General News.

— Mr. Samuel A. Chesley, barrister, of Lunenburg, has been appointed Judge of Probate for Lunenburg county, in place of the late Judge George Solomon.

That Husband of mine
Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

— A sensational story was set afloat by the newsmongers,—that Princess Louise was slightly hurt in California. We are happy to see that she was not in the least injured. She is now probably in British Columbia.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers,. 15c.

— Tenders have been received and contracts have been awarded for clearing and and grading ten or twelve miles of the Oxford and New Glasgow railway. The contractors agree to finish this work by the first of March.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints,cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

— Toronto is happy in having a lady healer of human ills who cures everybody and then sells them the medicines with which to cure themselves. She rides in a gilded chariot with a full brass band, and extracts teeth without pain. She made $20,000 at Toronto and has gone to Hamilton.

Bank of P. E. Island.—The depositors of this bank held an investigation meeting in Charlottetown on the 5th inst., and intend making it warm for the directors. A subscription list was opened, and steps will be taken to have those who brought about the disaster punished.

— Owing to the frequency of suicides from the summit of the Vendome Column, Paris, the authorities have thought fit to exclude the public from the building. In thirty-two years eighty-two visitors have thrown themselves from the gallery.

— While partridge shooting near Fredericton, N. B., on Tuesday last, a man named John Campbell, stumbled over a fallen tree, producing a compound fracture of his skull. His gun was discharged at the time, the shot lodging in his side. After lying on the ground for some time, bleeding profusely, he walked home, a distance of over three miles. It is said that his recovery is not impossible.

— Mr. Angus McLeod, who was in business in Amherst for a number of years, besides being Registrar of Deeds for Cumberland County, died at Yale, British Columbia, on the 31st ult. Over a year ago he went to British Columbia to take a position on the Canada Pacific Railway, and the first intimation his friends had of his sickness was a telegram announcing his death.

— Taking the political, not party, movements as an indication, we find the yell of prohibition gradually dropping down from Maine in a way that promises to envelope the whole nation. What does all this mean? There is a tremendous popular force at work here which has been making rapid headway, and if making rapid headway, and if matters go on as they are going now, the United States will be in time virtually a prohibition nation.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Amherst, Sept. 14.—Robert Kellor left his boarding house yesterday taking with him a revolver, and being missed this morning a search was made for him when papers were found showing that he had made all preparations for committing suicide, saying he would be found near Nappan Lake. A will was also found with other papers. A party going to the Lake found the body and brought it to Amherst. An inquest will be held this afternoon. The deceased has been very dispondent at times for some weeks.

— At the present time a railway carriage painted inside with the Balmain phosphorescent paint, is included in the train which leaves Liverpool street station for Rotherhithe, *via* the Thames Tunnel, at 11 8 a. m. Although only one-half of the available space of the carriage is painted, the phosphorescent light is quite sufficient to enable the passengers to distinguish small objects when passing through the tunnel; and, moreover, the light is powerful enough to enable a person to read the indications of an ordinary watch It is probable that the railway companies will be enabled to effect a considerable saving in gas and oil by using phosphorescent paint.

Treatment of Diphtheria.

The *Medical Press* says that Dr. Deuker, who, during twenty-four years of very extensive practice in the Children's Hospital, St. Petersburg, has treated upward of two thousand cases of diphtheria, and tried all the remedies, both internal and external, employed in this affection, has obtained the best results in the following method, which he has employed for the last ten years. As soon as the white spots appear on the tonsils he gives a laxative mainly composed of senna, which produces an abundant evacuation. When the purgative effect has ceased he gives cold drinks, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and every two hours a gargle composed of lime water and hot milk in equal parts. Dr. Deuker affirms that when this treatment is commenced early it is generally and rapidly successful.

Post Office Thieves.—The thief who stole registered letters in the St. John Post Office has been discovered. His name is Maguire. He had been some nine years in the St. John office and did his work well till he gave himself to drink and other evil ways. He has refunded $560 dollars and has run off to the States. Stealing in the Post Office is not more profitable than stealing anywhere else. "Be sure thy sin will find thee out." The inevitable exposure comes sooner or later with the accompanying ruin and disgrace. The crime begins when a man drinks, gambles, lives expensively. It is time then to look to his ways; for strong drink destroys a man's sense of honor, and drunkenness murders conscience.

Food Statistics.

