resolution of thanks could be spread upon the federal journals in accepting the generous expression of friendliness in charity and good works.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

—The first of the four payments of the extension made to Messrs. David Morrice & Co. fell due on the 19th Feb., and was duly paid. The amount payable was upwards of $331,000, and according to a bank manager, who is also one of the trustees of the estate, all this large sum of money is entirely the proceeds of the sale of cotton goods. In addition to this payment the liabilities of the estate have been very materially decreased, and, in the opinion of the board of trustees, the future of the trade is much more encouraging. All the mills are now financing for themselves and in most cases their liabilities have been very much decreased.—*Star's Report.*

—A "Mill" is announced between two giants. The Western Union and the Canadian Pacific are to fight over telegraph rights. The Western Union is the greatest monopoly in America. With the exception of the lines of the Canadian Pacific it practically controls the telegraphic business of the whole continent. Competition is what the public want, and in this we would naturally side with the Canadian Pacific, which is the under dog in the fight, where it not that sympathy can be very slight with a combatant which, wherever it has its way, charges telegraph rates three-fold as exhorbitant as those of the Western Union. The simple cure for all this is Government telegraphy, but what government either at Washington or Ottawa, dare interfere with a monopoly which pays profits at the rate of seven millions a year?—*Montreal Witness.*

—The total area of homesteads granted in the North-West since the country was opened for settlement is 4,410,534 acres; sales, 2,093,103 acres; total, 9,3337,719 acres. The total cash receipts from all sources, including sales, &c., on account of the North-West since 1872 was $3,668,013. There was a decrease of somewhat over 200,000 acres of homestead and of about an equal area of pre-emption lands taken up during the year, as compared with the year 1882. Of the cash receipts for the financial year ending the 30th of June, 1882, there was derived from sales to colonization companies $354,036.17; for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1883, $278,492.01; and for the half year ending 31st December last $2,530.01.

NOVA SCOTIANS IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence, R. I. *Bulletin* has the following about Nova Scotians in that city:—"Notwithstanding the dullness of business in Providence the emigration of Nova Scotians to this vicinity is rather increasing. They are a sort of people who adapt themselves readily to New England habits and id as being mostly of Scottish descent, as their names indicate. The men are largely carpenters, but make industrious and worthy employers in any line of trade or business. The women are in demand for housework, and seldom out of employmen when they want it. Another sort of emigration from Nova Scotia, not unknown in Rhode Island, is that of colored men, and always having been free laborers in a land where a poor man can only get a living by hard work, they make excellent and willing farm hands. These negroes transported from Jamaica to Nova Scotia by the British Government, after a rebellion in Jamaica, many years ago. The Nova Scotia element is a very desirable one in the community, the only drawback being that Nova Scotians are so near home that a good many go back after making some money here."

—The Jew Shapira, who recently tried to sell a bogus manuscript of the Pentateuch for an immense sum has committed suicide by shooting himself at a hotel in Rotterdam.

—One natural result of the reduction by the United States Government of postage from three to two cents, is the great decrease in the use of postal cards. The Postmaster-General estimates that the cost of manufacturing cards during the next fiscal year will be reduced thirty-five thousand dollars. The Dominion Government should follow suit in reducing postage.

THE FLYING YANKEE.—It is the intention of the N. B.R. & Maine Central to put the flying Yankee on the route between St. John and Boston about the first of June, at which date summer travel to the Provinces usually sets in. This service was performed last year to the satisfaction of all patrons, through the rapid time made, some fifteen hours between St. John and Boston, had the effect at first of deterring a certain percentage of timid travellers from patronizing this fast express.—*St. John News.*

Mr. C. J. Brydges, General Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, while in Ottawa, pressed the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company for losses sustained during the Riel rebellion in 1869. The claim against the Dominion Government is $50,000. Riel and his followers took possession of Fort Garry in November, 1769, and held it till August, 1870, when the appearance of Sir Garnet Wolseley with his troops caused them to evacuate the fort. The claim is brought for the consumption of supplies and clothing. It appears that a great deal of wine and other liquors was drunk by the men. The company claim that their business was brought to a standstill. There is little prospect of the company getting any money, as the Dominion Government gave the company a liberal land grant in the vicinity of the fort in consequence of the loss sustained by them during the rebellion.—*Winnipeg Sun.*

Extract Letter from the Agents at the Atlantic & West India Line S. S.

