General News.

— The bank of Nova Scotia has issued annual statement whch show the most satisfactory year's operation. The net profits were after writing off all bad debts, losses, etc., $107 941.27.

— In New York and Boston one sees the faces of eight generations, and the relics of colonial times. In Chicago Mr. Gurdon Hubbard is now living an active man, seventy-eight years of age (and looking sixty), who came to the spot when there were but two houses there.

— A Russian sailor named Ivanoff, on board the frigate Edinburgh, in Cherbourg harbor, having struck an officer, was sentenced to death, taken three miles out to sea in order to be beyond French jurisdiction, and hung to the yard-arm.

— Engineer Williams was attacked by heart disease, while alone on his locomotive, on a Virginia railroad; but in spite of the suddenness of his death he was able to whistle down brakes and close the throttle, thus averting a disaster.

— In one of the churches of Paris, France, on Christmas Day, a dastardly sacrilege was committed. Nitrate of silver was thrown into the holy water vessels of the church, and upwards of 400 persons were badly disfigured, some of them having their sight endangered.

— The Kentville *Chronicle* gives the following lumber items:—Messrs. J. P. Chipman & Co. have got out about 12,000 trees at their mill, and are making preparations for a busy summer. One gang of McDonald's men got out over 5,000 logs from the woods, west of the Gaspereaux lakes, during the last four weeks.

— A number of English coal mines are being worked under the ocean. In Northumberland the net available quantity of coal under the sea, is estimated at 403,000,000 tons, and on the Durham coast under the sea, including a breadth of three and a half miles, 734,500,000 tons. The latter mine is in a vein of an aggregate thickness of thirty feet distributed in six seams. Engineers are considering how it can be worked successfully in the future.

— The Windsor *Mail* says:—"We hear that a stock company of about $200,000 capital is talked of in Windsor, for the purpose of manufacturing agricultural implements. As the sale of these goods is large and always on the increase, we have no doubt of the success of the undertaking. We have heard it stated that at least $150,000 worth of agricultural implements have been sold in Nova Scotia in one year, and there is no reason why such a large amount of money should not remain in the Province. We look anxiously for further developments."

— A fatal accident occurred in Dartmouth on Tuesday afternoon the wife of Mr. Leonard Mosher, of the Asylum Road went into the barn to give a cow some hay. She had thrown the hay down from the mow and was about to descend when she slipped and fell to the floor, a distance of about ten feet, striking a wheelbarrow and tub. She staggered out to the house of a neighbor falling as she entered, with the exclamation, "I am dying." When picked up she was lifeless. The deceased was forty-one years old and had six children.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

— The Cape Breton Oil and Mining Company are sinking a well half a mile from the western shore of the lake, and have reached a depth of 1,000 feet. The prospects are said to be good, the oil being of a quality exceptionally valuable. The local manager of the company intends, he says, to sink twelve wells in this district. Three other Boston companies have entered the field, one having contracted for ten wells, the other two for three wells each, so that in the course of the year it is expected that twenty-eight wells will go down. The Cape Breton oil is a heavy lubricating oil.

Promising Signs.

On the 4th instant two thousand promissory notes fell due at the Bank of Montreal in that city, and not one of them went to protest. This was a very significent fact—significant of a greatly improved condition of business, and of good times to come. Many other promising signs are visible to the business eye in Montreal. Among these are the preparations for building during the coming season. The construction of a large number of costly public buildings of one kind or another is to be undertaken in Montreal in the spring, and very many dwelling houses are also to be built. In short it is said that more building is to be done in Montreal this year than was done there during the past three years.—*St. John Sun.*

— Nearly all the burial places in Philadelphia are systematically robbed, including even the Roman Catholic cemeteries, where the church discipline is most rigid. Grave diggers are in league with the grave robbers, and place the bodies in specified positions for robbers. The deaths in the almshouse for the past twenty-three years have averged thirty per week. Allowing that one-third of them, or ten per week, were delivered to the anatomists, it would aggregate 520 a year, and in twenty-three years at least 11,960 bodies are cut up. Probably there is not the vestige of a bone in Blockley cemetery, the bodies all having been stolen. Bodies are shipped to neighboring cities in barrels, packed in sawdust, and labelled "apples."

Dominion Parliament.