Some interesting statistics concerning English food supplies in war times are published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, for July. England is now able to raise only about one-half the breadstuffs required for home consumption, and imports annually 146,800,000 cwt. of Grain, Flour, Potatoes and Rice, of which amount 75,700,000 cwt. are taken from this country, which also supplies 8,000,000 cwt. of the 11,500,000 cwt. of Meat, Butter and Cheese consumed every year in Great Britain. The United States is by far the largest source of supply for the English markets, and must of necessity, says the *Post*, reap the benefit of foreign disturbances, which increase the demand and straighten prices. It is possible that the surplus of this year's crops, large as they are, may be speedily drawn off through the increased foreign demand, even if the Egyptian difficulty is confined to the banks of the Nile.—*U. S. paper.*

— Minnesota is perturbed over the discovery of a swindle which has been profitable to the perpetrator. Circulars were sent throughout England saying that the care of young men desirous to learn farming in the "Golden Northwest" was desired by the one advertising. The trouble of the instructor would be recompensed, and the expenses of the trip would be repaid to the teacher who advanced the money by a deposit of $375. Of this amount $30 was to go to the farmer who received the young man as an apprentice for one year. Each apprentice was to receive $6 per month for four months, and $12 for each succeeding month, besides board. Recently the author of the circular brought a party of seventy-five English young men, and distributed them along one of the Minnesota railroads. It turns out that some of the Englishmen were not placed on farms at all. Others received no stipend for their work. Several thousand dollars rewarded this confidence man. Some of the young men represented excellent families.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

BRIDGETOWN, 16th Sep. 1882.

MR. EDITOR,—

Your correspondent "Liberal Conservative" has again appeared in the columns of the MONITOR, and has challenged me to point out any mis-statements which his former letter contained. As I stated in my last communication that I did not intend to interfere between him and Mr. Stearns, I will leave the majority of said mis-statements to be dealt with by Mr. S. on his return from New York; the matter concerns him, not me. But that the public may not imagine that I am shirking the responsibility, I will accede to "Liberal Conservative's" request, and point out one or two only of his mis-statements in respect to the Nictaux Railway matter. He makes the following assertion,—"Work was commenced in 1877, and for a time was prosecuted successfully; but when the new government was formed in '78 it was found that work had been practically suspended for so long a time that *notice of forfeiture of the contract had been actually served on the Company by the Hill Government.*" Now, if "Liberal Conservative knows so much of the history of the Nictaux Railway, he will remember that when the new government was formed in '78 there were several hundred men at work on the road, which fact proves that work could not have been suspended "for so long a time," and also that "notice of forfeiture" could not have been served on the Company by the Hill Government at all. On the 25th day of May 1878, by letter from the Provincial Secretary, the Company were informed that unless certain conditions were complied with the contract would be annulled, but *notice of forfeiture of contract never was served upon the Company*; if it had been Mr. Best would not have been at work on the road when the Hill government resigned. Some weeks after the new government (the Holmes govt.) was formed work was suspended, but was resumed by Mr. Best in January, 1879, and was continued until some time in March, when the work was again stopped, and since then nothing has been done on the line. "Liberal Conservative" says his object is "merely to place the blame for the delay where it belongs—on the Company."—Now in order to prove the contrary we have only to refer to the Provincial Engineer's Report for 1879, where we will find the following,—"The resumption of the works of the road by Mr. Best in January, &c., &c., created encouraging hopes, and led to the anticipation that the line would be completed according to contract, *without further Executive interference.*" The Company therefore were not to blame. "Executive interference" has caused the non-completion of the road. So much for the Nictaux Railway matter.

Now, as to the utter falsity of my statement respecting the public debt, I have only to say that I, as well as many others, heard Mr. Troop at public meetings in this County state that when the Holmes government came into power the debt of the Province was $315,000, and that that government had not only kept within their expenses, but they had paid off, or reduced the debt $15,000. I took Mr. Troop's statement and based my last letter on that. On the appearance of "Liberal Conservative's" last communication, however, I referred to Mr. J. C. Mackintosh's report and I find that that gentleman placed the *total liabilities* of the Province on the 31st Dec., 1878, at $355,406.50, and the actual cash deficiency at $315,624 12. But Mr. Mackintosh also stated that the assets of the Province were $213,707.40, but he feared the Treasury will not derive much benefit from them." Now, I would ask, which statement is to be believed, "Liberal Conservative's" that the debt was $384,405, or Mr. Mackintosh's that it was $355,406? But let us for argument's sake (although we won't admit their correctness) take "Liberal Conservative's" own figures, and place the debt at $384,405, and the reduction during three years at $70,121, how is it that not more of the debt was liquidated? The government borrowed (?) from the Railway Funds at Ottawa $242,910 (Liberal Conservative's own figures) and collected considerably more than seventy thousand dollars of the old assets, making a total of more than $300,000, and yet they paid off but $70,121, (according to Lib. Con.) Now, how much better off is the Province? The Hill government had about enough money in the Treasury at Ottawa to pay off their liabilities altogether, but where is the money now? It has been drawn out and used by the Holmes government. Cannot any school boy then understand that the Province is more than $300,000 worse off now than at the close of the Hill administration? The debt is nearly the same, and the assets something over $300,000 less, (including the $242,910 drawn from the Railway Fund), than they were on 31st Dec., 1878.