New York, March 3rd '84.

To Thos. S. Whitman Agent, Annapolis N. S

DEAR SIR.—We are glad to advise you that we have the most favorable reports from the West Indies of the out turn of Potatoes and all perishable goods shipped by the S. S. "Barracouta" from here and Annapolis. We have made it our special care to cater to this branch of the freight business not only by having the ship thoroughly ventilated in all compartments by the latest and most improved system; but also in regard to special handling and stowing.

There has been no comparison between the excellent out turn in the West Indies by the "Barracouta, and the heated condition that potatoes generally arrive in by sail, and our advices point to the probability of special market quotations for "steam shipments" etc., etc.

The War in Egypt.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

London, March 13.—Despatches from Suakim state that the rebels opened fire Gen. Graham's forces at one o'clock this morning. The British forces were at once formed to repel a charge but no attack came. The men were thereupon ordered to lie down again. The fire of the rebels continued all night, but the British did not reply. An officer and two men were wounded and one man was killed. Fighting began at daybreak. The infantry and artillery completely routed the enemy from their pits and trenches. The battle had not lasted more than a half hour when the victory of the British was made certain. A telegraphic despatch has been received from General Graham, dated Osman Digna's camp, March 12, 11.40 a. m., in which he says: "The camp of the enemy has been taken after hard fighting since 8 o'clock this morning. Over seventy of the British were killed and a hundred wounded."

London, March 13.—A despatch from Souakim to Reuter's telegraph company, says: The enemy were enabled to penetrate the second square and capture guns by the movements of the black regiment which advanced impetuously and broke ranks. Numbers of rebels still hover around the camp and fire when the cattle are being watered. Native guides bolted when the squad was broken. Further fighting is improbable. The battle lasted two and a half hours. The rebel loss is estimated at 4,000 killed and 6,000 wounded. The rebels under cover of smoke crept close up to the British lines and dashed against marines, the 65th and Black Watch regiments, throwing themselves upon the bayonets of the British and giving and receiving fearful wounds. Great confusion ensued. The 65th began to retreat, crowding upon the marines, when all became inextricably mixed. Gen. Graham and staff did their utmost to rally the men at 800 yards to enable them to reform. Assistance from other brigades prevented a severe disaster. The pluck shown by the rebels is unexampled. It is reported that Baker Pasha will shortly be reinstated in the British army with the rank of major-general. The rebels entered the second square upon their hands and knees beneath the muzzles of the Gatling guns. They then commenced slashing with their weapons doing terrible execution. The British were no match for the rebels at close quarters. The British will return to Suakim to-day. Further details of the desperate battle yesterday between Graham's forces and the rebels near the Tamai wells continue to arrive. During the confusion which ensued when the Arabs made their wild rush on the British lines and caused them to retreat, the newspaper reporters and other non-combatants took part in the fray and used the revolvers freely and with deadly effect against the enemy. After the battle Osman's camp and villages were burned. Among the trophies Osman's standard was taken and Tewfik Bey's was recaptured. The British losses were considerably heavier than at first reported. The number of those killed reaches a hundred while the wounded were one hundred and fifty. Graham's forces are returning to Suakim. Osman Digna has fled to the hills. The Arabs retired before the English slowly and sullenly. They were defeated but not put to rout. They walked away as if sauntering through a bazaar with arms folded or swinging at their sides. They were often shot down but this did not hasten their companion's speed. Judges of native character think that the Arabs are so allied by family ties that the great loss of life will appal them and break their faith in their sheiks. A wounded Arab killed a British marine during the night. Another attempted to stab Colonel Stewart while his aide-de-camp was giving the wounded man water. Admiral Hewitt has to-day sent out a fresh circular to the tribes warning them that if they did not obey the summons to submit, the fate of Arabs who fell at Teb, and Tamanieb will overtake them.

London, March 15.—Suakim advices state that a panic occurred last night among the Egyptian troops under Baker Pasha who are still in camp at Sariba. They got a notion that the rebels were approaching, became frightened and took to their heels. Before the panic was allayed two men that were taken for rebels were killed.