The proceedings of the House of Commons from its commencement in December last up till the 26th of January were confined to the debate on the Pacific Railway contract. On the 26th the vote was taken on Mr. Blake's amendment resulting in its defeat by a majority of 86. The vote stood 54 for 140 against. Sir Albert Smith moved a second amendment demanding that tenders should be invited. It was defeated by 60. Mr. Bechard moved the third amendment, demanding that the contract be submitted to the people at the polls. Majority against it 68. Sir R. Cartwright moved the fourth, setting forth that under the contract the Syndicate were to receive $140,000,000 for work to cost only $80,000,000. Mr. Burpee, of Sunbury, moved the fifth amendment, which was a declaration that the present construction of the road in British Columbia was premature, and would increase the rate of taxation, while by postponing the work until after the prairie section had been built, it could be constructed at a much less cost and within a reasonable time. Defeated by 16.

A. N. S. CAR.—One of the prettiest cars on the line of the W. & A. Railway is No. 8, which was built in the latter part of last year, at Kentville, entirely of Nova Scotia wood. The panels are of rock maple polished, the stiles and frames of black ash with white-ash mouldings. The window sashes are of wild cherry and the blinds of white poplar. The car is a credit alike to designer and builder, and is an ornament to the road. It is divided into first and second-class compartments, each accommodating about 32, and is fitted with ventilators worked by a lever easily handled and within easy reach.—*Recorder.*

— A company is being formed in Bangor, Me., to prospect a gold property in the town of Middlefield, Queens County, Nova Scotia. A bond of the property has been secured for three months, with the privilege of having it extended or of purchasing at a stated price at the end of that time. The lead which it is proposed to explore has been exposed for a distance of 350 feet, and an open cut which has been made along the vein shows it to be 5 inches wide at a depth of 8 feet below the surface. Every part of this shows free gold and some portions are found to be rich. All that is wanted is to ascertain whether there be enough of it to pay for working. The property extends for 1,800 feet on the vein and is 500 feet in width.—*N. Y. Conservative.*

— The *Canada Gazette* of the 5th inst., contains little of importance.

The following is the revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidated fund of the Dominion up to the night of 31st January last—

Revenue	$ 2,365,414.23
Revenue to Dec. 31st, 1880	14,079,537.32
Total	$16,444,951.55
Expenditure	$ 4,102,325.08
Expenditure to Dec. 31, 1880	10,679,298.22
Total	$14,781,623.31

The late Mrs. Wainwright.

The Truro *Sun* of yesterday says:—

We very much regret to chronicle to-day the death of Mrs. Wainwright. Less than twelve months ago she was known in Truro as Miss Emily Ross, daughter of the late John Ross, Esq., and was beloved and respected by all who knew her. About that time she became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Wainwright, and in her new sphere won the respect and esteem of all with whom she came in contact. Two weeks ago we recorded the birth of her son, and now it becomes our sad duty to publish her obituary. To her sorrowing husband, and large circle of friends and relatives, we feel assured that we can tender the sympathy of this whole community.

St. John to be Brought 490 Miles Nearer Montreal.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—For some time past there have been many mysterious movements on the part of railway men in which South Eastern officials have borne a prominent part. The announcement recently made that the South Eastern had purchased the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence road was followed by another that the same Company had applied for and were certain to obtain a charter to build a line from Moncirtle to Sherbrooke, running east toward the Provincial line that divides Maine from Canada. It has already reached within six miles of the Province line, its terminus at present being Agres, a prosperous village at the foot of Lake Megantic. A connection from Bangor, Maine, to St. John, N. B., is made by the European and North American Railway, about 146 miles. From Agnes to the Province line is only about six miles, and the line between that point and the railway east from Bangor yet to be built is somewhere between seventy and eighty miles. These links will give when built an unbroken connection between Longueuil and St. John, New Brunswick. The remaining link to Montreal is the tunnel from Mecheaga which will connect the route with the North Shore road to Ottawa. Here the Canada Central comes in with whatever connections west may hereafter be built. Thus between Montreal and St. John the distance by the new line will be 490 miles shorter than at present.—*St. John Sun.*

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.—It is a standing complaint with school inspectors and all others whom duty or inclination leads to take an interest in the education of the young that the fundamental or primary branches are not successfully imparted. Lord Sheerbrooke (better known as Mr. Lowe) took occasion recently to expose, with characteristic cynicism, the shortcomings of the English National system in so obvious an essential as instruction in the art of English reading. So closely is the defect brought out in the reports that his Lordship suggested as a remedy that elementary education should be rigidly restricted to what we have learned to know as "the three R's." To him it seemed clear, that the general training of children is imperfect mainly because the teachers' attention is drawn off from necessary to showy subjects of instruction. His complaint was that the schoolmaster's ambition is fired by the wish that a minority of his pupils should figure on examination lists in a variety of branches; hence the neglect of proper teaching for the majority. The teacher, however, is not primarily to blame, since he only obeys the behests of Parliament, the Educational Department, and public opinion. So long as the prevailing system is maintained, reading and writing—including composition—at all events will be perfunctorily taught.—*Toronto Mail.*