"Liberal Conservative" says the Holmes government paid off that $70,121 with a much smaller revenue than their predecessors had." The revenue was but little, if anything smaller than the Hill government had, for it must be remembered that the amount allowed by the "Better Terms Act" was not paid after 1st July, 1877, so that for nearly a year and a half previous to the resignation of the Hill government the Province did not receive that addition to its revenue. And since 1878 the Province, under the Holmes government, had a considerable addition to its revenue in the shape of royalty, and from an increased sale in Crown lands. And besides all that they saved over $400,000 on road grants during their term of office. Under the Hill government our roads and bridges got $793,000, whilst the Holmes government gave the Province but $388,000 for that service.

I need not enter more deeply into this subject. I think I have shown conclusively that "Liberal Conservative's" figures are, to say the least, misleading, and that "four years more of such *judicious*(?) management of our affairs by the liberal conservatives," would have brought the Province in debt to the tune of *nearly a million of dollars.* Had it not been for the Legislative Council we would probably owe that amount to-day.

CONSERVATIVE LIBERAL.

(*To the Editor of the Monitor.*)

DEAR SIR,—

I am not a member of the Episcopal Church, but, with a goodly number of other dissenters I was present at St. James' church last Sunday, and heard the address of His Lordship, the Bishop of Nova Scotia to the parishoners of Bridgetown, whom he visits every three years. I wonder—I cannot help wondering—what amount of encouragement or edification could be eliminated from that address; One would suppose that a "Father in God", on one of his rare visits to his children would take the opportunity of lovingly reminding them of the love of their Heavenly Father—of urging them to respond to that love, and to make of it a motive for exerting themselves in His cause for His glory. If those children had committed faults, one would expect that he should speak of them honestly and unsparingly—but, as a Father—anxious either to help the offender to repent than to crush him down.

Was this the tone of His Lordship, the Bishop of Nova Scotia? With the manner, of an excited *Virago*, (I do not exaggerate) he scolded, he ranted—he rated the unfortunate congregation—about what? some sin? Some fault? Some neglect? Not so. But—the position of the choir and organ! A position for which they are *not* responsible—and which they are I am told laboring earnestly and perseveringly to rectify, either by building a new church if possible, or altering the present one! after somewhat exhausting his rage, it broke out again on the old-fashioned form of the pews, (he called them sheep-pens), and the want of a central aisle—after which he administered a little faint praise to the Sunday School.

It appeared after this somewhat difficult to get into the correct fatherly tone towards the young candidates for confirmation, and perhaps he was wise not to attempt it The sermon which followed, appeared to me clever, but very hard—perhaps, however, the earlier part of the service had put one somewhat out of sympathy with the preacher.

The peculiar arrangement of the church gave me the opportunity of watching the effect of the address on the listeners. It elicited, apparently, unmixed amusement. I heard afterwards that these little lectures are characteristic of his Lordship—and therefore probably looked for as just a little excitement in this dull place.

Now, I am *sure* the Bishop really wishes to do good; did he ever hear of the two donkey drivers? One thrashed his donkey, the other hung a branch of carrots invitingly before the nose of his. Suppose his Lordship had said—"this choir is a great eyesore—a great *scandal*, (if you will), my good friends, let us try and mend matters—I will give so and so if *you* will do the rest." I fancy that would have done more good practically than all that undignified scolding.

And as to the *spirit* of it! so different from the meek and gentle spirit of Him whose servant we suppose his Lordship considers himself—I am *sure* that any one, holding as I do, the belief that "if any one have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his"—would do as I did, and leave the church more than ever.

A DISSENTER.

(*To the Editor of the Monitor.*)

The "Spectator" Again.