The troops returning to Suakim cheered greatly the personal heroism of Adams Fraser a sergeant of the Black Watch regiment. Twelve Arabs were laid low by his single bayonet. Drummond, of the same regiment bayoneted Osman Digna's nephew. Fifty men have left Chatham to fill the vacancies in the Black Watch regiment.

Zobehr Pasha is willing to take the place of Gen. Gordon as Governor-General of the Soudan. He advises that the Soudan be subdued by pacific measures, and says slavery will be got rid of gradually when the Soudanese appreciate the benefits of civilization. He doubts that El Mahdi is considered a prophet in the Soudan. Zobehr says there is no fued between himself and Gen. Gordon.

—On Tuesday 11th inst., some alarm was felt in Dartmouth by learning, about 1 o'clock, that fire had broken out in the cupola of the Mount Hope Insane Asylum. Before the arrival of the Dartmouth Fire brigade it was extinguished by the apparatus of the institution.

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

Thursday, March 13.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Longley presented and read a petition from C. S. Cole and a large number of other persons, inhabitants of Paradise, Bridgetown, Dalhousie and other places in the County of Annapolis, praying for a grant of money in aid of the construction of a road.

He said he was aware that it seemed almost useless to present petitions of this nature, as a large number of petitions asking for special aid were presented last year, and it was decided that no special grants could be made. He was of the opinion, however, that such a policy as that would have to be changed. The distribution of the entire amount of the road grant, through the medium of the Municipal Councils would naturally run in a groove. Each member of the Council would take care to secure a portion of the grant for the district of which he happened to be the representative, and the consequence would be that the grant would be divided up to such an extent that special necessities would have to be ignored. Under these circumstances it would sooner or later dawn upon the Government that it would be necessary to go back to a certain extent to the system of special grants, to provide for special necessities, even though the grants to the municipal Councils had to be lessened for that purpose. The facts set out in the petition, that two hundred dollars of public money had already been voted and expended on the road in question, and that the people themselves had expended an equal amount, and were willing further to contribute one-half of the balance required, were sufficient to show that it would not be a very dangerous matter for the Legislature to make special grants in aid of such roads. He would ask that the petition be referred to the Government.

Hon. Prov. Secretary after remarking that similar petitions had come in from all parts of the Province, and in many instances parties offered to pay ¼ or ⅓ the cost of constitution, said the reason why the Government had resisted the earnest importunities of the different counties was that they really had not the funds asked for. The ordinary grants were altogether too small, but under existing circumstances it was difficult for the Government to comply with the demands made upon them for special aid. He admitted that when the citizens of a county came to the Government as the petitioners did in the present instance, offering to pay one-half of the required expenditure the Government should take the matter into consideration, and, if they had the funds at their disposal, to enable them to comply with the prayer of the petition, they would only be happy to do so. He feared, however, that if they were to open up the pathway to Paradise, they would be called upon to open up pathways in many other directions.

Mr. Fraser here said that that the people of his county were building a road at their own expense, and said if the government intended granting special aid in cases as above, his county should be dealt with on the same principle.

Mr. Longley, by special leave, introduced a Bill to legalize the proceedings of School Section Number 29, Annapolis East.

Mr. Longley presented a petition from Phineas Whitman, an aged school teacher, praying for a grant of Crown land. The petition was referred to the committee on Crown Lands.

—Alden B Stockwell a former king of Wall Streets failed to meet a contract for $400 a short time ago. To illustrate what wonderful changes of fortune are incurred by some of these Wall Street magnates we give an account of Stockwell's romantic history:—

Alden B Stockwell was one of the biggest operators on the stock exchange fifteen years ago, and was called one of the kings of Wall street. His career was as brilliant as it was brief. His history is rather romantic. Twenty years ago—he is only about forty-five now—Mr. Stockwell was a poor clerk on a passenger steamboat plying on Lake Erie. He hailed from Cleveland. On one of his trips he fell in with Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, and then a very wealthy man, owing large sewing machine works at Bridgeport, Conn., and elsewhere. Mr. Howe was a passenger on the boat and was accompanied by his daughter, a beautiful young girl. Young Stockwell happened to have it in his power to do a favor for Mr. Howe and his daughter, and made their acquaintance. Stockwell was a smart persevering fellow and he followed up the acquaintance, fell in love with Miss Howe and married her.

IN WALL STREET.