Frozen to Death.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 5.—A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: On Wednesday, Mr. Burke, roadmaster, located at Burns, on the Winona and St. Peter branch of the Chicago and Northwestern road, discovered a whole family frozen to death. Mr. Beck, while at work with his men on the road under his charge, noticed a shanty close by, from which no smoke issued. Seeing evidences that the place was inhabited, the party visited the premises and forced open the door, when a horrible sight met their eyes. Upon a couch and on the floor of the wretched hovel lay the father, mother and children, evidently a whole family, frozen stiff. Word was at once sent to the nearest town, and arrangements were made to care for the remains of the unfortunate family. Universal destitution is reported among farmers west of Sleepy Eye. It is stated that no trains carrying fuel have passed Sleepy Eye since Dec. 24. It is impossible to reach many of the settlers, as the roads are drifted and wagon roads are impassable, and it is feared that many will starve or be frozen to death before help can reach them.

TEABO.

In our last, by the time our reporter gave in his report of the details of the execution we had no space left for further particulars. From various sources, principally from our exchanges we have gleaned the following account of the manner in which his confinement was passed, and such other matters as we considered would prove of interest to our readers.

Clergymen of all the protestant denominations were constant in their attendance on the condemned man, and did all that lay in their power to bring him to a full reliazation of the awful position in which he stood; their ministrations, however, could only be conducted in a general way as Tebo expressed himself as determined to die a Roman Catholic; but he was always willing and apparently pleased to receive visits from the clergymen mentioned, and would often weep, and professed constant trust in the salvation promised, to all who repent, through the merits of the Saviour. The Rev. P. M. Holden, who was Teabo's father confessor, arrived on the Saturday proceeding the execution, and remained with him in almost constant attendance, until the last act in the ghastly drama was concludad.

Previous to the trial he was confined in a cell in company with the Indian boy, Paul, imprisoned for shop-lifting. The latter had picked up, while living with a white family, a little education, and had also been taught a few hymns. What he knew, he proceeded to try and teach Teabo who was an entirely ignorant man, in so far as a school education, was concerned; but he was possessed of an exceptionally shrewd intellect and retentive memory, which soon enabled him to learn more and faster than the little Indian could teach him. They would also often join their voices together in singing such hymns or fragments of hymns that Paul knew and could teach his big pupil. It must have been an affecting sight, in view of the circumstances, which surrounded them to see this rude unlettered man, sitting obedient to the instructions of what was scarcely more than a child, and who was not possessed of one-tenth the intellect which lay in Teabo's brain, but the force of which, like the heat in iron was latent. Teabo was a man who had many and various business transactions, in which he always relied on his memory, and could give facts and figures for years back with unfailing accuracy it is said. He was described as fair in his dealings; but general'y speaking, a "hard man" One old gentleman, who resides a few miles distant from Teabo's residence and who has paid the latter as much as $3,000.00 for lumber, said of him, "I never had any fault to find with him. In our dealings at times I had notes from him; and sometimes they would be overdue, but he always paid them sometime. He was a "purty" hard sort of a fellow; but (and here the old gentleman seem to think) "no, I never had any fault to find with him in our dealings"

Another strange teacher, Mitchell, who according to the *Journal* was Teabo's companion a day or two, and who would read the Bible to the latter, and to such an effect that Teabo always afterwards would speak gratefully of Mitchell's ministrations, professing that "some change" that never left him took place while he was in middle cell with him.

After sentence was pronounced, the confinement was solitary, saving the visits of his wife who was permitted to stay in the cell with him for several hours. Though capable of committing the terrible crime of which he was found guilty, yet he seemed to be very fond of his wife and family, and his principal, care seemed to be for them, and he was heard to utter:—"Oh my poor wife and children, what will they do with the farms and stock without me? How will they manage to do the business? What will become of them?"