It was in my thoughts to request you to reproduce in your columns the remarks made by the scholarly and brilliant young editor of the *Spectator*, *anent* Backwoodsman's criticisms of the first issue of that remarkable journal. Your readers, however, are not accustomed to anything so low and ill-mannered, therefore I forbear. The covert sneer which the editor casts upon the ignorance of Backwoodsman is both ungenerous and unjust, and will doubtless be remembered by that sturdy and independent class of voters for future reference. That may safely be left between him and them. It is of a piece with his insinuation that the late *Journal*, whose good will and subscription list his patrons put into his hands, was a "barge towed by a donkey." But, what does he mean by "*the late Monitor*"? Has the *Monitor* deceased? He may yet find in that paper a lively and troublesome corpse. What is a "*non de plume*"? Would the editor be good enough to ask the first ten years' old boy he meets to analyze and parse the sentence beginning,—"His opinion," &c. The blunders which might be pointed out—that one short paragraph might almost be numbered by the lines it contains; and the exquisite good taste of the whole is a marvel. Perhaps the gentlemen who comprise the Annapolis Publishing Co. did a wise thing when they placed their enterprise under such management. But they would have done a better thing for their brilliant manager had they formed a Syndicate to send him to a common school for several years, that he might learn the first principles of English composition. As for good taste,—we fear that he was not born with a capacity for that quality. But this is small game, too small for the trouble of a chase.

Yours,
BACKWOODSMAN.

Annapolis County, 16th Sep.

Educational.

MR. EDITOR,—

DEAR SIR—While much is being said and written in the various interests of our province will you kindly permit me through the columns of your paper to urge briefly the claims of our public schools. That we have a superior school law, also a large number of excellent schools, conducted under its authority all must admit. Yet it is evident that some of the objects sought to be secured by liberal provincial and county aid are in many sections are not realized. Foremost of these is a fair remuneration to teachers for services rendered, and it is not difficult to see where the blame lies. It is not attributable to our school system, but to the stingy, ruinous policy adopted at most of our annual school meetings, of voting, for school purposes, sums, that to use the language of our superintendent, "a railroad navvy would refuse". How our generous-minded farmers, blessed with bountiful harvests, and ready markets, can rest satisfied in pursuing such a course is hard to understand. Good work demands good pay, and if salaries offered teachers do not compare favorably with those offered in other pursuits, the teaching interests must suffer accordingly. Already many of our best Teachers are leaving the profession for callings more lucrative. No less than seven of our leading teachers in this county have, to my knowledge, intimated their intention to abandon teaching at the expiration of the present term. If, therefore, we wish to drive from the field a considerable number of teachers of ability and experience every year, and accept in their stead persons of no experience and doubtful ability, and perhaps run a risk of having no school at all, we have only to continue the old practice of voting one dollar where two are needed.

In the annual report of our common schools for 1881, may be found the following statement:—"The teachers of Nova Scotia are still more poorly remunerated than those of any province of the Dominion, to whose statistics on this point I have access.",

On studying this report further, we find that in the average salaries paid teachers in the different counties, Annapolis ranks with the lowest. These statements show clearly that we are a long way behind our neighbors in the important duty of providing means for the education of the young.

At the next Annual Meeting, which is near to hand, let us abandon the old close-fisted policy same in keeping with the advancement of the age, and come down generously in this matter. Then shall we rest with consciousness of duty done, and good results must speedily follow. W. H. P.

Lower Granville, Sept 18th, '82.

Foreign Letter.

(Regular Correspondence.)

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, AUG. 28th, 182.

In walking amongst the ruins of Alexandria one stumbles against four monuments of the bombardment which merit some attention. They are nothing more or less than four unexploded shells of gigantic dimensions. One is close by the German Hospital; one lies on the Marina; the other two are in the centre of the town. It needs but a glance to see that they belong to her Majesty's ship "Inflexible."