When Mr. Howe died, not long after, the former steamboat clerk found himself, through his wife, a millionaire, with an income of $200,000. He showed considerable business talent in charge of the great Howe sewing machine factories, and soon increased his fortune to $2,000,000. Then, about 1865, Mr. Stockwell went into Wall street with his millions. He was dubbed "the sewing machine operator," and went into stock speculations on a gigantic scale. He eventually concentrating his attention upon Pacific Mail, than an active and favorite speculative fancy. Stockwell obtained entire control of the steamship company, and put his friends into all the offices. He also secured the Panama railway company. About 1870 Stockwell organized the famous deal which ran up the price of Pacific Mail from 40 to 102. He had almost much of his two millions, but he got a good deal back by this coup He made a great display in society and as an amature sportsman with fast horses and his yacht. His reckless management of the Pacific Mail company ended in his downfall He disappeared from this city a comparatively poor man, and was next heard of as a bookmaker on the English turf, where fortune smiled on him for a time. Recently Mr. Stockwell has been seen in Wall street a broken man, with nothing left of his days of prosperity but his stock exchange membership. He shuffled through the crowd unnoticed, where once the mere rumor that Stockwell was on the floor would have played the mischief with the market.

Don't Read this Letter.

(*To the Editor of Bridgetown Monitor.*)

Dear Sir.—For the benefit of all those who may be afflicted as I have been, I wish to publish a few lines in your very valuable paper. It is well known that I have been a perfect martyr to rheumatism for twelve years. Ten years of that time I have been unable to walk even across the room without crutches, dress or undress without assistance, and at times perfectly helpless in bed, until at last I was so reduced that I could not lift five pounds with my hands and arms, which were almost paralyzed. During that time I had the advice of seven different doctors, four in the United States and three in this county. Have taken any amount of patent medicines; used Minard's, Johnson's, and other liniments, all of which seemed to do me no good. Some time last July Mr. J. B. Norton, of Bridgetown, came to my house, and found me in the condition above described. After consulting with me a short time, he told me that he could give me medicine that would cure me, which I very much doubted, as I had given up and never expected to be any better. However, I consented to take his medicine on trial, and after using his Rheumatic Cure, and rubbing with his, (Norton's) Liniment for two weeks, the swelling left my limbs, and I began to walk without my canes. I continued with his treatment until last October, when I threw my canes and crutches away, and have not used them since.

A neighbor of mine, who the doctor said had neuralgia or muscular rheumatism, after doctoring a long time, was cured also by using only two bottles of the above Liniment, and as for myself I am able once more to attend to my avocations, (for which I am very thankful) without aches or pains, and Norton's Pain Eradicating Lininiment did it, which I would highly recommend to all who may be afflicted with rheumatism of any kind.

Yours truly.
JOHN H. EARLY.
Margaretville, March 13th 1884. adv.

☞ If you are suffering from a sense of *extreme weariness*, try one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will cost you but one dollar, and will do you incalculable good. It will do away with that tired feeling, and give you new life and energy.

FRIGHTFUL MINING ACCIDENT.—Lynchburg, Va., March 13.—A special from Pocahontas says that an explosion occurred in the coal mines there at 12 30 o'clock this morning, and that from 120 to 150 miners were killed.

Lynchburg, Va., March 13.—A telegram received at 9 o'clock to-night says the whole of the East mine was shattered by the explosion and everything in front of the main entrance was demolished. Fire can now be seen at the mouth of the mine and no one can enter for the house and fan are a total wreck. As soon as they can be repaired, attempts will be made to go into the mines. Everything possible is being done to reach the victims.

Words could not convey the slightest idea of the destruction that was wrought in a few short seconds. The signs of it were plainly visible on every hand. The entrance to the main shaft was entirely torn out and scattered pell-mell for hundreds of feet. The little train track was torn and completely twisted out of place and the shapeless timber and ties mixed in confusion all around. The cars were taken up bodily and torn in part and their iron wheels shivered. They were thrown three and four hundred feet away. The force of the explosion was terrific. Rocks were thrown through the workshops and every object that stood in the direct course of the forced air was demolished. Several workmen in the shops were severly injured. The shops as well as the locomotive house were levelled with the ground. Of one hundred and fifty men who were in the mine at the time of the explosion not one has returned to the surface, and there is no probability that a single one of them survived. The carpenters and laborers after much suffering and sickness, succeeded last evening in erecting a fan, and it is hoped that the removal of the bodies can be accomplished to-day, although the smell from the mine is still sickening and suffocating. About 35 Hungarians are among the victims. It is generally thought that the explosion was caused by fire damp; but it is inexplicable how a horizontal coal vein above the water level could contain so much gas. Churches and houses at Pocahontas are draped in mourning, and business is entirely suspended.