Through his agent, Mr. Mullan, on the day previous to his execution he directed to his wife a pathetic letter in which he bade her good-bye, and hoped she will pay attention to the lines as his dying wishes which he could have so much easier impressed on her could he have seen her. He prayed she would train up the children in the Roman Catholic faith, and guard them from all outside influence which might be brought to bear against them, to keep them together and to live on the old farm. He sent a message of his love to her which she had known was so strong that he would even die for her. One of the wishes he expressed was that she should remain his widow, and that the only drop of bitterness in his cup was the separation from her. His own words in closing were:—"Think of me; pray for me; see that the children say their prayers, and watch over them. Tell them to think of their father, for he has been "wronged." He wrote to his oldest son, Samuel, wishing him to stay at home, settle down, and work with the boys; enjoins him not to be cross to them, and not to take heed of any idle talk which he may hear,—to be guided by Mr. Mullan, who has been a true friend.

Father Holden administered communion to him and stayed, praying and counselling with him afterwards up to nine o'clock on Monday evening, and then left him for the night which the condemned man spent in ceaseless pacing up and down in his cell praying and evidently trying to nerve himself up for the terrible ordeal which a few hours held in store for him. Once during the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, the kind-hearted jail-keeper and his wife visited him to bid him good-bye. He wept much; expressed himself very grateful for their care and attention, and when asked by Mrs. Rice, "What is your hope, Mr. Teabo?" replied, "the same as you have; Jesus Christ died for me as well as you."

Father Holden was with him again at six in the morning and continued with him to the end. When the door of the cell was opened in the morning and Teabo was lead out; on reaching the passage way he seemed to be unable to use his limbs, and leant against the wall for support,—on Father Holden speaking to him, and telling him to "Brace up, Joe"—he gathered himself together and marched to the foot of the gallows, when the same weakness seemed to take possession of him. At this point we must refer our readers to our last issue, which gave the closing particulars.

Rumors have been afloat that a confession had been made which would soon be made public; but so far as we can learn nothing of the kind has any foundation in fact; except that through a reliable source we have been given to understand that quite enough was said by him to those in attendance upon him to give every ground for belief of his guilt; but we are inclined to fancy that it must have been implied—not expressly stated. The *Journal* is in possession of the same information and more fully—it says:—

"Quite enough is known to one or two at least, to enable us to say that the crime was even more complicated, and such as to render the guilt of Teabo more dreadfully serious in the eyes of God and man, than any one would be likely to suspect, without a clue to the awful secret. The real motive for the murder has never been placed upon paper, and the interests of morality would require that it never shall be. It is enough to say that the home where Charlotte Hill resided was not by any means a domestic Paradise for some weeks before her death, and she, poor half-demented-creature, was the cause of it."

Why he did not make a public confession must be left to theorizing.

The body after it was cut down was put in a plain black coffin, labelled "Joseph Nick Teabo, aged 45 years," and conveyed home. The Digby *Courier* says the funeral was largely attended, and that much sympathy is expressed for the wife and children.

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK

Lohdon, Feb. 7.—The steamer Bohemian from Boston, Jan. 27th, for Liverpool went ashore on the Irish Coast in a dreadful storm. Thirty-two drowned, and to present time twenty-one of the crew have been saved. The steamer is a total loss.

Boston, Feb. 11.—An immense Irish Land League meeting was held at Faneuil Hall to-night. Mayor Prince presided, and speeches were delivered by Gen. Butler, Wendell Phillips, P. A. Colins and others. Letters expressive of sympathy with the meeting were read from Governer Long, ex-Governor Rice and others. Resolutions were adopted strongly denouncing England.

New York, Feb. 13.—A London cable says great disquietude exists in the camp of the Land Leagues, owing to fears of new arrests. These apprehensions are based upon the knowledge of the leaders that all the important secrets of their organization are now in possession of the Government. The disappearance of Parnell from England at so critical a period is attributed to this fact. It is quite certain that Parnell anticipated arrest, and there seems to be no doubt whatever that evidence has been obtained connecting the member for Cork city with seditious projects. The papers found on Davitt at the time of his arrest were of a most damaging nature to more than one of the leaders of the movement, and since his arrest still other proofs of their complicity with plans held to be treasonable have been received by the Government. It is stated that Davitt carried documents upon his person as the safest place for their concealment, and his arrest was so suddenly made and there was no time to destroy them. An armed insurrection was certainly planned in Ireland, the rising to be simultaneous with Fenian outbreaks in various parts of England. How far Parnell was implicated in this hopeless scheme is known only to the Government, but undoubtedly his friends anticipated his arrest had he returned to London on Thursday. It is now very generally thought that he will not run the risk of returning to England, but will go straight to New York, his ostensible object being to collect more funds in America for the League. The coercion bill will probably become law by the 23rd inst., when numerous arrests will undoubtedly be made, but flight from Ireland has already set in. In several parts of Ireland tenants are now beginning to pay rent again, and the Land League, lately active and omnipotent, no longer interferes. Local agitators know that the police are only awaiting the passage of Forster's bill to strike, and this knowledge inspires them with caution.