That the "Inflexible" frequently missed its mark, we could see from any of the other ships. It did not fire very often, for it had only two guns in position at any one time, and when it did so great was the noise, that all eyes save those of the seamen actually engaged in the fight were turned towards the fort aimed at, to see if the aim had been good. When it was, and the forts were hit, there went up a volume of sand as though a mine had been exploded, so that we could tell when a shot hit and when it missed, without much difficulty. If there was no sign of great destruction, we knew that either the direction or range had been bad, or that the shell had not exploded. Sometimes, however, even when a shell was not well placed we could not discern it—for instance, when it fell into the sea, and sent the water rushing up into the air like a great fountain jet. There was much movement of the water. The ships all rocked and rolled to a considerable extent, so that no exactitude of range could be guaranteed, and the "Inflexible" was no exception to this rule. She, too, had to contend with the difficulties indissolubly connected with a bombardment on such a coast, and if the "Inflexible" did make a certain per centage of misses, they may be generally accounted for by the strength of the swell and the movement of the waves. One thing we noticed beyond a doubt, and it was, that appalling as was the noise when the shells of the 81 ton guns were sent out a very considerable proportion of the powder inside the guns remained unburnt, else the smoke would have been clear like that issuing from the other ships of war. It was black and sooty, only clearing away very lazily and then hanging about on the water for a very considerable time. Very different were the work and smoke of the "Temeraire." That splendid ship had anchored just of Fort Mex. As she went into action, the sailors could be seen seen gathered around the 25-ton guns on deck, all eager to get a shot at the Egyptians. With majestic mein she steered up to the position assigned, and, then, without delay, went into action. Her anchor had been cast, she lay broadside on, and to all appearance still, for she had taken so much water into her lower compartments as to show scarcely any surface to the enemy. And her steadiness had this good result, that the fire from her guns was accurate to any astounding degree. It was by no means a rare feat to dismount one of the enemy's guns, nor at all strange to send shell after shell into the fortifications. As the eye followed each puff of white smoke, a missile was seen to strike either on the parapet of the fort or inside, sending the earth and stone flying in every direction and silencing for some little while the reply of Arabi's guns. No misses were recorded at all; and the practice of the "Temeraire" called for loud encomiums of praise on the part of the French and American onlookers, who one and all declared the capability of the ship and its commander and crew to beyond all commendation.

*"It is a great art to do the right thing at the right time." The person subject to derangements of the kidneys or liver has a protective duty to perform in purchasing a package of Kidney-Wort. It invigorates these organs and by its cathartic and diuretic effect, cleanses the whole system of all bad humors.

A Mormon Boom in Nova Scotia.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS UNDER THE SHADES OF BLOMIDON.

Halifax Mail]

KINGSPORT, N. S., Sept. 5.—Perceaux is the vanishing point of the fair vail of Cornwallis. The shadow of Blomidon falls upon it and the pleasant Minas Basin kiss its shores. The spot is beautiful for situation, and in fruits and field products rich as the Garden of the Lord. The inhabitants are virtuous, pious and happy. To this land came, in June last, Elder Joseph Burton, formerly a Baptist clergyman in Halifax, and afterward in Hantsport, N. S. Mr. Joseph Burton, his son, was a member of the Baptist church and a sea captain of no inconsiderable attainment. In California Captain Burton was converted to the Mormon faith, and gave such evidence of preaching power that he was sent by the Society of the Saints to convert his friends to Mormonism. He came to Cornwallis, took a hall at Perceaux; and went to preaching. His early efforts were crowned with success. First a prominent Baptist, a deacon or other other official, was won over, who, with his wife, were rebaptised, according to the rules of the Mormons. This accession was followed by that of other equally sturdy Baptiste. A worthy lady convert was made a prophetess. She received a divine message the first day of her official life, from a man of her acquaintance, who did not look favorably upon the dispensation. The revelation was to the effect that the recipient had sinned away his day of grace and was a lost soul. She delivered her prophecy with due impressiveness, but the man was not disposed to accept the heavenly warning. He had a better hope of his spiritual state and general prospects. An attempt was made to organize a Mormon mission in Canning but it failed. Mr. Burton is not a polygamist, and does not believe in the Brigham Young faction of the Latter Day Saints. Some say that it is the lack of the attraction of polygamy which has prevented the further success of the mission. Whatever may be the cause, the work has not the measure of prosperity that its early success gave reason to expect.

A $20.00 Bible Reward.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer ten valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for October, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 in gold to the person telling us which verse in the old testament Scriptures contains the greatest number of words by October 10th, 1882. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner Oct. 15th, 1882. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the November *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth $20 00 to you; cut it out. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penn. 2i

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK

Ismailia, Sept. 13.—Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning with a rush. The first shot was fired at five. The position was taken in twenty minutes, we having surprised the enemy by a night march. The enemy are in full retreat. (Full account of battle given in our next.—Ed.)

London, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Tel-el-Kebir says that British casualities on Wednesday's battle were killed nine officers and 45 men, wounded 22 officers and 330 men. The enemy's loss is estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded.

Alexandria, Sept. 15.—Arabi and Oulba Pasha were arrested by the police at Cairo, it is reported for having incited the populace to incendiarism and plunder. Arabi was handed over to the English on their arrival at Cairo. Arabi's house was surrounded by Bengal Cavalry. Ali Roubi Pasha has been handed over by the Egyptian authorities to Gen. Wood as a prisone of war.