WHAT GRANGERS WANT.—A delegation of Dominion Grangers waited on the Dominion Government on the 18th inst., presented several memorials to which an early reply was desired. They asked that the prayer that some two thousand petitioners should be heard desiring that the duty on salt and other fertilizers should be removed and that the duty on agricultural implements should be reduced ten per cent *ad valorem*. The deputation also desired that the duty on flour should also be taken off. A memorial was also presented praying that an insolvency bill should not be passed, or if it should be passed that it will include farmers, grangers and laboring men. Another memorial was presented, asking that instead of two hundred dollars deposit now requisite for a candidate for the House of Commons, that a qualification of not less than $3,000 of real estate in the riding for which the candidate desires to run be demanded before he is qualified to contest any constituency. Some changes were also asked by a delegation in regard to the law respecting inspection of weights and measures, as well as some alterations regarding the laws affecting agriculture.

TALK ABOUT RECIPROCITY.—*Ottawa, March* 11.—Sir John Macdonald to-day informed an American gentleman interested in the coal and lumber trade that if the United States Government removed the duty on Canadian coal, lumber, timber, salt and ore, the Dominion Government would reciprocate in regard to similar products from the United States coming into Canada. When asked how Cape Breton would like such a measure, Mr McDonald, a prominent member from that portion of the Province of Nova Scotia, said that he would not consent to the duty being removed on coal. Although giving consistent support to the Government he could not support them in such a measure.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A coal train jumped the track Tuesday, near Grand Lake. The smash was so bad that a wrecking train had to be sent out from Truro, and mails and passengers by the morning express from Halifax, and Donkin's local from Truro, had to be transfered—the former returning to Halifax and the latter to Truro.—*Guardian.*

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK

New York, March 11.—James Riley, a telegraph messenger, was found by the police on the streets early this morning, a raving maniac. He kept crying constantly "I am Butts, the boy detective." The surgeons at the hospital say his brain was turned by reading dime novels.

Montreal, March 15.—A report from St. John's says a wealthy farmer was murdered on Thursday, at St. Cesaire, Que., whither he had gone to buy a farm in that vicinity. His body was found in an open field with the head split open. $1,500 were found in his room at the hotel, and it is supposed $600 were token from his pockets. No clue to the murder is reported.

Suakim, March 16.—Admiral Hewett and Gen. Graham have offered £1,000 for the capture of Osman Digna.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The Chief of Police has received a letter from the Nihilists threatening with death any one who informs against Degnieff, who was the leader of the four Nihilists that murdered Col. Suedekin, on the evening of Dec. 23.

San Francisco, Col., March, 10.—The storm of Saturday night and yesterday was the most severe experienced in many years. The Santa Clara valley for a distance of 18 miles is a vast lake and the damage to property is fully $500,000. It is still raining.

Philadelphia, March 22.—Capt. Wylie, of schr. C. M. Marrett, which arrived today from Port Spain, Trinidad, reports almost the entire destruction by fire of the city of Port Spain, one of the most important commercial cities in the West Indies. The loss is estimated at over 4,000,000. The fire originated in the Union Club House on the morning of Jan 28th.

London, March 14.—Mr. Bradlaugh, while delivering a lecture at Bridgewater last night against perpetual pensions, was attacked by roughs and driven from the platform by showers of rotten eggs, fruit and fireworks. The roughs afterwards attacked and wrecked the chairman's house.

Marriages.

CARTY—MCLELLAN.—At Tatamagouche, on March 12th, by the Rev. T. Sedgwick, Mr. I. D. Carty, of Clarence, to Louisa, daughter of Mr. T. McLellan, Tatamagouche.

POTTER—WRIGHT.—At Virgina, March 12th, by Rev. J. M. Parker, Robert J. Potter of Clementsvale, to Annie M. Wright of Virginia.

EWING—ROBBINS.—At Waldeck East, March 12th, by Rev. J. M. Parker, James H. Ewing of Factorydale, Aylesford, to Ruth R. Robbins of Waldeck East.