London, Feb. 9, 1.30 a. m.—A fire is raging in Victoria Docks, London. Twelve barges and eight railway tracks have been nearly destroyed. A ship and four sheds are now on fire.

London, Feb. 12.—The *News* saye it is rumored that there is a plot to blow up Windsor Castle. Precautions have been taken and the Queen has delayed her return from Osborne.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts and William L. Ashmead Bartlett, were married this morning at Christ Church, Piccadilly.

New Processes in Milling.

All the Minnesota millers are now fighting the oldfashioned flour barrel. They say it is a relic of barbarism. They desire to substitute the cotton sack in its place. Cotton sacks holding a half-barrel of flour are worth ten cents apiece. Flour barrels are worth forty-five cents each. All the flour shipped to Glasgow and Rotterdam goes in cotton sacks. These sacks are worth as much there as here. The millers maintain that flour does not sift through a good cotton bag as much as it sifts through a barrel. Ten bags of flour were shipped to Glasgow, returned to Minneapolis, and sent again to Glasgow. When weighed they had actually gained in weight. Six hundred barrels of flour put up in bags and shipped to Glasgow will gain in weight one thousand eight hundred pounds. When New York flour dealers begin to handle flour in half-barrel sacks, the people will save twenty-five cents on a barrel and have their good sacks left.

The old millstones are all being taken out and new steel rollers are substituted in their places. The wheat passes through five sets of rollers, each set closer than the former. These rollers are thirty inches long and ten inches in diameter. After passing between each set of rollers it is "bolted" or sifted through the cloth. The last rollers are hardly anything but wheat hulls and the waxy germs which do not crack up, but smash together. So flour is now cracked and disintegrated without grinding. The first rollers crack the kernels of wheat into say six pieces. The starchy substance which rattles out drops through the cloth sieves or bolting cloths. These six pieces are broken between the next rollers into thirty-six pices. Then the white starch crumbs are sifted out again, and the thirty-six pieces are passed between still tighter rollers, which crack them into 216 pieces; another set of rollers multiply each of these particles into six more, making them aggregate 1296. Another set of rollers screwed together with tremendous pressure makes 7776 pieces. The scientific miller says a grain of wheat is finally cracked into 7776 pieces without being ground at all. This is the Hungarian process. The germe of a kernel of wheat is a waxy substance not fit to eat. Between stones this germ grinds into the flour and damages it. By the new process of the Hungarian rollers this germ is flattened out, and it is bolted out. However it is finally ground up with the debris on stones to make the low-grade flour, which we sell in Rotterdam for $2 50 per barrel.—*Minnesota Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.*

Mr. Editor,

I should like to say a few words through the columns of your paper in reference to the way the light-keeper on Isle-au-Haute is situated through the winter months. Most of your readers are aware that this small island is situated in the Bay of Fundy, at least ten miles from the nearest harbour on this side of the bay, so that through the winter months little or no communication can be had with the mainland. The Government has provided a boat for the light-keeper's use, which is scarcely suitable for inshore use in smooth water, and not at all fit for the purpose for which it was provided, it being so small and shallow that in a sea it can scarcely be kept afloat; and on an island in mid-bay it is not at all safe to have a light-keeper without an assistant; true his son a boy but sixteen years of age is with him, but should any serious accident happen the father they would be in a very unenviable condition, as the boy could not cross the bay alone in such a miserable boat. And furthermore our Government has neglected providing a medicine chest and some suitable medical work which could be used in case of sickness. And from this time until spring the bay is often full of floating ice, and there is often a time for weeks that should three fires be seen on the bar, (the signal to be used in case of sickness), nothing could be done to render any assistance or send medical aid. Something should be done by our Government to render living in such a place more safe and convenient, and to provide persons in its employ with such things as are necessary for their welfare,

XERXES.

Margaretville, Feb. 10th, 1881.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two millions bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cents.