London, Sept. 15.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that Gen. Low has occupied Cairo and that Toulba Pasha surrendered unconditionally. Ten thousand troops laid down their arms.

London, Sept. 15.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs from Cairo: "The war is over. Send no more men from England. Midshipman Dechair is safe. I have been received here with open arms by all classes. The soldiers are glad to return to their homes. Our cavalry did extremely well in the long forced march yesterday. Arabi and Toulba Pashas are both confined in our guard rooms. I will not change my base from Ismailia to Alexandria. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent."

Alexandria, Sept. 15.—The British move forward this afternoon to disarm 5,000 men at Kafre el Dowar. The train has just started with a number of Egyptian officers going personally to surrender to Gen. Wolseley. Gen. Wood has prohibited correspondents from going forward. The Khedive did not receive Boutrios Bey and the other delegates from Cairo as they were merely bearers of a letter from Arabi offering submission and not accredited by the notables.

London, Sept. 18.—The *Daily News'* Cairo despatch says: "The homeward movement will begin shortly after the military review, which will be held as soon as the Khedive arrives here. Gen. Wolseley will not hold an interview with Arabi Pasha unless he requests it."

Alexandria, Sept. 18.—The following decrees proposed at a Council of Ministers on Sunday has been signed by the Khedive: Article one—The Egyptian army is dissolved. Article two—Officers guilty of rebellion will be prosecuted and punished according to military law.

Riaz Pasha, Minister of the Interior, states that as restoration of order will be impossible unless capital punishment is awarded to leaders of revolt, he shall abandon the country if any milder sentence is passed against them.

The total surrender here consists of 6,000 men, 70 horses, 15,000 Remington rifles and 50 field guns.

London, Sept. 18.—The *Times'* Cairo despatch says: "The British troops were everywhere well received even in the native quarter. A number of Egyptian levies are still leaving for their homes, in many cases taking with them their Remington rifles.

Marriages.

BEALS—PHINNEY.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Bridgetown, on the 14th inst., by Rev. D. W. Johnson, A. B., William J. Beals to Athwood Phinney, both of Phinney Cove.

BALCOM—BALCOM.—At Nictaux, by the Rev. John Clark, Sept. 14th, 1882, Mr. Norman Balcom of Lawrencetown, to Miss Eudora Balcom of Paradise.

Deaths.

ARMSTRONG.—Near Granville Ferry, Annapolis Co., Sept. 18th, of dropsy, Whitman Armstrong, aged 67.

— The Steamer "New Era," plying between Newcastle and Chatham, N. B., having about 30 passengers on board, collided, on Friday last, with the tug "Gladiator," and sank immediately. Fortunately the force of the blow drove her into about six feet of water, so that the passengers were able to reach the hurricane deck, and were thus saved. The collision occurred about one hundred yards from the shore on the shoal side of the river. Had it occured in mid-river or nearer the Newcastle shore there would certainly have been serious loss of life.

☞ If there is anything in this life that will give one a foretaste of hell, as some represent it, that thing is Neuralgia. It is the refinement of torture. But there is a simple and inexpensive remedy for it. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* snuffed up into the head will give instant relief.

☞ Pure rich blood gives us health, long life and a "green old age," but how few pay any attention to the state of their blood? *Parsons' Purgative Pills* make new rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.
CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY
MUMFORD BROTHERS.
Mumford's Building, Argyle St. Halifax.

	c.	c.		c.	c.
Choice Butter,	18 @	20	Turkey, whole- sale	10 @	15
Ordinary "	18 @	20	Ducks,	00 @	00
Rolls, in boxes,	00 @	00	Fowls & Chickens,	30 @	50
Eggs, in bbls.	18 @	20	Geese,	00 @	00
Hams & Bacon	11 @	13	Partridges,	00 @	00
Beef, & Qtr.,	5 @	9	Rabbits,	00 @	00
Hogs, dressed	8 @	9	Oats,	58 @	60
Mutton, carcass	6 @	7	Wool Skins,	50	
Lambs, "	5 @	8			
Veal "	4 @	6			

Potatoes,	$ 1.80 @ $ 2.00
Hay,	11.00 @ 12.00
Apples,	1.00 @ 2.00

PERKINS' ANTI-BILIOUS MIXTURE—is prepared with great care from rare and expensive roots and barks, which are known to operate most satisfactorily upon the organs of digestion. It furnishes a permanent and speedy cure for billiousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders of the Liver. This mixture contains every property desirable in an anti-bilious medicine. It contains no mineral substance, and may be administered with safety to patients of every age and condition. 25 cents a bottle.