Deaths.

BISHOP.—Died at Upper Clarence, March 9th, of consumption, Alston G. Bishop, aged 29 years. (An error was made in the Christian name of deceased last week.)

WEATHERSPOON.—At Lower Granville, Mr. Aaron Weatherspoon, aged 32 years.

CHUTE.—At Waldeck West, March 9th, Aaron Chute, aged 86 years.

PINKNEY.—At Haverhill, Mass., the 11th ult., Miss Mary J. Pinkney, 33 aged years, eldest daughter of Mr. David Pinkney, of Clements West, Annapolis Co.

DODGE.—At Belleisle, on Sunday 9th inst., Edna May, aged 7 years and 9 months, eldest child of Benjamin K. and Sarah A. Dodge.

KINNEY.—Near Bridgetown, Feb. 23rd, at her son's residence, Mrs. Mary Kinney, aged 78 years, relict of the late Oliver Kinney, formerly of New Brunswick.

MARR.—At Bear River, on the 29th January, after a lingering illness of consumption, Joseph E. Marr.

☞ Mind and body alike suffer from sluggish action of the blood, the result of dyspepsia or biliousness. Ayer's Pills will stir up the liver, excite the stomach and bowels to activity, open the pores of the system, and insure health of body, which is indispensible to mental vigor.

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—According to an exchange, there is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been enabled to recover themselves. The recipe came into notoriety by the effort of Mr. John Vine Hall, commander of the "Great Eastern" steamship. He had fallen in to such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing; at last he sought the advice of an eminent physician, which he followed faithfully for several months and at the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor—although he had been for many years led a captive by a most debasing appetite. The receipe, which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, 20 grains; magnesia, 40 grains; peppermint, 44 drachms; spirits of nutmeg, 4 drachms. Dose, one tablespoonful twice a day.

St. John Country Markets.

Beef from 5c to 8½c per pound; mutton from 7c to 9c per pound; lamb from 6c to 9c per pound; veal, 6 to 10c; chickens from 65c to 75c per pair; fowl from 60c to 70c per pair; ducks from 60c to 90c per pair; potatoes 35c to 80c per bushel; eggs 20c to 24c per dozen; butter (tub) 19c to 26c per pound; butter (roll) 24c to 28c per pound; lard 14c to 16c per pound; pork (fresh) 9c to 10c; celery 50c to 80c per dozen; ham, 12 to 14c per pound; carrots $1.50 per bbl; beets $1.25 to $1.50 per bbl; hides 6c to 6½c per pound; calf skins 11c to 12c per pound; lamb skins 60c to 65c; parsnips $2.00 per bbl; cabbage $80 to $100 per dozen; buckwheat meal $1.60 to $2.50 per cwt; turkeys, 16c to 18c per pound; geese 75c to $1 each; yarn, 60c to 75c per pound; socks, $2 50 to $3 per doz; mitts, $3.50 to $4.50 per doz; rabbits, 10c to 12c per pair; oats 40c to 42c per bushel.

Fish quotations:—Cod, 4c to 5c per pound; clams, 20c per quart; dry pollock 4c per pound; smelts 4c to 6c per pound; herring 10c to 12c per dozen; Finnen haddies, 7c per pound; salt-salmon, 15 to 16c per pound.

—It is stated on good authority that Col. Middleton will be the new Commander-in-Chief of Militia in Canada, and that he will come out in July next, after being promoted to be Major General.

—The President of the United States has ordered officials to enquire into all shipments of explosives into foreign ports. Good.

—*Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is richly worth $10 a bottle in certain cases. For instance, in cases of diphtheria, croup and asthma when the sufferer is almost dead for want of breath and something is required to act instantly. It costs only 25 cents.

—Veterinary surgeons all over the country are fiercely denouncing parties who put up *extra large* packs of worthless trash and sell it for condition powders. They say that *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* are the only kind now known that are worth carrying home.

Advice To Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, their is no mistake about it. It cures dysentry and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces the inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church	11 a. m.,	7 p. m
Methodist "		7, p. m.
Baptist "	11, a. m.	
Roman Catholic Church	11 a. m.,	3 p. m.

Great Reduction in Prices for the Month of March.