☞ WHEN EXAMINED AFTER DEATH, the lungs of those who have died of tubercular consumption are found to be honeycombed with little cells full of purulent matter. To this terrible condition the lungs of any one may be brought who neglects a cough or cold. Unfortunately, many so-called cough remedies are ineffective as well as impure, containing ingredients absolutely prejudical to the physical well-being of those who use them. There is, however, a source of renewed health and strength upon which persons harrassed and weakened by lung and bronchial affections can depend with certainty. We refer to Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which is justly esteemed throughout the Dominion for its effectiveness and purity. The medical faculty have long recognized the value of purified oil, obtained from the cod's liver, in throat and lung affections, and the hypophosphites are universally prescribed in cases of pulmonary decline and general debility. In this preparation the phosphorus which it contains (phosphorus being an important natural constituent of the physical organism) serves to supply stamina and vitality, by enriching the blood, while the lime and soda are of incalculable service in solidifying and strengthening the bones. This medicine not only counteracts pulmonary inflammation and arrests physical decline, but is a valuable remedy in scrofulous cases. As a means of checking and compensating for the tremendous waste of bodily tissue caused by lung and chest diseases—of healing and soothing the irritated membrane of the breathing organs, and of promoting the development of pure, rich blood, this preparation has no equal. All druggists sell it.

COUGHS.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age.

THE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. *Speakers and Singers* find the Troches useful.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes*

Mothers! Mothers!! 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. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Beware of imitations.

Marriages.

PHINNEY—MILLER.—At Victoria, Wilmot, Jan. 26, 1881, by the Rev. Wm. E. Hall, Mr. John I. Phinney, to Miss Annie L., eldest daughter of Israel Miller, Esq., all of Victoria.

PHINNEY—STARRATT.—At the Baptist Parsonage, on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. T. Eaton, Avard P. Phinney, to Matilda Starratt, both of Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., N. S.

BISHOP—ANDERSON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Lower Granville, Jan. 28th, by the Rev. F. Beattie, Mr. William L. Bishop, of Shelburne, to Miss Zeru, daughter of the late Mr. Charles W. Anderson.

HOLMES—RIORDAN.—By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Lower Granville, Jan. 30th, Mr. John Holmes, to Miss Eugenia, daughter of Mr. Daniel J. Riordan.

WHITE—RAFUSE.—On the 10th inst., at the Methodist parsonage, Bridgetown, by the Rev. D. W. Johnson, A. B., Mr. Outhit Douglass White, of Phinney Cove, to Miss Emily Rafuse, of Youngs Cove.

Deaths.

MILLER.—At Victoria, on the 8th inst., Maggie, youngest daughter of Lydia and the late Samuel Miller, beloved and lamented.

TREAT.—At Acto, N. J., U. S. A., on the 12th of Jannary, 1881, Mr. Walter H. Treat, aged 26 years.

FOSTER.—At Hampton, on the 12th inst., Albaton, third son of Judson and Levina Foster, aged 18 months.

St. John Country Market Prices.

Beef, ℔ lb, 4c. @ 04c.
Beef, ℔ qrt., 0.0c. @ $1 50.
Butter, in firkins, ℔ lb 17c. @ 20c.
Butter, roll, ℔ lb, 22c. @ 25c.
Buckwheat Four, grey, ℔ cwt., $2.00 @ $2.40.
Buckwheat Flour, yellow, ℔ cwt., $1.40 @ $1.50.
Cabbage, ℔ dozen, 80c. @ $1.00.
Carrots, ℔ barrel, 80c. $1 00.
Celery, ℔ dozen heads., 60c. @ $1.00
Cheese, ℔ lb. 9c. @ 10c.
Chickens, ℔ pair, 45c. @ 55c.
Calf Skins, ℔ lb. 12 @ 13
Ducks, ℔ pair, 45c @ 60c.
Eggs, ℔ doz., 28c. @ 30c.
Geese, each, 55c. @ 75c.
Hams and shoulders, smoked, ℔ lb, 7c. @ 12c.
Hog, ℔ lb. 6c. @ 6¾c.
Hides, ℔ lb 7c. @ 8c.
Lamb, ℔ lb, 5c. @ 7c.
Lambskins, each, $1.00 @ $1.20.
Lard, new, ℔ lb, 13c. @ 14c.
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl, $16.00 @ $16.50.
Mutton, ℔ lb, 4c. @ 6c.
Oats, ℔ bus., 45c.
Onions, ℔ bbl., $4.50.
Parsnips, ℔ bbl. $1.00.
Partridge, ℔ pair, 35c. @ 40.
Peas, per bus., 75c.
Potatoes, ℔ bbl., $1.00 @ $1.50.
Socks, ℔ doz., $2.00 @ $2.40.
Turkeys, ℔ lb, 13c. 14c.
Tallow, rough, ℔ lb, 4c. @ 5c.
Tallow, rendered, ℔ lb, 6c. @ 7c.
Turnips, ℔ bbl, 80c. @ $1.00.
Yarn, ℔ lb, 35c. @ 60c.