MRS. QUINLAN'S GOLDEN OINTMENT—has for many years been manufactured and sold. During which time by its merits alone it has acquired a high reputation as a curative agent. By experience thousands can now testify to its virtue when used for piles, for which it is positive cure. Twenty-five cents a box.

WHOOPING COUGH, WHOOPING COUGH.—If you would save your children much suffering and yourself months of anxiety, use Perkins' Balsam of Horehound and Aniseed, never failing.

B. F. PERKINS, PROPRIETOR, ST. JOHN N. B.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers throughout the Dominion.

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. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

JAMES & ABBOT
Commission Lumber Merchants,
13 KILBY ST., BOSTON, U. S. A.
Consignments and correspondence solicited.
Cash advances made on consignments. n24ly

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church	7, p. m.	
Methodist "	7, p.m.	
Presbyterian "		None
Baptist "	11, a. m.	
Roman Catholic Church		None.

New Advertisements.

BEARD & VENNING,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
SPRING & SUMMER
DRY GOODS
We are now showing a full assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
representing all classes of Domestic and Foreign Menufacture, which will be kept fully assorted by continuous additions.
To Wholesale Buyers, we Give Special Advantages,
and solicit their inspection.
☞ Homespun Cloth, Yarn, Socks and Mits taken in payment.
BEARD & VENNING.

ANDREW'S
ABC
BULB
CATALOGUE
Gives instructions how to grow all Bulbs Successfully.
It gives the names and descriptions of only the very choicest varieties.
Every person should send for a copy.
Copies are sent free of postage.
All bulbs are sent free to all applicants.
Our prices for extra choice stock will be found cheaper than the prices of average quality offered by other firms.
In comparing our prices with other catalogues, please remember
That we import DIRECT FROM EUROPE, and guarantee our stock to be of first size and true to name and color.
Proven otherwise we refund the money.
Address all orders to
JAMES H. ANDREWS
FLORIST AND NURSERYMAN,
WILLOW PARK NURSERIES,
Halifax, N. S.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having nearly completed his
Spring Stock
is now prepared to sell goods of all kinds as cheaply as if got by the Car Load.
AGENT FOR
Barrington Company's
Ammonia FERTILIZER
for Garden and house Plants.

WANTED:
100 Doz. GOOD STRAW HATS.
Highest Market prices paid for Butter and Eggs.
A. D. CAMERON.
Cor. Court & Granville Sts. Bridgetown.

Grant's APPLE WAREHOUSE.
RICHARD GRANT, London, Liverpool and Glasgow.
KNILL & GRANT, London.
F. C. WHITMAN, Annapolis, N. S.
Consignments of fruits solicited.
A frost-proof Brick Warehouse is now being erected at Annapolis, and will be ready to receive fruit about the 20th of October.
Apples received from the cars, (the train running through the building) warehoused and shipped via direct steamers or via Halifax or Boston as shippers may desire.
Fruit may be inspected or re-packed at any time.
Railway freights can be paid by the warehouse if not prepaid by the shipper.
Orders for dried fruits filled,
For further information apply to
F. C. WHITMAN.
Office—Head of Acadia Wharf.
Cable Address—"Cutler," Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

THE UNION MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine. U. S.
INCORPORATED IN 1844.
JOHN E. DeWITT, President.
Government deposits at Ottawa....$150,600.00
Assets, about....$6,500,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities,....$678,545.53
Dividends to Policy holders, to 31st December, 1881,....$4,032,915.54
Total payments to Policy-holders....$18,579,285.07
This is the only Company that issues all Endorsement Policies, giving the benefits of the Maine non-forfeiture law, and specifying in definite terms by its Policy Contract, that there can be no forfeiture of the insurance by non-payment of premium after three annual premiums have been paid, until the value provided for is exhausted in extended Insurance.
Head office for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island: Queen Insurance Building, 177 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.
F. B. K. MARTER, Manager.
ALBERT MORSE, Bridgetown, Special Agent
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NEW GOODS!
JULY 3RD.
BLACK broche Silks, Black Moire Watered Silks, Black guaranteed Gros Grains Silks, Colored Gros Grain Silks, for dresses and costumes, Black and colored Trimming Satins, Wide Black Watered Sash Ribbons, Black Beaded Mantle and Dress Trimmings, White Hercules Braids, Phrygian Laces, French Woven Corsets, Ladies' long Lisle Jersey Gloves, Ladies' 4 Button Chamois Leather Gloves, Gentlemen's French Kid, 0-14 Cape and Cheverette Gloves, Gentlemen's London made Linen Collars (all linen), Black French Cashmeres, Applique Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace Curtains, New Working Canvasses, Lace Braids, full assortment of all Lace Work. A full assortment of Black and Brown Silk Sun Shades, superior dye and finish—now on sale.
MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON, & ALLISON.
St. John, N. B., July 19th, 1882.