Ready-Made Clothing,

at cost. To make room for

Spring Stock,

Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Diagonals, & Worsted Coatings,

will be sold at cost, with large reductions on all lines of

DRY GOODS

Grey Cottons,

lower than the lowest. Also a fine line of

Prints & Dress Goods,

Call and see for yourself. No trouble to show goods at

ED. STEVENS.

Lawrencetown, Feb. 20, '83.

Hides! Hides!

The subscriber is still buying all the Hides offering, for which he is paying the highest cash rates.

BUTCHERS AND FARMERS are requested to call before selling elsewhere.

Always in Stock

HARNESSES

GOLDPLATE, SILVER, NICKLE, BRASS, & X C PLATE

of best styles and workmanship.

Harness Leather and Furniture,

for the trade.

Also manufacture and keep a full line of Leathers.

Sole, Harness, Wax, Grain, Pebble, Splits, Enff, Linings, and Chamois Skins, at wholesale or retail prices.

300 BUS. PLASTERER'S HAIR

at low rates.

Having some of the best workmen in the Shoe Shop, I can furnish custom-made wear in best

Styles & Work.

English, Balmoral, Congress Shoes, Patent and Cloth Uppers, French C. D., and Calfskins in stock as well as Shoe Findings.

A FEW DOZEN PAIRS OF EXTRA HEAVY KNEE BOOTS, OFFERED LOW

George Murdoch.

New Advertisements.

Household Goods,

SPRING 1884.

We have opened a choice lot of

Lace Curtains,

in setts and by the yard.

Curtain Netts, Leno Curtains, Repps & Cretonnes,

Table Linens and Napkins; Table Covers, Sheetings, Tickings, Towellings, Floor Oil Cloths, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Dark & Light Prints,

and invite inspection.

Wholesale & Retail. TERMS LIBERAL.

BEARD & VENNING,

18 KING STREET, SOUTH SIDE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale the property now owned and occupied by him at Paradise, consisting of two acres of land, on which are a good dwelling house, barn and outbuildings all in excellent repair. A first-rate vegetable garden, together with a number of apple, pear, plum and quince trees, and some small fruits are on the place. Supply of water excellent—two wells and a good spring. About ¼ mile from R. R. Station, school house, churches, post office, etc. For terms and further information, Apply to ALFRED CROWELL.

Paradise, Feb. 28, '84. 47tf

FARM for SALE!

THE subscriber offers for sale, his farm, situate near Bridgetown. Said farm is 32 rods wide, and runs from the public highway to the base line. The best of tillage land, 100 apple trees, any quantity of hard and soft wood, an inexhaustible

Gravel Pit,

and the best of sand and granite in abundance. Also a brickyard on the place. For further particulars, apply to

J. J. MARSHALL.

Bridgetown, Feb. 26, '84. 46tf

Farm for Sale.

At NICTAUX

The subscriber offers for sale the

FINELY SITUATED FARM,

in Nictaux, lately occupied by Wm. Merry, comprising about 40 acres, of which half are under cultivation. Adjoins the Baptist church; is within a few minutes walk of the school and the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway, and but a short distance from the thriving village of Middleton, one of the termini of the above railway. Has a new dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

50 Young Apple Trees,

Good well of water.

The above property is a desirable one from every point of view for a gentleman who wishes a small and good farm in a healthy and in every way desirable locality.

TERMS.—Half of the money down—the remainder may remain on the mortgage if so desired.

For further particulars apply to,

J. AVARD MORSE.

Bridgetown, Jan. 30, '84. 43tf

FARM FOR SALE!

CONTAINS 120 acres, 50 under cultivation, balance in wood, poles and pasture;

130 Apple Trees,

part young and not in bearing: pear, plum, cherry and peach trees, all in bearing; cuts 30 tons prime

ENGLISH HAY,

is very easily fenced; only 1¼ miles from Railway station and churches, and three-quarters mile from first-class schools and from grist and saw mills. Thorough good house, new barn, out-buildings in good repair. Well watered with two never failing streams. For further information, apply to

MRS. W. A. CAIN, or JAMES H. WHITMAN.

Lawrencetown, Feb. 27, '84, 46tf8

Farm for Sale.

AT WILMOT,

SPA SPRINGS,

Annapolis Co., containing

22 ACRES OF GOOD LAND,

Cuts from 7 to 10 tons of hay, wood and water first class and handy. Fruit in Apples, Pears, Plums and Grapes. Buildings nearly new and in good repair. Apply on the premises.