FISH.

Halibut, ℔ lb, 6c. @ 10c.
Codish, " " 3c. @ 6½c.
" steak, ℔ lb 6c. @ 8c.
Haddock, " 8c. @ 15c.
Smoked Salmon, ℔ lb, 18c. @ 20c.
Smelt, ℔ lb, 4c.
Finnen Haddies, ℔ lb, 6c.
Mackerel, each, 2c. @ 5c.
Clams, ℔ peck, 15c.
Shelled clams, ℔ qt., 20c.
Fresh Herring, ℔ doz. 6c. @ 8c.
Fresh trout, ℔ lb, 12c.
Bloaters, ℔ lb doz. 10c. @ 12c.

Farmers' Market Halifax.

Butter, Large packages 20c @ 21c; small tubs or packages retail, 21c @ 22c.
Beef ℔ lb, by the qtr., 4c @ 8c.
Eggs ℔ dozen, wholesale, fresh, 18c @ 20c; pickled, 22c.
Cheese—Domestic ℔ lb, 6c @ 9c; Factory, new 14c @ 15c ℔ lb.
Hams and Bacon ℔ lb, 9c @ 12c.
Hay ℔ ton, $16 @ $16 50
Straw ℔ ton, $7.00.
Oats ℔ bushel. 50c @ 55c.
Potatoes ℔ bushel, new, 25c @ 30c.
Pork ℔ lb, 7 @ 7½c.
Apples ℔ bbl., Nova Scotia, $1 @ $1.75.
Mutton, by the carcase, 4c @ 6c.
Lamb, by the carcase, 4c @ 5½c.
Veal, by the carcase, 4c @ 5c ℔ lb.
Geese, (dead) 30c @ 60 wholesale.
Turkeys, 9 @ 11½.
Green Hides, ℔ lb, 7c.
Tallow, ℔ lb, rough, 4c.
Calf Skins, ℔ lb, 9c @ 11c.
Feathers, goose, 25 @ 35c.
Wool, ℔ lb, 20c @ 25c.
Wool Skins, (lamb) 60c @ 80c.
Fowls, 25c @ 40c.
Ducks, 35 @ 50 wholesale.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church.....7, p. m
Methodist " .....11, a. m., 7, p. m
Baptist " .....11, a. m, 7, p. m
Presbyterian, " .....7, p. m.
Roman Catholic Church....4th Sunday of every month.

— Commodore Garrison estimates William H. Vanderbilt's wealth at $120,000,000.

— There were 40,000 gallons molasses and two million pounds of tea consumed in 1880, more than 1879, in the Dominion.

New Advertisements.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received for material and the building of a

School House,

NEAR THE SANDER'S CORNER, in CLARENCE, by the Trustees on or before the 22nd inst. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to the secretary.

ANSLEY BROWN,
Bridgetown, February 9th, 1881. 2i45

BRIDGETOWN

JEWELRY STORE!

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

Removal!

Having fitted up the store

Next Door to Post Office,

and removed thereto, I have great pleasure in informing my friends and customers through the country that my facilities for employing and attending to their wants are now much better than ever before.

After a period of twenty-three years spent in your midst, I flatter myself that no amount of "GUSH" on my part will in any way enhance my prospects'

I AM AT ALL TIMES PREPARED TO REPAIR ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT SHORT NOTICE AND WARRANT THEM TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Plated Ware

Constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest possible living profits.

J. E. SANCTON.

Bridgetown, February 2nd, 1881. n42tf

O. R. O.

COLLAR!

Best Now in Use, Largest Stock in Town, All Sizes.

New Jewellery—Rings, Brooches, Sleeve Sets, Cuff Buttons and Shirt Studs, Fancy Goods, &c.

I will from this date to Sep. 30th sell for CASH at SMALL ADVANCES ON COST balance of Summer and Spring Goods.

EXPECT BARGAINS—As a special inducement I offer ten per cent. discount on all bills paid in full with CASH before 30th inst.