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

THOS. R. JONES & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS, TEAS, &C.,
—AND—
Manufacturers of CLOTHING,
Announce the receipt of 713 Cases and Bales of British, Foreign and Canadian Goods, making our Spring Stock complete in the following departments:
STAPLES, DRESS GOODS, WOOLLENS,
CARPETS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS, Velvets, Silks, Edgings,
LACES, RIBBONS, and a large and well selected stock of Haberdashery.
FISHING LINES AND TWINES,
Owing to the large increase in our business we have added the adjoining building lately occupied by the post office, and are now in a better position than ever to attend to the wants of our customers and friends.
Our stock will be more than usually attractive this season, and terms and prices will be satisfactory to good parties.
Our aim is to secure Fashionable and Durable Goods, believing that they will, at right prices, command a ready sale. ☞ Inspection respectfully solicited.
Also—50 half chests Congo Tea, prime value.
New Goods received weekly throughout the season. Orders by letter or through our traveller receive prompt and careful attention.
THOS. R. JONES, & Co.,
Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, Canterbury St.,
July 3 St. John, N. B.

Acadia Organ Co'y.
BRIDGETOWN, : : : N.S.
The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the above establishment.
FIRST-CLASS CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS
are now being turned out, which are UNRIVALLED in WORKMANSHIP! ELEGANT IN STYLE, AND ARE UNEQUALLED IN TONE.

All Lovers of Music wishing to purchase a First Class Instrument will do well to call and examine those of our manufacture at our Warerooms. MR. J. P. RICE is now canvassing the County, and will take orders for instruments at the Lowest Possible Prices.
Tuning and Repairing
Promptly and Thoroughly Attended to.
N. B.—Strict attention paid to correspondence. Address, Acadia Organ Co., Bridgetown N. S. B. O. Box 15.
FACTORY:—At Bridgetown, in connection with Reed's Steam Organ Manufactory.
All instruments manufactured solely by the proprietors.
J. P. RICE. A. H. SULIS

NOTICE!
Agricultural and Industrial
EXHIBITION,
DISTRICT NO. 2,
To be held at Annapolis Royal,
2ND TO 5TH OCT., 1882.
ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Co. by which Live Stock and articles for exhibition will be brought to Annapolis at the ordinary rates and are taken back free, provided they remain bona fide the property of the original sender.
Excursion Tickets will be granted at one First Class Fare, good to return till after close of exhibition.
Prize Lists and Entry papers can be obtained from the Secretaries of the various agricultural societies in Kings and Annapolis Counties. J. HOYT, Secretary.
Annapolis, 28th Aug., 1882.—n20—spec

NOVA SCOTIA STEAMSHIP CO.
(LIMITED.)
Shortest and most Direct Route between Nova Scotia and the United States.
1882-YARMOUTH LINE-1882.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
Yarmouth and Boston.
(Commencing Saturday, June 3rd, 1882)
THE splendid sea-going, Side-wheel Steamer "New Brunswick," will leave Yarmouth for Boston every SATURDAY, p. m., after arrival of the Express train from Halifax, Kentville, Annapolis, Digby and Weymouth.
Returning, will leave Battery Wharf, Boston, for Yarmouth, every TUESDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, connecting at Yarmouth with the Western Counties Railway for Halifax and all intermediate stations, and steamer "Dominion" for St. John, Eastport and Grand Manan.
Yarmouth & Portland.
Steamer "New Brunswick" will leave Yarmouth for Portland every WEDNESDAY, p. m., after arrival of Express train from Halifax, Kentville, Annapolis, Digby and Weymouth, connecting at Portland with Eastern and Boston and Maine Railways for Boston, and Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal, Toronto, and all points on the Grand Trunk Railway.
Returning, will leave Portland for Yarmouth every FRIDAY p. m., after arrival of Eastern and Boston and Maine trains from Boston, (Express train leaves Boston at 8.30 a. m.) and Grand Trunk Express train for Montreal, connecting at Yarmouth Saturday morning with Express train for Halifax and intermediate stations.
YARMOUTH, WESTPORT, ST. JOHN, EASTPORT & GRAND MANAN.
Steamer "Dominion" will leave Yarmouth for St. John,