W. L. NEILY.

Feb. 13th, '84.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE!

The property known as the

ELM HOUSE,

situate at Lawrencetown, is offered for sale.

If not sold by the first of May, will be LET for one year. For further particulars apply to J. W. JAMES, Lawrencetown, or M. E. McLEOD, Truro.

Feby. 19, '84. 9tf2

HOTEL TO LET!

The American House,

Annapolis Royal,

This well known and particularly eligible Hotel property, can be rented for one or more years, and to any person leasing same a number of years, very easy and liberal terms will be allowed. Possession 1st May. Apply to

R. J. UNIACKE, Annapolis Royal.

Feb. 4, '84. 43tf

A FINE LOT OF

TWEEDS

—AND—

WORSTEDS

have just arrived at the

"BLUE" STORE,

where persons wanting can examine them.

JOHN. H. FISHER, Prop.

Bridgetown, March 6, '84.

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

SEPTEMBER 31ST, 1883.

COTTONS ADVANCING!

400 BALES AND CASES OF

GREYS & WHITES.

Contracted for under old prices. We are prepared to fill all orders at Old Prices, notwithstanding any advance by the mills. Also, opening to-day, and previously received last month

585 PACKAGES BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS!

Dominion and United Stated manufacture.

HOMESPUUNS!

SPECIAL ATTENTION—1,000 PIECES ON HAND—Oxford, Willow Grove, Port Elgin, York Mills, which we are offering below regular prices. Opening to-pay, in addition.

Pilots, Beavers, Scotch Tweeds, Broad Cloth and Doeskins, Meltons, Nap Cloths, Presidents and Ulster Cloths, Tailor's Trimmings, Smallwares, and Fancy Goods. At our usual Terms.

5 00 PACKAGES TEA—all prime value.

T. R. JONES, & CO.

Oct. 27. CANTERBURY STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

KEEP UP WITH THE PROCESSION.

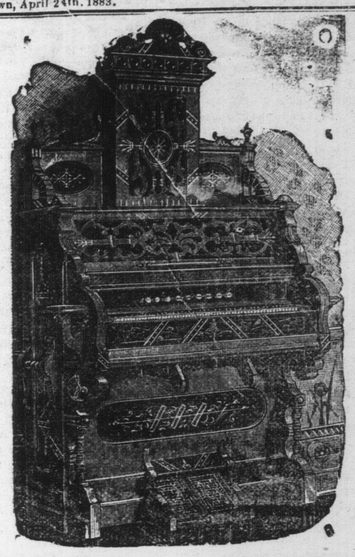
BRIDGETOWN JEWELRY STORE,

J. E. Sancton, Proprietor.

NOW on hand a choice selection of WALTHAM and SWISS WATCHES, in Gold and Silver; Eight and One Day CLOCKS, Castors, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, and Knives, Dinner and Desert do., Pickle Stands, Napkin Rings, Plain, Fancy and Band Rings, Vest and Neck Chains, Band and Bangle Bracelets, Spectacles, Colbar and Cuff Buttons, together with a variety of trinkets, usually found in a Jewelry Store.

CALL AND INSPECT.

Bridgetown, April 24th, 1883.



Good Workmanship. Reasonable Prices.

ACADIA ORGAN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST CLASS CHURCH & PARLOR ORGANS,

Warerooms in Reed's Furniture Factory.

BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA.

JOHN P. RICE. A. E. SULIS.

THE DIRECT

Imported Tea

has proved better than anticipated, both as regards

STRENGTH and FLAVOR

Old Tea Drinkers pronounce it excellent.

Another Invoice of

SLEIGH ROBES

ordered, and will be here Christmas, among them a few

Buffalo Robes.

THE THIRD LOT OF

Shoe Packs,

has just been opened this month.

..A NEW LOT OF..

Waltham Watches,

at prices that would astonish old dealers.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, Oct. 20th, 1883.

Wilmot Attention!

CONVEYANCING

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., &c., Carefully drawn and Legally Executed by

T. CROSSKILL.

Wilmot, Jan. 1st, 1884, 38it1

OATS.

500 BUSHELS

of Prince Edward Island Oats for sale. Apply to HARRY MILLER