J. W. TOMLINSON

Lawrencetown, July 15th, 1880

THE CELEBRATED

Rubber Bucket Chain PUMPS

ARE STILL FOR SALE BY THE

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO.

LAWRENCETOWN, A. C,

Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders attended to promptly.

Lawrencetown, Oct. 19th, 1880.

New Advertisements.

Hardware AND Carriage STOCK EMPORIUM,

MIDDLETON,
Annapolis County, N. S.

WE beg to call the attention of

Carriage and Sleigh Builders

to our complete stock of Goods suitable for their use. By late importations, we have in stock:

SLEIGH RUNNERS and RAVES.

LATEST PATTERNS, BASSWOOD PANELS for Sleigh Backs and Dashers, 40x30 and 36x18.

Whitewood Boards,

16 and 18 inches wide, free from KNOTS and CHECKS—WELL SEASONED.

PLUSHES, FELTS, and CORDS for Sleigh-Coverings

AMERICAN MOSS, (XX) CURLED HAIR, (XX), and all UPHOLSTERINGS requisite.

HALF-OVAL NOSING IRON ½, ¾ and ⅞.

SLEIGH STEPS, WROUGHT SLEIGH COUPLINGS.

SLEIGH and SLED SHOE STEEL, all sizes.

In fact everything that Sleigh and Carriage Builders use in their trade, will be found in our establishment.

MASURY'S PAINTS and LAKES, ground in Japan expressly for Carriage Builders, and in all the leading colors. TRANSFER ORNAMENTS.

GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE LEAF and BRONZE POWDERS.

We would call the attention of Horse-shoers and Carriage Smiths to our

American Snowball Shoes,

our very superior brand of

HORSE-SHOE IRON,

to the excellent quality of our *Small Rounds and Flats.*

MONEY'S HORSE NAILS, CARRIAGE MALLEABLES.

WROT-CARRIAGE GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

This, with our usual stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, makes one of the best assorted stocks in the Province.

Wholesale and Retail.

BESSONETT AND WILSON.

Middleton, Annapolis Co. nov.17

CARD.

Dr. E. N. Payzant,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & DENTIST.

Middleton, N. S.

Books, - - Stationery.

Buckley & Allen,

OFFER during the Autumn Season, at low prices a large stock of STAPLE STATIONERY, and School supplies. Fancy Stationery, and Stationers' Sundries. Novelties in Ink Stands and Paper Knives. Special inducements to purchasers of Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums. An immense variety of Bibles, Church Services and Prayer Books. All the Seaside, Franklin Square and Standard Libraries. Complete supply of the Poets, large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Books. Call and inspect for yourselves. Don't forget the address

BUCKLEY & ALLEN.
124 Granville St., Halifax.

Fall and Winter Clothing!

SPLENDID STOCK JUST IN.

John H. Fisher,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Side Door, Masonic Building, Bridgetown,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and Customers, that he has but lately returned from Halifax, where he has been selecting one of the largest and most complete stock of cloth that has ever been in this town. And as the foreman of his shop is MR. COLBERT, who always makes a perfect fit, satisfaction is guaranteed.

Bridgetown, Oct. 18th, 1880.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods!

—IN—

OVERCOATS,
REEFERS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
CLOTHS,
GRAY, WHITE AND PRINTED COTTON,
FLANNELS, TWEEDS, WINCEYS.
DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS TO MATCH, BLACK LUSTRES, BRILLIANTINES, CASHMERES, LADIES SACKS, ULSTERS, CRAPES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LADIES' KID MITTS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FUR CAPS, OVER SHOES, SMALL WARES, &c., &c.

IN MILLINERY,

HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, VELVETS, SATINS.

Millinery done at shortest notice.

W. H. Miller.

Middleton, Nov. 25th, 1880. 33tf

SUGARS!

J. & W. F. HARRISON have just received

75 BBLS. GRANULATED SUGAR;
25 BOXES PARIS LUMPS; Redpath's

In stroe and to arrive by first Steamer from Glasgow and Liverpool:

90 CASKS R. S. Sugar, part very choice quality.
6 CASKS Barbadoes Sugar, bright and dry;

2800 Bbls. Flour principally fresh ground. Favorite Brands. 1300 Bbls. Good K. D. Meal. 150 Bbls. New York and Boston Mess. Pork, which they offer for sale at lowest market rates. St. John, June 30th, 1880.

1000 AGENTS WANTED for Visiting Cards, Books & Novelties. Outfit 3c. Big prof